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**THE**  
**ANNUAL REGISTER**  
**1898**

ALL THE VOLUMES OF THE NEW SERIES OF THE  
**ANNUAL REGISTER**  
**1863 to 1897**

MAY BE HAD

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

THE  
ANNUAL REGISTER

A  
REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME  
AND ABROAD

FOR THE YEAR

1898

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#### ERRATA.

Page 234, line 31, *for* Nicola *read* Marcola.

„ 235, „ 36, *for* its *read* their.

„ 236, „ 32, *for* Beccavi *read* Beccario.

„ 236, „ 43, *for* Clerical *read* Socialist.

„ 236, „ 19, *for* on which *read* after.

# ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1898.

## PART I.

### ENGLISH HISTORY.

#### CHAPTER I.

**The Political Situation Abroad and at Home—Mr. Balfour at Manchester—The Bye-Elections—Sir M. Hicks-Beach at Swansea and at Bristol—Mr. Chamberlain on the Derby Programme—Mr. Morley's reply—Lord Salisbury on the Government of London.**

WHEN the year opened public attention was wholly centred on foreign affairs, and, but for the fact that the Stock Exchanges of the world showed no apprehension of coming trouble, the outlook seemed most unsettled. Peace was still maintained among European nations; but the political atmosphere was so charged with electricity that it seemed possible for war or revolution to break out on the flimsiest pretext. The Concert of Europe had, indeed, prevented an appeal to arms, but it had increased the jealousy already existing among the Powers, and had proved their inability to enforce their assumedly united counsels even upon Turkey, except in the matter of the retrocession of Thessaly to Greece. Great Britain was for the moment the best hated country in the world, and possibly a crusade against her might have temporarily united the European Powers. Nevertheless no one Power seemed anxious to take the first step, and the struggle for supremacy was suddenly shifted from Europe to the extreme East.

The Russian Government had been the first to realise that the Chinese Empire was in process of dissolution, and was pressing its claim as heir-general to Manchuria, and possibly to other northern provinces. Germany, which reasonably required a port where her cruisers needed to protect her rapidly increasing trade with the Far East, insisted upon attention to her demands.

France felt herself consequently constrained to follow suit by putting forward a request for a port in the South, as a counterpoise to the English position at Hong-Kong. Peking for the moment became the centre of political intrigue, and England was loudly taunted by foreign journalists with her loss of prestige in Asia, while the British Cabinet found little support at home from any section of the press. Under such conditions rumours were endless. One day the British fleet was declared to have been despatched to the Gulf of Pechili, the next that Russia had forced China to accept her tutelage. It was asserted by others that Russia's hand had been forced by the action of Germany, and that she was only acting upon the invitation of Great Britain in seeking a warm-water port as a terminus to her great Asian railway system.

In Africa, the French, it was asserted, were pushing forward their outposts beyond the British frontiers in Nigeria. At the same time an expedition crossing the African continent was endeavouring to plant the French flag on the upper waters of the Nile, where it would confront our troops advancing from the north against the Mahdist Dervishes. In that quarter, however, we were steadily consolidating the results of a successful campaign, and accustoming the Egyptian troops to face the Dervishes without misgiving. In India the campaign against the disaffected tribes on the north-west frontier was practically over—the Afridis having recognised the uselessness of further resistance; but on the Beluchistan frontier the native clans showed a disposition to become restive, and an expedition was despatched against them.

In Europe the Cretan problem still remained unsolved. The six Powers were unable to agree upon a candidate for the post of governor. At length, after several apparently unobjectionable names had been rejected, Russia formally suggested that of Prince George of Greece, who could not but be otherwise than distasteful to Germany. Turkey, either acting for herself, or in conjunction with Germany, demurred to the selection of any but a Mussulman ruler, and thereupon ensued a further deadlock. Meanwhile a strong party in Turkey was urging the Sultan to make use of his newly discovered military strength to chastise the Bulgarians. Austria-Hungary was suffering from a revival of the race animosities which for some years had slumbered. In Spain, the Carlists, knowing that their hopes lay in troubled waters, were stirring up a war feeling against the United States over Cuba; and in France the Army was growing daily more impatient of the civil government, and, more or less secretly supported by the Clericals, was arrogating for itself a position incompatible with a free republic.

Meanwhile, at home, a certain interest was created by the fact that fresh elections were requisite in no less than seven constituencies, five in England and two in Ireland. A fair test would thus be afforded whether the new registers were more or

less favourable to the Ministerialists, and whether there were any questions which specially interested the electors on either side. Before, however, this test was applied, both Liberal and Conservative leaders had an opportunity of giving to their followers hints as to the policy of their respective parties. That neither Mr. Bryce nor Mr. Balfour, who alike chose Manchester for their hustings, had any special message to deliver was fully anticipated; but it was hoped that each might say something beyond vague generalities. Mr. Bryce (Jan. 7) in fact was more than necessarily dispiriting to his own side, declaring that it was too early to say what measures the Liberal party should bring forward, if returned to power, and further devoting much of his time to eulogising the silent members of the party as being possibly surer guides than the more active and talkative ones.

Mr. Balfour (Jan. 10) was even more disappointing, at least in the greater part of his speech, in which he reviewed the Voluntary Schools Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act of the previous session at unnecessary length. He dwelt with some complacency upon the cost which the establishment of local government in Ireland would entail upon the taxpayers of England and Scotland, and thought that the payment of 700,000*l.* a year was not too large a price to pay for attempting to interest Irishmen of all classes in their own local affairs. It was not, however, until he turned to foreign affairs that the attention of his audience was fully fixed; but even here he was more inclined to deal with the past than to speak of the present or to forecast the future. He admitted that the Concert of the Great Powers had not added to its reputation by its treatment of Crete during the last few months. With respect to India, he held that the controversy as to a forward or a backward policy was out of date; nor did he believe that Englishmen would be found divided into opposite camps when the real problem before them was understood. The Government had no wish to interfere with the independent organisation or the domestic affairs of the frontier tribes, no wish to bring them under direct British rule. Three objects had, however, to be kept in view. In the first place, we must protect those within our own frontier. Those for whose lives and property we were directly responsible we must preserve from the predatory raids of the tribesmen. Secondly, we must secure that the tribes with which we did not ourselves desire to interfere should not be interfered with by others. Thirdly, it must be remembered that we were bound by treaty to defend the Ameer of Afghanistan against external attack, and that we could not carry out our obligations unless we had command of the necessary military routes through the great mountain barriers. With respect to China our interests were commercial, not territorial, and practically they could only be assailed in two ways. Foreign Governments might put pressure on the Chinese Government to make regulations adverse to us and favourable to them. Again, it was possible,



though not probable, that foreign States with protectionist traditions might dot the coast of China with stations over which they had complete control, and where they would set up customs barriers hostile to others. The public might depend upon it that the Government would do its best to see that British interests were not injured in either of these ways.

The distribution of prizes to the local volunteer artillery at Ardwick gave Mr. Balfour an opportunity on the following day (Jan. 11) to endorse very fully the opinions expressed by the Under Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick, when speaking at Farnham (Jan. 7), that in the approaching session the Army would claim the special attention of Parliament. The Navy—our first line of defence—had been dealt with liberally; but the safety of the empire depended not less upon the efficiency of the Army and of the volunteers.

Lord Kimberley, who in his own branch of the Legislature could at least claim to be the official spokesman of the Opposition, followed in a speech at Wymondham (Jan. 12), in which he foreshadowed the attitude of his party towards the foreign policy of the Government. He endorsed with little reservation the course taken in China, and he agreed with Mr. Balfour's estimate of the European Concert. With regard to the troubles on the north-west frontier of India, he thought they were in some measure provoked by the action of our officials, and maintained that a more satisfactory policy would have been the establishment of a Hunza State between Chitral and the Russian frontier. Adverting to the resolution in favour of female suffrage recently adopted by the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation, Lord Kimberley said he would never himself under any circumstances consent to grant the franchise to women. As, however, he believed that many members of the Liberal party shared his opinion, he thought it essential that it should be left an open question. With regard to the House of Lords, he thought that reform must be in the direction of some limitation of the power of veto—possibly some form of the *referendum* might be accepted. Such a change could, however, only be carried after a long and sharp contest, and by a very powerful majority of the House of Commons.

The earliest bye-elections, by a strange chance, occurred in two-membered constituencies—Plymouth and York—which at the general election had in both cases returned supporters of each party, the Unionist candidate in both boroughs heading the poll. Both vacancies were due to the death of the sitting Radical members, Mr. Clarke Harrison and Sir Frank Lockwood; and logically it would have seemed both seats would be captured by the Unionists. Sir Edward Clarke in 1895 had headed the poll at Plymouth with 5,575 votes, Mr. Harrison polling 5,482, or only 26 more than the second Unionist candidate; while Mr. Mendl was left at the bottom of the poll with 5,298 votes. On the present occasion Mr. Mendl polled

5,966 votes against 5,802 given to the Unionist candidate the Hon. Ivor Guest. The contest was very severe; but notwithstanding the popularity of the Unionist candidate, he was defeated by twice as great a majority as that which had seated Sir Edward Clarke. Dockyards had always been regarded as capricious seats, and as a rule the defeat of the Ministerial candidate, no matter what his political hue, was generally traceable to dissatisfaction of some kind among the dockyard labourers. On the present occasion no such inference could be drawn, and although fewer votes were actually cast on both sides, there was good reason for believing that quite as large, if not a larger, proportion of the voters on the register had gone to the poll.

At York the result was different. The strong personality and popularity of the late Sir Frank Lockwood had probably saved him in the general revolt of the North against the Gladstonian policy. The Conservatives, however, at the general election had cautiously refrained from running more than one candidate, a policy which the event fully justified; Mr. J. G. Butcher heading the poll with 5,516 votes, whilst his opponents Mr. F. Lockwood and Mr. A. E. Pease received 5,309 and 5,214 votes respectively. The York Unionists on the present occasion had secured an exceptionally attractive candidate in Lord Charles Beresford, who had been reserving himself for the Edgbaston Division of Birmingham. The call for him from York, however, was so pressing that he found it impossible to turn a deaf ear. His candidature was warmly supported by the Imperialists of all shades, and Lord C. Beresford's labours in a previous Parliament for an increased and reformed Navy were generally recognised. In Sir Christopher Furness the Radicals had also a candidate of exceptional strength, but as a large employer of labour, his attitude towards his own class during the still pending crisis in the engineering trade was seriously detrimental to his chances. Mr. John Burns came down from London especially to oppose the Radical member, and warned him that if he stood by his class and his principles the working men would abstain from voting, and he (Sir C. Furness) would be left in a minority. This threat was in no way justified by the result, for he polled 5,648 votes, a larger number than any previous Radical candidate for York, and was only defeated by Lord Charles Beresford by a narrow majority of 11 votes—reduced subsequently on a recount to a still lower figure. As evidence of the powerlessness of the Socialist vote, the election was especially interesting and satisfactory to party managers.

Two elections in Ireland, necessitated by the promotion of the Solicitor-General, Mr. W. Kenny, to a seat on the Irish bench, and the appointment of Mr. Duncan Dunbar to the vacancy caused thereby, were marked by no special incident. The latter was re-elected for Mid. Armagh without opposition, and Mr. Campbell, the Conservative candidate, was returned for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin in opposition to the

Nationalist candidate, Count Plunkett, but by a considerably reduced majority.

The other bye-elections occurring during the recess were those in South-East Durham and at Wolverhampton, which latter Mr. Charles Villiers had represented since 1835 as a Liberal and a free trader. On the redistribution of seats in 1885, the constituency had been divided into three wards, and Mr. Villiers had been returned without opposition at every succeeding election, although in the course of time he had withdrawn his support from Mr. Gladstone, and had recently sat as a Liberal Unionist. The real opinions of the electorate were thus practically unknown, and both sides were equally hopeful. The constituency, embracing several workmen's villages, was mainly composed of ironworkers and pitmen presumed to be of advanced democratic opinions; but it was also within the influence of Birmingham, the stronghold of Liberal Unionism. The result showed that party opinion was very equally balanced; Mr. Gibbons, a Liberal Unionist and a local employer of labour, polling 4,115 votes against 4,004 given to Mr. Thorne, a Home Ruler. In South-East Durham, on the other hand, the Ministerialist candidate, Hon. F. W. Lambton, brother to the Earl of Durham, one of the largest landowners in the district, was defeated by Mr. J. Richardson, who in 1892 had defeated the late member, Sir J. Havelock-Allan, but was in turn defeated by him in 1895. Mr. Richardson, who had risen by his own industry to become a wealthy ship-builder on the Tees, was a prominent man in local affairs, and had held numerous municipal offices. The constituency showed the keenest interest in the contest, casting several hundred more votes than at the general election, with the result that the then Unionist majority of 114 was converted into a Radical majority of 275. Mr. Richardson, a Quaker, polling 6,286 votes against 6,011 given to Mr. Lambton; both parties had apparently increased in strength, but the Radicals in greater numbers. The victory of the latter may have been, as claimed, by Sir Joseph Pease, a protest against the home and foreign policy of the Government, but it could scarcely have been, as he further described it, "a message of peace to Ireland," for the Home Rule question was carefully kept in the background by the Radical candidate. Strangely enough the Opposition newspapers seemed to ignore the hint conveyed by the election of a Quaker at this juncture, as shown by the reply of the democracy to the bellicose speeches of ministers and their professional advisers.

Both sections of the Ministerial party seemed at this moment agreed as to the necessity of asserting the position of Great Britain in the Far East—where her prestige was receiving very serious blows from Russia, and in a lesser degree from both Germany and France—who were taking up a militant attitude towards the Chinese Empire. The Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, was the first to express what was understood to be the policy of the Cabinet, but although he spoke very plainly and, indeed, somewhat roughly, it was only on his own fellow-countrymen that his words seemed to produce any effect. At the moment when this country was pressing upon the Chinese Government a loan of 12,000,000*l.*, in order that it might not have recourse to Russian or German financiers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing the Swansea Chamber of Commerce (Jan. 17), said what we wanted in China was not territorial acquisition. We thought of that country with no selfish interest. We desired to open it with its hundreds of millions of toiling patient and hard-working people to the benefits of the trade of the world. We desired that our civilisation through trade should be brought into closer touch than had yet been possible with their civilisation, which, we must remember, existed centuries before ours was born. We did not regard China as a place for conquest or acquisition by any European or other Power. We looked upon it as the most hopeful place of the future for the commerce of our country and the commerce of the world at large, and the Government was absolutely determined, at whatever cost, even—and he wished to speak plainly—if necessary, at the cost of war, that that door should not be shut against us. In that policy he was convinced the Government would have, as they had already seen, the sympathy and support of the best public opinion in the civilised world. He was sure it would have also the sympathy and support of men of all parties in the House of Commons, and he believed that by and through that sympathy we should be able to maintain in the future that great advantage which had resulted from the trade of the Far East in the past, and that the failure of our commerce and industry, which were so dear to some misguided individuals amongst us, would be belied by events.

These significant words were endorsed by Mr. Chamberlain on the following day at Liverpool, also speaking to a Chamber of Commerce. He admitted that if it were possible it would be desirable to stop further acquisition of territory. We had already enough land and barbarous people to manage; but if we were to hold our own we must follow the lead of other Powers, and insist upon not being shut out from the probabilities and perhaps the certainties of the future. We could not afford to neglect tracts which seemed deserts. Fifty years before an official sent to report upon Australia declared it to be absolutely hopeless for European settlement, and might as well be given up, whilst only thirty years before the House of Commons had said the same thing of the west coast of Africa.

At Bristol on the next day (Jan. 19) Sir M. Hicks-Beach followed up his Swansea speech by a frank, but, as it was afterwards pronounced, incautious eulogy of the Navy, which he declared could sweep the seas of our enemies, while in any war

we could count on friends who would supply us with corn. After this rhetorical flight the Chancellor of the Exchequer came down into the region of practical statesmanship, and assured his hearers that in the coming financial year a scheme for providing more sailors—our chief want—would be laid before Parliament, whilst the Admiralty would keep a strict eye on the shipbuilding programme of other nations. The Government would also ask for larger votes for the Army, in order to carry out the organisation of the service, and to improve the condition of the soldiers; and as Chancellor of the Exchequer he was able to promise that the means to meet the increased expenditure on both services would be forthcoming without any additional burdens on the taxpayers. With regard to China, he urged his hearers not to believe all the newspapers said; but it was a fact that the Chinese had approached this country with a view to a loan, and the Government was considering the application. At this point, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stepped down somewhat from the position he had assumed at Swansea, and merely assured his hearers that the Government were not ashamed of these negotiations, and saw no reason for their being disapproved of by any other Power.

Mr. Chamberlain, who rightly or wrongly was credited with being the spokesman in the Cabinet of a more vigorous foreign policy than that adopted by Lord Salisbury, was equally desirous of not allowing his influence in home affairs to be eclipsed. The programme of the National Liberal Federation, recently unfolded at Derby, afforded him an excellent text for his address (Jan. 19) to the Liverpool Constitutional Association. The proposals of the federation, he pointed out, consisted of eleven separate constitutional changes. Possibly they might be all combined in one bill, which, if it passed the House of Commons, would be rejected by the Lords, in order that the changes should be submitted to the popular vote. If ratified by that, and the reformed electorate was further agreed upon, another dissolution would necessarily follow to allow 7,000,000 of new electors, including women, to express their views. If the Radicals were again returned in a majority, the mending or ending of the House of Lords would be next taken in hand, but as the Lords would resist their effacement, another dissolution would be inevitable before the party could set to work on the Derby programme.

To the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Mr. Chamberlain spoke more exclusively in the character of Colonial Minister, responsible for the commercial interests of the empire. Our policy, he said, was not the acquisition of new territory for itself, but for the maintenance of free markets, and if necessary a firm attitude in regard to any attempt to deprive us of territory already in our possession. This policy did not exclude Lord Rosebery's advice "to peg out claims for posterity," especially if by so doing we were obtaining fresh markets for



ourselves. With regard to the West Indian sugar trade, he hoped that something might be effected by the conference in sugar bounties convened by Belgium; but in the event of its failure a grant in aid would be made to the West Indian colonies to tide over the crisis till continental nations should recognise the impolicy of the bounty system.

It was in the order of things that Mr. Morley, "tenacious, audacious and pugnacious," as his colleague Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman described him, should take Mr. Chamberlain to task for the views he had spread before his Liverpool hearers. Mr. Morley, speaking at Stirling (Jan. 27), challenged the Colonial Secretary's assertion, that when Great Britain conquered she conquered for the whole world and never set up trade barriers against other nations. Protective tariffs were not unknown in places where the British flag floated. Mr. Morley passed over in silence the principle of self-government exercised by the colonies, but he made a good point in suggesting that Mr. Chamberlain's Imperial Customs Union looked very like the erection of such barriers. With regard to the promised grant in aid to the West Indian industries, Mr. Morley asked whether this was anything else but a bounty "wrapped up in paper of a different colour and bearing a different label". The Government was apparently going to give another grant of sops and doles to help favoured classes. If grants were to be made to help profits, grants in aid of wages might be expected to follow.

The other speeches of the recess presented few features of interest, and even the foreign policy of the Government afforded little ground for criticism. Mr. Asquith at Birkenhead, Mr. Morley at Stirling, and Sir Henry Fowler at Clackheaton, all expressed their agreement with the principles laid down by Mr. Balfour, and admitted that the difficulties which had arisen in China and the Far East were not created by the Conservative leaders. Lord George Hamilton, at Chiswick (Jan. 26), spoke in a strongly optimistic tone of the position of affairs in India, and declared that there would be no necessity for help from the British Exchequer to pay the expenses of the war; and he looked forward with some confidence to the ultimate adoption of a gold standard for India. He insisted that a large influx of European capital would be most likely to give stability to the exchange value of the rupee. "Men will not risk their capital in India if by the automatic fluctuations in exchange they cannot remit back except at enormous loss."

Imperial politics presenting so few elements of debate or serious criticism, it was not surprising that an attempt should be made to shake the lethargic complacency of the London rate-payers by attributing to the Government a desire to break up or at least to render powerless the London County Council. Lord Salisbury was credited with having given currency to the idea that London would be better administered if the area of each municipality was reduced to manageable dimensions. From

this it was at once deduced that the Government had in hand a scheme for disintegrating the existing "County of London," and of forming three or four cities of the richer districts and seven or eight cities of the poorer parts. The vestries at once formed themselves into a deputation to the Prime Minister (Feb. 2) to inquire what were the intentions of the Government. Lord Salisbury at once repudiated all idea of a policy of disruption, but admitted that by creating a number of municipalities it might be possible to interest a better class of persons in local affairs than was probable under the vestry system. When the vestries had become municipalities it might be possible to devolve upon them some of the duties hitherto discharged by the London County Council. The Duke of Devonshire, who was also present, suggested various ways in which this policy could be carried out, but he did not indicate the preference of the Government for any special one, and left the impression that no decision on the matter had been taken by the Cabinet.

The engineering strike—or rather lockout—came to an end after over six months' contest between the masters and men, the latter having practically to accept the terms offered them three months previously. The reduction of the week's work from fifty-four to forty-eight hours was from the first pronounced impossible by the employers; the equal rights of union and non-union men could not be ignored; and the claim of the men to regulate the use of machinery and the management of each workshop was regarded as preposterous. The loss in money to both sides was enormous; but the men were singularly ill-advised to enter upon a struggle at such a time, especially as the outside public were altogether unsympathetic to a movement which, if successful, must have driven trade into the hands of our continental rivals.

## CHAPTER II.

Meeting of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Debate on the Address—Lords Kimberley and Salisbury on Foreign Affairs—Sir William Harcourt's Criticisms and Mr. Balfour's Defence of the Government Policy—Irish Grievances and Demands—The Irish Catholic University—The French Encroachments in West Africa—The Dismemberment of China—The Local Government (Ireland) Bill Introduced—The Benefices Bill—The Estimates for the Army, Navy and Civil Services—London County Council Elections—Success of the Progressives—Mr. Chamberlain's West African Policy—The Mission to Abyssinia—The Chartered Company—The Resolution maintaining the Independence of China—Relief for the West India Islands—Lord Roberts on the Indian Frontier Policy—Private Members' Bills—The Indian Currency Debate—Vote for Public Buildings—Local Government (Ireland) Bill Read a Second Time—Debate on the Affairs of China.

It would be difficult to find in the history of the century a year in which public apathy on political questions was so evident as on the meeting of Parliament. The constant struggles which had aroused popular feeling were past; the parliamentary



orators and tacticians those struggles had developed had disappeared, and there seemed to be no longer even party questions of sufficient importance to arouse interest, and still less to kindle enthusiasm. This state of mind was reflected inside the walls of Parliament. The Ministerial majority seemed as powerless to act as the much-divided Opposition was to attack. The Unionists, led by a Cabinet in which conflicting influences were at work, were satisfied to leave all dangerous problems unsolved, and the Radicals, unable to agree among themselves in the choice of a common leader and a united policy, were powerless for attack or even for effective criticism. The questions in which sections of the public were interested were chiefly matters of social reform, from which no political capital could be made, and they were consequently ignored or set aside by the occupants of the front benches on both sides of the House. There was, perhaps, a certain languid interest both in Parliament and outside to know something more definite about affairs in China and the extreme East, and some curiosity to see how ministers would explain their platform speeches by the light of diplomatic action. But even on foreign affairs the want of unanimity in both parties rendered action and criticism equally futile. On the Unionist side Mr. Chamberlain found himself most warmly supported in a more vigorous course of action, not by the Liberal Unionists so much as by a group of "jingo" Conservatives; while on the opposite side of the House the stalwart Radicals and the "little Englanders" were loudly applauding the cautious action of Lord Salisbury, and hailing him as the real preserver of peace between England and the various countries with which in succession the bellicose "Imperialists" were anxious to see her embroiled. Under these somewhat depressing conditions Parliament was called together (Feb. 8), and it might have been supposed that the Government at least was prepared with very modest measures in its programme, of which the prominent feature was the Irish Local Government Bill. The following was the text as read by the Lord Chancellor:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly.

"The negotiations between the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty of peace between them, under which the territorial relation of the two Powers is practically unchanged.

"The question of an autonomous government for the Island of Crete has occupied the attention of the Powers. The difficulty of arriving at an unanimous agreement upon some points has unduly protracted their deliberations, but I hope that these obstacles will before long be surmounted.

"Intelligence, which is apparently trustworthy, has been received of the intention of the Khalifa to advance against the

Egyptian army in the Soudan, and I have therefore given directions that a contingent of British troops should be despatched to Berber to the assistance of his Highness the Khedive.

“ I have concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with his Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia.

“ The report of the Commission which I appointed in December, 1896, to inquire into the condition of certain of my West Indian Colonies has conclusively established the existence of severe depression in those colonies, caused by a heavy fall in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to the reduction in the cost of production and the great increase in its extent during recent years.

“ But this fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties to the producers and manufacturers of beetroot sugar maintained in many European States. There are signs of a growing opinion in those States that this system is injurious to the general interests of their population; and communications are now in progress between my Government and the Governments principally concerned, with a view to a conference on the subject, which I trust may result in the abolition of the bounties.

“ In the meantime, measures will be proposed to you for the relief of the immediate necessities of the West Indian Colonies, for encouraging other industries, and for assisting those engaged in sugar cultivation to tide over the present crisis.

“ On the north-western borders of my Indian Empire an organised outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my Government, to attack military posts in their vicinity, and even to invade a settled district of my territory. I was compelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of these outrages, and to ensure peace in the future. A portion of the Afridi tribes have not yet accepted the terms offered to them, but elsewhere the operations have been brought to a successful close.

“ The courage and endurance exhibited by my troops, British and native, have overcome the almost insuperable difficulties of the country in which they were operating; but I have to deplore the loss of many valuable lives both amongst my own troops and those whose services were voluntarily and loyally placed at my disposal by the native princes of my Indian Empire.

“ Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

“ The plague, which appeared more than a year ago in Western India, returned in the autumn; and, although the mortality is less alarming than it was at this time last year, it is still such as to cause anxiety. No effort will be spared by my Government in the endeavour both to limit its extent and to mitigate its effects; and I am confident that it will receive the loyal assistance of my Indian subjects in this arduous task.

I rejoice, on the other hand, to inform you that the famine, which prevailed for many months over several large districts, may now be said to be at an end excepting within a small tract in Madras; and that there is reason to anticipate a prosperous year, both for agriculture and commerce, throughout my Indian dominions.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“The Estimates for the service of the year will be laid before you. They have been framed with the utmost desire for economy; but, in view of the enormous armaments which are now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defence of the empire involves an expenditure which is beyond former precedent.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“A measure will be introduced for the organisation of a system of local government in Ireland substantially similar to that which, within the last few years, has been established in Great Britain.

“Proposals having for their object to secure increased strength and efficiency in the Army and for amending the present conditions of military service will be submitted to you.

“Bills for enabling accused persons to be heard as witnesses in their own defence, and for cheapening and improving the procedure of Scottish Private Bill legislation have been before Parliament on many previous occasions. I trust that in the course of the present session a final decision may be given upon these important questions.

“A measure for facilitating the creation of municipalities in the administrative county of London will be brought before you.

“A measure for the amendment of the vaccination law will be recommended to your earnest attention.

“Proposals for the prevention of certain recognised abuses in connection with Church patronage, for the constitution of a teaching university for London, for the amendment of the law relating to prisons, for dealing in part with the subject of secondary education, for amending the law relating to the Mercantile Marine Fund, for guarding against fraud in the management of limited companies, for the better ascertainment of the rights of landlord and tenant on the termination of an agricultural tenancy, and for preventing the adulteration of drugs and food will be laid before you in case the time at your disposal should permit you to proceed with them.

“I heartily commend your momentous deliberations to the care and guidance of Almighty God.”

The increasing tendency of both parties to group themselves under a special chairman or leader showed itself as soon as Parliament assembled. The Irish Nationalists—as distinguished from the Parnellites—were divided in their allegiance between

Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) and Mr. Healy (*Louth, N.*), but they still met for the purpose of testing the respective strength of the two sections. Mr. Dillon on this occasion received 34 votes against 14 given to Mr. Vesey Knox (*Londonderry*), who was nominated by Mr. Healy. The Parnellites, as in the previous session, rallied under Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*). The Welsh members had to provide a successor for the late Sir Osborne Morgan, and after a good deal of hesitation elected Mr. Alfred Thomas (*Glamorganshire, E.*) *nem. con.*, although the alternative names of Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon District*) and Mr. Brynmor Jones (*Swansea*) were formally put forward. The Church parliamentary party elected Lord Cranborne (*Rochester*) as their chairman; while the Service members' choice fell upon Sir James Ferguson (*Manchester, N.E.*), that of the bi-metallists' on Sir William Houldsworth (*Manchester, N.W.*), and of the supporters of women's suffrage on Mr. J. C. Macdonald (*Rotherhithe*).

In the House of Lords the address was moved by the Earl of Hardwicke, in a graceful speech, in which he referred especially to the Indian campaign; and it was seconded by the Earl of Albemarle, who expressed his satisfaction at the proposed strengthening of the Army. Lord Kimberley, on behalf of the Opposition, then proceeded to criticise the Ministerial policy during the recess and its programme for the session. He said that while he and his friends would welcome the promised measure for giving to Ireland a system of local government similar to that enjoyed by England and Scotland, they were firmly convinced that such a measure would not prove to be a permanent solution of the Irish question. He reserved the expression of opinion on the proposals for the relief of the West India Colonies until he had seen them in a definite shape. Turning next to foreign affairs, he complained that the indecision and lack of unanimity among the European Powers had left things in Crete for so long in the most deplorable condition. The proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece as governor of that island had, he gathered, practically met the same fate as all the previous nominations for the same post; but if it had been really acted upon from the first, it might have prevented the Turco-Greek war and averted untold miseries to the unhappy Cretans. After animadverting on the arrangements made between this country and France in respect to Tunis and to Madagascar, Lord Kimberley referred to the Soudan expedition, holding that for all practical purposes we were responsible for the proceedings of the Egyptian Government. It had been clear from the first that the Egyptian Army would require to be stiffened by British troops; and he did not consider it was for the interest of this country to embark in the reconquest of the Soudan, which had never yielded enough revenue to cover the cost of its government. He was not averse to the extension of our empire, but thought it should

be regulated by prudence and a due regard to the limits of our resources. Our military power was considerably tasked by the operations on the Indian frontier. He had always held that it was a mistake permanently to occupy Chitral with a road running through the country of the independent tribes, and the late Government, in deciding not to maintain the road, was influenced also by the interpretation that would be put upon the proclamation issued on the subject. He thought that the maintenance of a long series of military posts in the midst of those warlike and hostile tribes would severely task our strength and form a source of serious danger. As to the state of affairs in the Far East, he was not in a position to criticise the action of the Government, because he had heard no authoritative statement in regard to the pending negotiations, but he felt that the country would universally approve of the recent declaration of the First Lord of the Treasury, that all we desired was to guard our commerce with China, and to maintain our treaty rights which entitled us to all the benefits and advantages which might be conferred on the traders of any other nation in the ports of China. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, however, used the word "war" in connection with that subject, Parliament ought to be told plainly what the real situation was, and what they had to expect in the future.

Lord Salisbury's defence was brief, and in some respects satisfactory, although on comparison with Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons, it presented certain points of divergence, which were promptly seized by the press on both sides. He said that he had nothing to complain of in the tone and temper displayed by Lord Kimberley, who had, however, been somewhat severe on the Concert of Europe. They could not blame all the other Powers constituting the concert when its course was liable to be most seriously affected by the action or obstruction of any single Power; and he did not think—as the noble lord seemed to do—that, if we had not joined the concert, the results would have been more satisfactory. If the Powers had stepped aside and left Turkey and Greece to fight out their quarrel to the end, Greece must have been conquered and the inhabitants of Crete left to their fate at the hands of the Turkish Government. Again, had England stood aloof from the other Powers, probably the element most favourable to Greece would have been wanting to their deliberations. Her Majesty's Government had stated broadly that it would support any respectable candidate on the sole condition that he was neither an Englishman nor a Turk; and it had pressed the Powers to modify the rule rendering unanimity essential to diplomatic agreement, but was unable to obtain their concurrence in that view. It had supported the Prince of Greece, though not an ideal candidate, because it could not put an end to the lamentable disorder in Crete until it had a governor. Lord Kimberley objected strongly to our taking part in recovering



Khartoum for the Khedivate; but Khartoum formed a part of Egypt when Mr. Gladstone's Government was in office, and the whole of the Nile Valley as far as Wady Halfa was then taken away, and a barbarous, cruel and desolating despotism was installed in once fertile provinces, which he hoped before many months would be restored to Egypt. With regard to China, the Government had not surrendered one iota of our treaty rights, nor did it intend to do so; and there was no effort that this country would not make rather than allow those rights to be infringed. But nobody had indicated the least intention to infringe them, nor did he believe that any such intention would ever be entertained. The Government had been willing to make an advance of money to China on condition that certain concessions in no way injurious to her were made, with the object of further freeing trade. The Chinese Council said it would embarrass them very much if our proposal as to Ta-lien-wan were insisted on, and he then suggested as a compromise that the opening of the treaty port should be postponed until the railway was completed to the port. The Russian Government had spontaneously given a written assurance that any port it might obtain as an outlet for its commerce should be a port free to the commerce of this country; while the German Government had acted in a similar spirit in regard to Kiao-Chau. With respect to the Indian frontier, there was no wish on the part of the Government to occupy a single position which was not in the judgment of the highest expert authorities absolutely necessary for the security of our Indian Empire and the fulfilment of our treaty obligations. He agreed in principle with Lord Kimberley's warning against excessive territorial acquisition, though he might not concur with him always as to its right application. It was of extreme importance that we should avoid the danger of rash annexation, which history showed had proved the ruin of more than one great State.

In the House of Commons the constitutional privilege of "grievances before supply" was maintained by a prolonged debate, lasting over several nights, but leading to no other result than an endorsement of the Ministerial policy on all the points discussed. Before the regular debate on the address was commenced, a staunch Conservative, Mr. J. Lowther (*Thanet, Kent*), raised an interesting point with regard to the sessional order inhibiting the interference of peers and lords-lieutenant of counties in parliamentary elections. He asserted that the experience of two centuries and a half had shown that the House was unable to enforce its resolution; the passing of which, under the circumstances, was a meaningless farce. The motion to omit the words was seconded by the stalwart Radical, Sir Wilfrid Lawson (*Cockermouth, Cumberland*). Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), as leader of the House, admitting that there was no power to enforce the order, and that any peer might disobey it without fear of the consequences, nevertheless urged

its retention. The order, passed year after year, embodied a tradition to which the vast majority of peers readily gave their assent; and the abrogation of the resolution might be regarded as an invitation to them to take a more active part in electoral contests. This argument, founded on the older traditions of parliamentary life, was accepted by 319 to 100 votes, and the sessional order was passed.

The address having been moved by Colonel Lockwood (*Epping, Essex*), and seconded by Viscount Milton (*Wakefield*), Sir William Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) followed with a far more aggressive criticism of the Ministerial policy than Lord Kimberley in the Upper House, and made several telling points against the Government. He began by remarking that at that moment we had in different parts of the world nearly 100,000 men in arms, and therefore we could hardly congratulate ourselves upon what had been called the *Pax Britannica*. But amid all the troubles by which they were surrounded, they had always had one consolation, and they were asked to repose confidence in the Concert of Europe. He was afraid, however, that they could not rely upon the concert for the preservation of peace. He insisted that in the circumstances the Opposition was entitled to ask the Government what it was going to do. For his own part he never reposed confidence in the concert of the Powers, because they had no common interest and aim. All the time we were dealing with the concert of the Powers in the Near East, our colleagues in the Areopagus were disposing of the Far East without our knowledge or consent. As far as the question of the defence of English commerce and treaty rights was concerned, the Government might rely upon the support of the country and of the House of Commons, but the Government ought to state what commercial privileges and treaty rights were imperilled, and to inform the House who was threatening us. As for the loan, he conceived that was a separate question, but he might point out that they had never been told whether the statements published in the press were accurate or not. Sir Wm. Harcourt next referred to the papers on Madagascar, and expressed a desire to know what steps had been taken to maintain our treaty rights in that island. He further asked what had been done with reference to the re-organisation of the Chartered Company in South Africa; what was the state of affairs in Uganda; and what was the object of Major Macdonald's expedition. In the Soudan we were actually at war in spite of the fact that our settled policy in Egypt was founded on a determination to abandon the Soudan. This new policy, he declared, required a full and frank explanation on the part of the Government, who ought to inform not only the country, but the world, what its real objects and intentions were with regard to Egypt. Considering the difficulties and perhaps the dangers by which we were surrounded, it was not a wise policy to undertake this unnecessary enterprise, which



must add to our embarrassments. Passing to the question of the Indian frontier, he condemned the forward policy of the Government, and expressed his belief that the Government had reversed the policy of its predecessors. With regard to Army reform, the House would always do what was necessary for the efficiency of the British Army, but they would not yield to a sense of panic nor be guided by the sensational terrors of amateur strategists. In conclusion, he pointed out that the paragraph in the speech stating that the expenditure this year would be unprecedentedly large was deserving of special attention. For three years the Government had accumulated surpluses, and yet no relief had been granted to the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. Balfour, in his reply, followed as closely as possible the lines of Lord Salisbury's speech, but on one or two points, such as the abortive negotiations with regard to the Chinese loan, he spoke more specifically. He twitted Sir Wm. Harcourt with his frequent criticisms, in the House and on platforms, of the Concert of Europe. Mr. Balfour admitted that the concert had failed to carry out one of its functions in Eastern Europe, but it had achieved results in other directions and had most assuredly warded off the imminent danger of a war in the Balkan provinces; had assured to Greece the possession of Thessaly, and had provided for the future autonomy of Crete. With regard to Madagascar, there was an unsolved difference of opinion between her Majesty's Government and the Government of France on a very important question of international law. In reference to West Africa, also, conferences were at that moment in progress in Paris, and, although the question was one of serious gravity, he had every hope that there would be an honourable solution of the differences between the two countries. With regard to Uganda, he explained that the purpose of Major Macdonald's expedition was to explore and delimit the boundary between the Italian and the British spheres of influence, fixed by the treaty of 1891; and the cause of the mutiny was the reluctance of the Soudanese soldiers to march to a distant part of the country with which they were unacquainted. The policy of her Majesty's Government in Egypt was brought before the House in 1896, and therefore it was unnecessary at the present time to discuss matters which were then debated, or to justify the policy for which the Government gave full reasons at that time, especially as that policy had up to the present moment been crowned with success. Incidentally Mr. Balfour announced that her Majesty's Government, in concert with the Governments of Russia and France, who were the Powers of Europe originally responsible for the creation of the Greek kingdom, had agreed jointly to guarantee a loan to that country. Proceeding to speak of China, he said he could not give a complete account of what was going on, because the negotiations in connection with the Far East were still pending. There was, however, no

necessary connection between the defence of British interests in China and the question of the loan. It had been stated that the British policy had been reversed in consequence of the abandonment by the Government of certain claims made in respect of the port of Ta-lien-wan. There was, he asserted amid loud cheers, no foundation whatever for that statement. The order of events was as follows: The Chinese Government asked whether her Majesty's Government was prepared to grant a loan and on what conditions. It was suggested that the port of Ta-lien-wan should be made a treaty port. The Chinese at once said, however, that they entertained a strong objection to such a condition. Lord Salisbury thereupon telegraphed to Sir Claude Macdonald that, if he thought it was impracticable to make Ta-lien-wan a treaty port, he was not bound to insist upon it. The negotiations were now in abeyance. That was a matter of temporary policy, but to the broad outlines of our policy in China her Majesty's Government absolutely adhered. He supposed the country would be prepared to run the risk of war in defending our vital interests. The Russian and German Governments had explicitly declared their opinion that the ports occupied in China by any Power should be open ports, and therefore there was no conflict of opinion between those Governments and her Majesty's Government. With reference to the north-west frontier of India, an opportunity was to be given to the House to discuss the matter fully before the debate on the address was concluded, and he would only remark that the debate could not be confined to the question of Chitral. He was convinced that the more members of that House surveyed the policy of the Government in all its bearings the more they would feel that it was absolutely necessary for us to engage in the war. Dealing lastly with the paragraph relating to the Estimates, Mr. Balfour observed that the growth of civilisation apparently demanded from every Government an increase of expenditure, and that almost all our neighbours were in this respect worse off than ourselves.

In the discussion which ensued, Sir C. W. Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*) reviewed at some length and with evident grasp of his subject, the foreign policy of the Government, and he was ably seconded by Sir Edward Grey (*Berwick, Northumberland*), who had like Sir C. Dilke been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Their main criticism was directed to the policy of the Government in the cases of Tunis and Madagascar, where we had showed too great readiness to accept without protest French pretensions and encroachments. Mr. Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*), replying on behalf of the Government, defended the Foreign Office from the charge of supineness. In the case of Tunis it had acted only after consultation with the Manchester manufacturers who were most interested in the trade with that country; whilst with regard to Madagascar, France had certainly given us a right to retaliate in the way

in which she had ignored our treaty of commerce with that island; but it was not a matter on which it was worth while to go to war.

The next day (Feb. 9) was devoted to a debate on Irish distress raised by Mr. Davitt (*Mayo, S.*), who declared that large bodies of the population were on the brink of starvation through the failure of the potato crop, and he insisted that the temporary relief provided by the Government was totally inadequate. He condemned the Government for having paid no attention to his demand for a winter session; censured the landlords for evicting tenants in the winter, and urged as a remedy for recurrent distress the construction of permanent works, the enlargement of holdings, and the extension of the work of the Congested Districts Board. This amendment, which aimed at extracting further grants from the imperial exchequer, was warmly supported by all sections of the Nationalist party, and Mr. Healy (*Louth, N.*) was compelled to make the merely supplementary demand that a permanent Distress Act should be passed to counterbalance the permanent Coercion Act. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour (*Leeds, Central*), denied that the present Government had been at all apathetic, and he described the measures which had already been taken to deal with the matter. He admitted that the situation was a grave one, calling for exceptional measures, and he showed that the Congested Districts Board was doing good work, and that considerable benefit would follow the carrying out of the various light railway schemes which had been sanctioned. The conditions of out-relief would be relaxed, and in poor and highly rated unions the guardians would be assisted by the Government in providing the means of relief, on the understanding that the union bore a proportionate part of the expense, that a labour test should be applied, that the Government would advance three-fourths of the total expenditure, a limit being placed on the amount given to each person, that provision should be made for supplying seed potatoes and other seeds and spraying-machines, and that 10,000*l.* should be advanced to the Congested Districts Board, free of interest, for carrying on their work more satisfactorily. Mr. John Morley (*Montrose*) found himself reduced to criticising the details of the Government proposals, and whilst admitting that he was unable to grasp them, was confident that he could not assent to all of them. The debate lasted over until the following day (Feb. 10), but brought out no new features or suggestions, and the amendment was finally negatived by 235 to 153 votes—the bulk of the Opposition voting with the Nationalists, but little more than half of the House taking part in the division.

The next amendment (Feb. 10) moved by Mr. J. A. Pease (*Tyneside, Northumberland*), a Liberal and a Quaker, and seconded by Sir John Kennaway (*Honiton, Devonshire*), a Conservative and a Churchman, expressed regret that no efficient action had yet

been taken to put down slavery in the Zanzibar Protectorate. The officials, for the most part Arabs, favoured the existing state of things, and the representative of Great Britain had repeatedly reported against the abolition of slavery, notwithstanding the expressed wish of Parliament. These views were urged temperately and cogently by the two speakers, who argued that it was absolutely opposed to all our previous policy that a slave, to obtain freedom, must fly beyond the limits of the British Protectorate. Mr. Curzon's apology for his friend, Sir Arthur Hardinge, was at once irritating and unconvincing. Apparently the two officials had invented a legal "status of slavery," which they asserted was not slavery, and were determined to maintain it in spite of Parliament and public sentiment. The fact that every slave was at liberty to go to a court and claim his freedom, seemed to the Under-Secretary and the British Agent to meet the requirements of Parliament; and the former further went on to make some wild assertions about the freeing of concubines, which were altogether at variance with the testimony of such a competent authority as Sir John Kirk. Mr. Curzon's speech, which was characterised by flippancy and want of respect for the movers of the amendment, made a most unfavourable impression upon the House, irrespective of party, and temporarily clouded his reputation. Sir Wm. Harcourt naturally did not allow such an opportunity for attacking Mr. Curzon and his chief to pass unnoticed. He protested, amid the general approval of the House, against allowing the British flag to float over slaves, and he asked how long it would take to emancipate the 200,000 slaves in our Zanzibar possessions at the actual rate of forty per month. He further insisted that the work which ought to be done more rapidly and more reasonably should not be entrusted to Mahomedan officials. Mr. Balfour promptly came to the succour of his incautious colleague, and made complete amends for the latter's blunder by completely throwing him over. He denied that the Government was at all lukewarm in the matter, and he pointed out that while Zanzibar and Pemba had been under the dominant control of this country since 1890, a good deal more had been done towards freeing the slaves since the present Government came into office than was done during the time in which Sir Wm. Harcourt and his friends were the responsible ministers of this country. He quite believed the Opposition were as anxious as the Government to see slavery completely abolished, but it was unreasonable of them to be so much alive to the extreme difficulties of the problem when they were in office, and to see no difficulties in the way at all after they had quitted office. After some observations from Mr. Buxton (*Tower Hamlets*), in vindication of the Liberals when in office, the House rejected the amendment by 181 against 120 votes.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to Sir Howard Vincent's (*Sheffield, Central*) amendment on "fair trade,"

which was very summarily disposed of and negatived without a division.

The next subject brought forward (Feb. 11) was Mr. John Redmond's (*Waterford*) demand for an independent Parliament for Ireland ; and gave rise to an amusing debate, but caused great annoyance to the members of the front Opposition bench, and gave Mr. Balfour an excellent opportunity of exposing the straits in which the Radicals were placed between their Irish and English supporters. At the outset of his speech Mr. Redmond admitted that he had no chance of carrying his amendment, but what he wanted was to clear the position and ascertain how matters really stood, for a certain amount of lukewarmness had been shown of late by the Liberal party about Home Rule, and even Mr. John Morley had been known to declare that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone had brought about " a temporary suspension of the prosecution of the subject," while instead of Home Rule the Newcastle programme had once more been brought out for the admiration and support of the Radical party. After the amendment had been seconded by Mr. O'Kelly (*Roscommon, N.*), Sir William Harcourt made a very brief speech against it, in which he accused Mr. Redmond of believing that nobody was in earnest about Home Rule except himself, and possibly Mr. Dillon. Mr. Redmond's position was, indeed, that of *Athanasius contra mundum*. Sir William objected to the demand that Home Rule should have priority in the Liberal programme, for priority depended on having a majority, and he hardly thought the moving of such an amendment was the best way to get a majority. But he had a still stronger objection to the demand for an " independent " Parliament, for it had all along been arranged, and accepted by the Irish party, that a Home Rule Parliament was to be subordinate and statutory. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), whose mind evidently fluttered in a true pathetic way between a desire not to break with his Liberal allies on the one hand, and a determination not to be outbidden in the race for popularity in Ireland by Mr. Redmond on the other, declared himself to be very much in agreement with Sir William Harcourt, but fully intending to vote with Mr. Redmond. He did not think the amendment calculated to advance Home Rule, but still he would vote for it. Ireland was clearly entitled to an independent Parliament, but she had waived her claim in deference to Mr. Gladstone and would accept a subordinate one. In reply, Mr. Balfour admitted that it was almost improper of him to interfere in this " little domestic dispute," and that he could not understand the relations between the speeches which had been made and the votes which were about to be given. He expressed a strong belief that Ireland would yet become contented and happy in her union with this country without having a separate Parliament of her own, and he expressed surprise at hearing that Sir William Harcourt still adhered to the Home Rule Bill of 1893, for so little had been said by Liberals of late



about that measure that he had begun to doubt whether it really embodied their present views. He agreed that "independent" was a word which could be much wrangled over, but he had always been of opinion that if Ireland were to have Home Rule at all, it would be "better to make a good job of it, and give her independence." All other schemes would be clumsy contrivances, which would prove absolutely unworkable. He laughed at Mr. Dillon's theory that Ireland was oppressed and down-trodden when she had eighty-one Nationalist members of her own, and could control thirty more seats elsewhere. He suggested that Mr. Dillon wanted Home Rule still put in the forefront of the Liberal programme, and he asked whether that was the policy of British Radicals, at which Mr. Flavin, a Nationalist, bent forward with a frown from behind Mr. Dillon and shouted, "It will *have* to be their policy." Mr. Balfour concluded by asking how the British Radicals would like being coerced by their Irish allies, and "made to swallow Home Rule, with or without jam." There was a little further talk from one or two other members, and then the House rejected the amendments by 233 votes against 65. The rest of the sitting was spent in discussing an amendment proposed by Mr. Lewis (*Flint Boroughs*), protesting against the failure of the Government to propose special legislation for Wales, which was rejected by 129 votes against 90, and another amendment proposed by Mr. William Redmond (*Clare, E.*) in favour of an amnesty for the Irish "political" prisoners, which was rejected by 152 against 100.

In all these skirmishes the Government had come off victorious with little effort, but it might be fairly objected that the Opposition had not put out its full strength on any occasion, and certainly let slip a favourable opportunity by not supporting more vigorously Mr. Pease's amendment. The reason alleged was that the Radical leaders were reserving themselves for the amendment on the Indian frontier policy of the Government, on which they hoped to gain some support from the other side of the House. Practically, therefore, the amendment entrusted to Mr. Lawson Walton (*Leeds, S.*), one of the most rising members of the Radical party, was an authoritative motion of censure. It raised the question of the whole frontier policy, protested against the permanent occupation of Chitral and the maintenance of the road thereto, and urged that the independence of the frontier tribes should be respected and the occupation of their territory avoided. Mr. Walton stated his case with great moderation. He condemned the reversal of the policy of the late Government, and pointed to the disastrous consequences which had followed, and he insisted that the presence of British troops in Chitral and the neighbourhood was a constant affront to independent tribes and a perpetual challenge to an attack. This was the real reason for their rising, and that reason was not to be found only in religious

fanaticism stirred up by the recent successes of Turkey in Europe. The Secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), repudiated the various attacks which had been made upon his policy, and he charged the late Government with being responsible for going to Chitral, and making the road to it. He denied that any breach of faith with the natives had been committed, and pointed out that the tribesmen had never suggested that there had been any breach of faith. He explained that the road to Chitral was 180 miles in length, and yet the fighting had only taken place along ten miles of it, the tribes on the rest of the route remaining loyal to us. He showed that the late Government refrained, when sending out the expedition to Chitral, from making any communication to Parliament on the subject, and he denounced the misrepresentations which had been levelled against the Government by Mr. Asquith and Sir Robert Reid, both members of the late Administration. He emphatically denied that the late Government ever expressed any dissatisfaction with the policy of Lord Elgin to that noble lord, and he showed that all four of the diplomatic arrangements made with Russia and the Ameer, under which the frontier was fixed, and which made us responsible for affairs on our side of it, were made by those who now sat on the Opposition benches. Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) in replying made it clear that as to future policy there was very little substantial difference between the two sides of the House, but he spent some time in replying to the various personal questions which had been raised. Adverting to the private telegram in which Lord Elgin was made acquainted with the possibility of a charge of breach of faith being brought against the Indian Government, he said the words used were meant to indicate that uneasiness on this subject was felt in the Cabinet itself, and Lord Elgin had so understood the words. Lord George Hamilton, however, gave an assurance that Lord Elgin had misinterpreted them, and the matter was allowed to drop with this definite assertion and denial.

The remainder of the sitting was largely made up of quotations from the blue-book, selected to suit the views of the speakers, enlivened by the recriminations which had been bandied about between the two parties during the recess. At the next sitting (Feb. 15) the debate was resumed by Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) who adopted a purely partisan view, and paid far more attention to questions of personal difference than to matters of high policy. He denied that he had ever accused Lord Elgin of breach of faith, but if he had been understood to do so he expressed his regret. He, however, charged the Secretary for India with having for months boasted that he made the road himself, and then turning round and declaring that it was not he but Sir Henry Fowler who made it. He went on to deny that the native tribes had ever approved of the making of the road, and he quoted a British agent in the district as having

said that if the frontier tribes once knew that they might do as they liked, the road could not be kept open a fortnight. Finally he asked how many troops were in the Chitral district now, how many British troops would be required to replace the native levies, how many more forts were to be constructed in the Swat Valley, and how we were going to justify the strain on the resources of India. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon, had made short work of the personal questions which had been so much obtruded into the debate, but he emphatically denied that the tribesmen thought we had been guilty of any breach of faith. He quoted a recent communication from the Ameer, received since the last blue-book was published, to show that while the tribes had alleged twelve matters of local grievance against us, such as interference with their habits and customs, they did not raise any question of breach of faith in connection with the Chitral road. Coming to the question of future policy, he insisted on the retention of Chitral because it was our duty to defend the Chitralis who had supported us, and who, if we retired, would have to suffer and probably to die. But he attached even more importance to the necessity for resisting Russian aggression. Chitral was but a small territory, not larger, if so large, as Wales, and if we left it it would fall under the control of Afghanistan or of Russia. It was true that the policy of the late Government had been reversed, but the late Government reversed the policy of the Government of India. The Lawrence policy was dead, and could not be revived. The Russian frontier and the frontier we were bound to defend met each other, and we must have all necessary roads and passes open for the passage of our troops. These conditions could only be successfully maintained by entering into confidential relations with the tribes. We could not establish those relations by withdrawal from the country. In that event the tribes would despise us for our weakness and distrust our ability to protect them.

Obviously a full-dress debate of this nature could not be allowed to close without speeches from the leaders of the Opposition and of the Ministry; but it may be doubted if either added anything of importance or advanced the subject further. Sir W. Harcourt, desirous of confining his remarks to the latter part of Lord George Hamilton's speech, said that if they could come to some understanding as to the principles by which this vital question of our frontier policy should be hereafter conducted, it would be an immense advantage. If he enumerated the propositions of the Secretary of State, and asked how they were to be illustrated in action, he thought he should pursue a line of argument which it was useful to adopt. In one proposition he absolutely agreed with the Secretary of State, when he said it was not enough in regard to the advance to Chitral to show that it was desirable in itself. It was also necessary to show that the advance would amply compensate us for the risk



and expense associated with it. But he asked any man in that House whether, after what had been said, he could say that the advance and the occupation of Chitral gave us such a compensation. Then came the statement that we were bound to remain in Chitral whether the balance of advantage was greater or less, because we were bound in honour to stay there. That was an absolutely new argument on the part of her Majesty's Government, and had never been put forward before this debate began. It was certainly not taken into consideration when the present Cabinet took the exceptional course of reversing the decision of their predecessors. Indeed, the Secretary of State's despatch showed that the argument which was now made the *cheval de bataille* had never occurred then to her Majesty's Government, and that it was an afterthought and an entirely new invention. Our object was to conciliate these frontier tribes, and yet the commander-in-chief said that civilisation and barbarism could not exist conterminously, and at the same time peaceably, as independent neighbours, and he recommended that the tribes should be disarmed. That was the way in which the independence of the tribes was to be respected. For his own part he objected to any man in command of the armies of the Queen thus proclaiming his own views without authority from the Government. In his opinion this war and the policy of her Majesty's Government had had most fatal consequences. The cost of the war was Rs4,000,000 levied upon the people of India, and he regretted that the Government had decided that Great Britain should make no contribution to this expenditure. Another great evil resulting from this policy was that the absorption of the energies and attention of the Indian Government in this frontier campaign had been very injurious to the general administration of India. It was the duty of the Opposition to declare their belief that this was an erroneous policy, to record their condemnation of the policy of the past, and to put also on record their policy which ought to govern the British empire in the future.

Mr. Balfour remarked that while Sir W. Harcourt had spared the Viceroy of India, he had been unable to omit some reference to another Indian official, the commander-in-chief. What had been the head and front of Sir G. White's offending? It appeared he made a speech in which he used phrases almost textually identical with those used in this House by Sir R. Peel as Prime Minister, when he was dealing with the annexation of Sind in 1844. With regard to the vital and essential part of the question, the leader of the Opposition skirted round it and made allusions to it, but he gave the House no definite advice whatever. Mr. Balfour proceeded to enumerate in detail five reasons why the policy suggested rather than stated by Sir W. Harcourt and the late Home Secretary (Mr. Asquith) could not be adopted. The policy which her Majesty's Government suggested was the policy of the late Secretary of State for India,

and also of Lord Kimberley who preceded him in office. They differed from her Majesty's Government, indeed, on the question of Chitral, but on the broad question that we could not leave these tribes absolutely alone to their own devices, he claimed the late Secretary of State for India (Sir H. Fowler) as holding the views entertained by the occupants of the Treasury bench. He did not hold out to the House the slightest hope that we could avoid complications on the north-west frontier, but he did look forward to the time when the task which had been accomplished with the tribes to the north and south of the disturbed districts might gradually, slowly, cautiously, though not unsuccessfully, be extended farther and farther among these border tribes. Again and again it had been suggested that the present Cabinet came to the consideration of this question with a determination to reverse at all cost the conclusions at which their predecessors had arrived. He assured the House, however, that a less historical account of what occurred could not well be imagined. In the first place, the policy of the Liberal Government was no settled or concluded policy at all. They had told the Indian Government that they meant to leave Chitral, and they requested that Government to suggest a general plan for carrying out this object. Before that plan could be considered the stroke fell, and they had no chance of considering the necessary alternative to their decision. The present Cabinet, therefore, had to consider not only the decision concerning Chitral, but also the alternative plan submitted by the Indian Government, and they came reluctantly to the conclusion that the decision of their predecessors ought to be abandoned.

A division was then taken, and the amendment was negatived by 311 to 208 votes. The former would have been further increased, had not two members by inadvertence voted in the wrong lobby. In any case, however, it showed that on a distinctly party vote the Ministerial majority on this question fell short by nearly forty votes of its full strength.

The address, however, was not to be voted without another debate upon Irish affairs, and on this occasion the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in Ireland was the ground selected by the Irish Nationalists, apparently for the express purpose of putting a fresh strain upon the alliance between themselves and the English and Scotch Nonconformists. Mr. Dillon's (*Mayo, E.*) amendment declared that the Catholics of Ireland had long suffered and still suffered under an intolerable grievance in respect of university education, which had been recognised by successive Governments. The temporary redistribution of parties brought about by the debate was not more remarkable than the speeches it provoked. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Morley, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Carson and Mr. Haldane found themselves on the same side and confronted by the leaders of the English Nonconformists, Scotch secularists,

and Irish Orangemen. But although the proposal had the support of both front benches, it could not, on a division, be supported from the Ministerial side on the technical ground that every amendment to the address was a censure on the Government. This gave especial interest to the debate, which Mr. Balfour's masterly speech at once raised to a level which was worthily sustained throughout.

Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), in opening the discussion, pointed out that there was an overwhelming mass of Irish opinion in favour of establishing a Catholic university, and every English statesman who had administered Irish affairs was of the same opinion, yet nothing had been done owing to the prejudices of men unacquainted with Irish life and Irish needs. He declared that the demand was not for the endowment of any particular religion but was one to prevent Roman Catholics from being debarred by their conscientious scruples from enjoyment of the advantages given by the State to others in the matter of university education. The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland were quite willing to accept the safeguards with which the offer of a bill on previous occasions had been accompanied, and would assent to having a majority of laymen on the governing body, and the solution suggested by Mr. Gladstone in 1893 as to theological teaching, the university having its doors thrown open not only to Roman Catholics, but to all who chose to enter it. Mr. Grant Lawson (*Thirsk, Yorkshire, N.R.*) opposed it, maintaining that there was adequate provision already in Ireland for the university teaching of the people, and he asserted that the only grievance of the Irish was against their own priesthood, who closed to them the doors which Parliament had opened. Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*), on the other hand, sympathised with the proposal contained in the amendment. His own constituency was Presbyterian and anticatholic, but he believed the best opinion to be found in it on this subject agreed with his own. Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*) opposed the amendment with great vigour and reminded the Radicals that when they swallowed Home Rule they swallowed more than they bargained for, including denominational education for Ireland. Successive steps to remove Roman Catholic grievances had been taken in setting up Maynooth and disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church, and now a demand was made for establishing at the expense of the State a Roman Catholic university, to be ruled by Roman Catholic priests. When the Irish members shouted "No" to this, he insisted that he was right, for the Church of Rome claimed to govern and direct not only the spiritual but the moral part of the mind, and if any layman on the governing body ventured to differ from the bishop he would be set down as an enemy to the Church. He knew the Governments, especially when backed by large majorities, had "a sort of diabolical ingenuity" for breaking up their party, and nothing was more likely to shatter and destroy

the present parliamentary majority than embarking on this " mediæval principle " of denominational education. Mr. Healy (*Louth, N.*) supported the amendment, and declared that the Irishman's right in this matter was no man's wrong, and he believed that it was the only means by which university education could be brought within the reach of the masses of Ireland. Mr. Lecky (*Dublin University*), who declined on technical grounds to support the amendment, preferred purely undenominational and unsectarian education, for he thought it well that young men of different religions should mix together at that period of life when friendships were best formed and enthusiasm was most keen. As, however, the Roman Catholic laity desired to have a university of a sectarian character, he thought that Parliament was bound in equity to satisfy their demand at some future time, but not in the present session.

Mr. A. J. Balfour said there was no subject of current political interest on which he felt more strongly or on which he more desired to convince friend and foe alike of the merits of the policy to which he was so deeply committed. He pointed out the fallacy which ran through the speeches delivered in favour of the existing system in Ireland. All who made those speeches talked as if the proposal now before them was to establish a denominational university. In fact the proposal was not to add another denominational institution to the educational institutions which already existed in Ireland. The Irish Roman Catholic prelates had stated explicitly that they would be content that the new institution should be under precisely the same limitations which now governed the great universities of Ireland, England and Scotland. It would not be hedged round with any limitations which would prevent Anglicans, Presbyterians, or men of any or no religion from obtaining the full advantage of every endowment, every scholarship and every fellowship. It was essential of course that the college or university should be founded on lines which would make it Roman Catholic just as Trinity College was Protestant. There were two weighty reasons which ought to influence every gentleman on the Ministerial side of the House. The first was that society was interested in the cause of higher education in Ireland. At the present moment the inability under which we had laboured in dealing with this question of Roman Catholic education actually blocked the way to any improvement in the university education, whether Protestant or Catholic. He himself believed that a country gained more by its higher than by its elementary education, and, therefore, it would fill him with dismay to find that this House and this country were prepared to acquiesce tamely in a condition of things which practically and substantially deprived two-thirds of the population of Ireland of the highest educational advantages. He did not see how any Unionist could defend Unionism if he refused to consider the claim made by the Roman Catholics. Still he owned that he could not

solve the question unless he had the support of his followers, and he should feel himself bound in every way to try to convince his countrymen that they were bound to cast aside ancient prejudices on the subject, and to help to settle once for all this solitary outstanding grievance of the Irish people.

On the following day (Feb. 17) Dr. Wallace (*Edinburgh, E.*), a Radical of advanced and broad views, and a man of brilliant ability, explained his reasons for voting against the amendment. He thought Mr. Balfour would need to educate not only his party but the Government to which he belonged, if he desired to see the proposed university established. He expressed his opinion that the effect of interweaving sectarianism with public education would be to subject the training of the youth of the community to the narrowing and antinational influences of sacerdotalism. Irish members talked about their consciences, but he also had a conscience, and it would not allow him to participate in marring the higher progress of humanity by a development of sectarian control over the national life.

Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) then intervened with the practical suggestion that Mr. Dillon should be satisfied with the expression of views he had elicited. For himself he had always been a friend of undenominational education. He was in favour of a free and open university, self-governing, democratic and capable of being modified and transformed in accordance with the moving spirit and purpose of the age. After sketching the history of the question, a statesman, however, was compelled to admit "the failure of hope," and to "recognise the dismal truth" that there was a reluctance on the part of the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered to them by Trinity College, Dublin, and by the Queen's Colleges. He believed a solution of the difficulty could be found if all that was wanted was the establishment of a Catholic university which should be a counterpart of Trinity College, Dublin, and which should correspond with Oxford and Cambridge, provision being made that all its prizes and emoluments should be open to all. The foundation of a democratic Catholic university, open to democratic Catholic influences, would in his judgment solve the problem. If the Roman Catholics wanted to have a counterpart of Trinity College, Dublin, established in Ireland, and would assent to the conditions imposed upon that institution, the Government might place before them a scheme which even the staunchest friend of undenominational education would be disposed to accept. With regard to the amendment he advised its withdrawal because a division taken upon it would falsely represent the opinion in this House.

Mr. J. Morley (*Montrose*), who followed, was, like Mr. Courtney, averse to denominational education, but he arrived at a different conclusion. He said that there was no man who abhorred clericalism in all its forms and guises more than he



did; but in fighting the battle against obscurantism he wished to use two weapons—fair play and education. It was to the solution of the problem indicated in the amendment that they ought to look, because it laid down the lines on which they could most successfully fight the foes of progress. He regretted that Mr. Balfour had not explained more clearly the limitations which he would impose on the new university, and he gave a general assent to the proposal embodied in the amendment. As to the constitution of the governing body of the new institution, he understood the Catholic prelates agreed that there should be a preponderance of laymen over ecclesiastics. He was not quite satisfied, however, that this preponderance would be a very solid guarantee, because there was a large number of persons called clerically minded laymen. Before the First Lord of the Treasury endeavoured to carry his party with him he ought to say something more respecting the method on which the governing body was to be constituted, because on this point considerable controversy was sure to arise. In his opinion the competition of life would force a Catholic university to keep the standard of education as high as that of Trinity College itself. He denied that he took up this attitude towards this question in consequence of political necessity, and he pointed out the significant fact that the last three Chief Secretaries, though approaching the question from entirely different political points of view, agreed in the proposition embodied in the amendment. The present Chief Secretary said he was constantly obliged, in making appointments, to pass over Catholics because they had not enjoyed the same educational advantages as Protestants, and he might add that, in this respect, his experience was the same as that of Mr. Gerald Balfour. Surely the fact that men of all parties who had been concerned in the administration of Ireland were in favour of this proposal ought to be allowed to count for a great deal. The demand now made having taken a rational shape, they might safely accept it, and, therefore, he should undoubtedly vote for the amendment.

This declaration at once brought up Mr. Perks (*Louth, Lincolnshire*) as spokesman of the English Nonconformists, and Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*) of the Welsh Dissenters, who from the Opposition side of the House strongly protested against the proposal, thus affording Mr. Clancy (*Co. Dublin, N.*) an opportunity—of which he took full advantage—to emphasise the fact that the majority of the Liberals in that House were opposed to the demands of the Irish Catholics. Mr. Dillon, unwilling that the Parnellite section of the Irish party should make capital out of the situation, after a few more speeches, consented to his amendment being negatived without a division.

The remaining amendments were disposed of in a more summary fashion. Mr. J. H. Roberts' (*Derbyshire, W.*) censure of the policy of internal repression exercised by the Indian Government in its dealings with seditious libels was after a

brief debate negatived by 182 to 109 votes; the constitutional wrongs and official grievances of the employees of the Post Office were set aside by 163 to 86 votes, and Dr. Clark's (*Caithness-shire*) appeal to take up 2,000,000 acres of land occupied as deer forests and grouse moors, and to transform them into grazing lands, was promptly negatived by 171 to 50 votes, and the address was finally (Feb. 18) agreed to.

Whilst the House of Commons had been engaged in these wordy discussions, of which the practical result, so far as discrediting the Ministry in public opinion, had been very slight, affairs had been progressing outside Parliament which aroused much greater dissatisfaction. The Sultan, conscious perhaps of the ultimate support of Germany, openly refused to accept Prince George of Greece as Governor General of Crete, and the Concert of Europe meekly accepted this rebuff, which was especially aimed at Russia, and the proposal was ultimately put aside—at least temporarily. In China the success of other European Governments in obtaining valuable cessions and concessions fostered the idea that Lord Salisbury's policy in the Far East was marked by neither foresight nor decision. In West Africa the negotiations, it was asserted, were being protracted by the French in order that their troops and mercenaries might be in "effective occupation" of certain districts which could be made the objects of future bargaining. They were straining to the utmost to find an excuse for retaining the important post of Boussa on the Niger, and actually occupied it, notwithstanding the prior claims of Great Britain were scarcely open to dispute. An acute stage was reached when just as the House was on the point of adjourning (Feb. 8), the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, read out two telegrams. The first was from the Governor of Lagos, and stated that on February 9 thirty French Senegalese had arrived at Borea, a place occupied three days previously by the Haussas under British command. The non-commissioned officer in command was ordered to haul down the flag, and having refused to do so, the Senegalese retired and encamped at a short distance from the town. The second telegram was from the Governor of the Gold Coast, forwarding a telegram from an officer in command, stating that the French had established a post at Wa, and had protested against our occupation of Nassa—both places on the Gold Coast Hinterland. Subsequent reports also stated that the French had crossed the Niger in force, and were advancing on Sokoto. Lord Salisbury at once instructed our ambassador in Paris to ascertain the real state of affairs, and was able to announce (Feb. 22) that the French Government through M. Hanotaux had disavowed all knowledge of the alleged proceedings. The matter was further discussed in the House of Commons (Feb. 24), when Mr. Chamberlain in a debate on the Colonial Office vote pointed out how our colonies of Gambia and Sierra Leone had been practically rendered valueless by

having their Hinterlands cut off by a lateral French advance, and now the colonies of Lagos and the Gold Coast were threatened by a similar policy. Mr. Chamberlain took this occasion to deny strongly and specifically the rumour of disunion in the Cabinet on the Niger question, which had been persistently circulated. On behalf of the Opposition, Sir Edward Grey supported Mr. Chamberlain, and declared that the country as well as the Ministry were united and in earnest on the West African question.

On the next occasion when the House met (Feb. 21) Mr. Chamberlain stated that he had received a telegram from Lieut.-Col. Pilcher to the effect that four French European officers and 100 men had arrived at Argunga on the east bank of the Niger, and south of the Say-Barua territory, to which our right had been recognised by a convention with France. The sphere of French influence, as subsequently explained by Mr. Curzon, lay within the district from the south of her Mediterranean possessions to a line from Say on the Niger to Barua on Lake Tchad, reserving to the Niger Company all that fairly belonged to the kingdom of Sokoto. Lord Salisbury, however, speaking in the House of Lords on the next day (Feb. 22) was able to show that a more hopeful view taken by the British Cabinet was realised. Our ambassador in Paris (Sir E. Monson) had placed a copy of Colonel Pilcher's despatch before the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying that the news, if correct, must be regarded as having a very serious character. M. Hanotaux replied that he had no knowledge of any such proceedings, and that if anything of the kind had occurred, it had been done not only without the order of the French Government, but against its wishes and instructions, as it had no desire to approach Sokoto. And this assurance was subsequently supported by the official declaration of the French Minister for the Colonies that there were no French troops in that region.

The anxiety and energy displayed by the Government with regard to affairs in West Africa were in strange contrast with its apparent indifference and hesitation with regard to the events passing in China. On the other hand the public, excepting the merchants specially interested in West African trade, could not be brought to believe that two civilised nations like France and Great Britain would seriously quarrel about a patch of territory in which the inhabitants of neither country could live under tolerable conditions, and of which the future development as a market for European goods was at least problematical. It was possible of course that the Ministry saw dangers in leaving the Niger question unsettled which were hidden from the public, and that it may have felt the necessity of coming to an understanding with France in West Africa before reopening the more difficult East African question, which was bound to reach an acute stage after the autumn campaign



on the Nile. Whatever the true reasons may have been, there was no doubt that the ministers would gladly have concentrated public attention upon West Africa, and been allowed to carry on their negotiations at Peking in their own way. In this matter, however, the public had a far keener interest; for the actual value of our import and export trade with China was so extensive that the Foreign Office must have known from the first that whatever affected that huge empire and its teeming population would be of primary importance to a large body of English and Scotch traders and shipowners. Public opinion, moreover, had been at first excited and afterwards irritated by the absence of any apparently fixed policy in our dealings with China and Russia, and by the bold assertions followed by polite withdrawals which marked Ministerial declarations on platforms and in despatches. The conclusion arrived at by many was that in the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, the country had a statesman who, having decided upon what he considered advantageous, was prepared to carry out his policy with firmness, even at the risk of war; while Lord Salisbury, as an accomplished diplomatist, was ready to make the most liberal concessions to his rivals and opponents, rather than appeal to arms and to embitter the future relations of the Christian Powers. Events which followed rapidly were soon to show the respective advantages of the two lines of policy; but before referring to them the proceedings in Parliament have to be recorded.

The address having been finally disposed of, Mr. Gerald Balfour (*Leeds, Central*) lost no time in introducing the chief Government measure of the session—the Local Government (Ireland) Bill—which was to extend to that country, with certain modifications, the system of local self-government enjoyed by England and Scotland. The bill might be briefly described as one to set up County Councils, Urban District Councils, Rural District Councils, and Boards of Guardians as the various local authorities, but not Parish Councils, as they were not needed. All four sets of authorities were to be elected by ballot every three years, on a broadly democratic franchise, identical with the Parliamentary franchise, except that it went farther by including peers and women. The County Councils (and among them there were six county boroughs, being those of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford) were to take over the fiscal and administrative duties of the grand juries, but not their work in connection with the administration of criminal law nor in the matter of dealing with compensation for injuries, which last duty was to be handed over to the county courts. The District Councils were to take over the work of the baronial authorities. There were to be no aldermen on the councils, nor any ministers of religion, nor *ex officio* members except that the chairmen of rural District Councils might sit on the County Councils. The councils would deal

with the maintenance and construction of roads, with the care of lunatics, and with a number of other local government details, and might have additional work imposed on them by orders in council, but such orders were to be laid before Parliament and might be upset by either House in the usual way. The poor law would be administered by Boards of Guardians, and in cases of exceptional distress the County Council might authorise the guardians to extend the amount of out-relief granted, but the County Council would have to bear a certain portion of the additional expenditure, and the guardians would have a check put upon possible extravagance by having the rate spread over the whole of the union to which they belonged. As to finance, Ireland was to benefit by the provision made by Parliament for the relief of agricultural land, and her agricultural grant, amounting to 730,000*l.* a year, would be allotted to her out of the Imperial Exchequer, and would relieve the occupier from the payment of half the county cess, and the owner from the payment of half the poor rate, the only portion of the rate that he was actually paying. In addition to this Ireland would have handed over to her the proceeds of the local licence duties, amounting to 200,000*l.* a year; but, as the burden she had to bear at present for the matters to which this grant applied amounted to 244,000*l.* a year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would grant an additional sum of 79,000*l.*, so that there would be excess for the local authorities of 35,000*l.* over liabilities. This elaborate scheme, as explained, was received with marked favour from all parts of the House, and Mr. John Morley, Mr. Dillon, Mr. John Redmond, Colonel Saunderson, and Mr. Healy got up in succession and blessed it, all promising to do their best to make it work smoothly and well, though of course they reserved criticism on points of detail until the bill appeared in print. After further discussion the bill was read a first time, as was another bill to rearrange the registration so as to fit the scheme.

Another measure to which special prominence had been given in the Queen's Speech was one for "the prevention of certain recognised abuses in connection with Church patronage," which had been discussed at considerable length and some warmth in the preceding session. Before, however, the Government bill was produced, the "Church party" through Mr. Lyttelton (*Warwick*) and Lord Cranborne (*Rochester*) presented (Feb. 11) and pushed forward a measure having for its aim "to amend the law relating to the transfer and exercise of Church patronage and the admission to and avoidance of benefices," and to further amend the law with regard to pluralities. Previous experience had shown that the difficulties which beset all attempts at private legislation became insurmountable obstacles in dealing with ecclesiastical questions. Mr. Lyttelton's bill was, nevertheless, subjected to the ordeal of a debate on its second reading (March 2), and practically emerged unscathed, chiefly

because it was known that it would be overshadowed by the Government measure. Mr. Lyttelton explained that the object of his bill was primarily to extend the right of parishioners to object to unfit persons who were nominated to parochial charges. It would with this object in view slightly increase the powers of the bishop to refuse to institute unsuitable persons, and also more easily to get rid of such as had proved themselves unfit. The bill assumed the continuance of the system of private patronage, but it would abolish the sale of next presentations altogether and render void the transfer of a right of patronage if made within one year of the institution of an incumbent to the benefice. The evil of secret transfers was to be remedied by rendering void any transfer of which due notice had not been given in a diocesan registry. Auction sales of the right of patronage would be prohibited absolutely, and in cases where the purchase of the right was not a genuine out-and-out purchase the bishop would have power to refuse institution. Other clauses of the bill gave the bishop power to refuse institution to unfit persons on the grounds of misconduct, neglect of duty, evil life, scandal, or existing pecuniary embarrassments. The right of the bishop to refuse institution would of course be exercised only after due inquiry, and there would be an appeal to a court consisting of a judge and the archbishop. With reference to inhibition, the jurisdiction of the bishop would be slightly extended. He was to have the power of inhibition where a commission of three laymen and three ecclesiastics found that an incumbent by his own fault had proved himself unfit for the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Nonconformists, represented by Mr. C. B. Maclaren (*Bosworth, Leicestershire*), opposed the bill on the ground that, although it attacked certain evils, it did so in a very imperfect manner, whilst others it left wholly untouched. He objected naturally to any increase of power being given to the bishops, on whom inquisitorial powers would be conferred, and somewhat unexpectedly found fault with the absence of any provision for compensating owners of advowsons whose proprietary rights were to be interfered with; a proceeding which he condemned as "revolutionary." Mr. Carvell Williams (*Mansfield, Notts*), the veteran of the Liberationists, condemned the measure as unsound, inadequate and feeble, and as likely to perpetuate under new conditions an iniquitous traffic. Mr. A. J. Balfour said that the bill greatly resembled the measure he proposed to introduce on the following day, and he suggested that both should be referred on their second reading to a Grand Committee. Meanwhile he maintained that such opposition as had been offered to the measure really rested upon no solid foundation at all other than a general hostility to anything which could improve or reform the position of the Established Church. There was a plain duty before the House—to make the machinery of the law carry out

what had always been the spirit of the law, and enable the Church to prevent persons from being entrusted with some of the most important functions within the Church when those persons were wholly unfit to carry out those responsible duties. Sir Wm. Harcourt declined to vote for the bill on the ground that it contained no provision compelling the bishop to hear the patron and presentee, and any witnesses they might offer at the inquiry, together with counsel. The bill was, however, read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Law.

On the following day (March 3) Mr. Balfour briefly explained the Benefices Bill of the Government, which, broadly speaking, covered the same ground as that on which Mr. Lyttelton's present and Lord Cranborne's bill of the previous year were founded. There were, however, some not unimportant differences between the bills, but those differences were matters rather for discussion in committee than for consideration on the first or second reading. The object of the bill was to strengthen the law against simoniacal practices by requiring the transfer of benefices to be registered in the diocesan registry, by prohibiting the transfer of next presentations, by invalidating any transfer made within twelve months after institution, and by preventing the transfer from carrying with it any rights of possession. An appeal from the decision of the bishop would lie before a lay judge, who would determine questions of law and fact. The bishop was given power to inhibit a clergyman where a curate had been appointed as a consequence of the incumbent not fulfilling his duties. The bill was then read a first time without discussion. A few days later (March 7) a short but not very real debate was raised on the second reading. On this occasion Mr. Brynmor Jones (*Swansea District*), representing the Welsh Dissenters, led the Opposition. His main argument against the bill was that it was intended not simply to put down simoniacal practices, but to increase the powers of the bishops at the expense of the clergy and the laity. Moreover, the bill would abridge the rights of patrons of livings without granting compensation and without conferring increased powers on the congregations or parishioners. He further objected to the measure because it set up an appellate court in which the temporal judge would be subordinate to the spiritual judge.

Mr. Brynmor Jones found a supporter to his amendment in Mr. H. S. Foster (*Lowestoft, Suffolk*), a Conservative Churchman who had taken an active part in preventing legislation on the subject in the previous session. On the other hand, Mr. John Ellis (*Rushcliffe, Notts*), a Radical and a Nonconformist, declared that, although outside the communion of the Church of England, he could not assume the responsibility of opposing a bill which was an honest attempt to remove abuses and to make the Church a better agency for good; and he was supported by Mr. R. Wallace (*Perth*) as a member of the Free Church of Scotland,

who cordially endorsed the bill, his only regret being that the Government had not gone farther in the path of reform; and Mr. Perks (*Louth, Lincolnshire*) thought it was the duty of Non-conformists to range themselves alongside the earnest men of the Church of England who wished to reform that community.

Mr. Balfour, replying for the Government, considered that all who were interested in Church reform might congratulate themselves on the reception which the second reading of this bill had met with. Even some of those who did not belong to the communion of the Church of England, and who entertained very strong views on the question of Disestablishment, were ready to join hands with Churchmen in removing these evils which Parliament alone could cope with. He ridiculed the idea that the effect of the bill would be to augment to a perilous point the power wielded by the bishops, and that it would carry the Church of England a long distance in a Romeward direction. After showing that the total prohibition of the sale of advowsons was a question of enormous complexity, Mr. Balfour expressed his belief that the present bill went as far as practical statesmen dealing with a practical subject could go. In conclusion, he remarked that the differences between the Government measure and the bill which was read a second time last Wednesday could be thoroughly threshed out in committee.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice (*Cricklade, Wilts*) also supported the bill on the ground that it would effect useful reforms, and finally a division was taken in which the objectors of all shades numbered 57 against 243, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Law.

By this time the Government had placed before the House the Estimates for the ensuing year, and, as had been foreshadowed on more than one platform speech, the needs of the Army had received special attention. Instead of the customary report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, the War Office put forward, in anticipation of the Estimates, a very complicated return, purporting to give the "establishment of each unit and the number of non-commissioned officers and men under seven years' service and over seven years' service actually serving on July 1 and October 1, 1897, and October 1, 1898, showing those under one year's service, the number of Army Reserve and Militia Reserve available for each unit, and the drafts remaining to be sent between May 1 and March 31, 1898." The great mass of figures thus presented had naturally many points of interest; but little light was forthcoming upon such matters of vital importance as the fighting efficiency of each unit.

According to this statement the total effectives of each arm on January 1, 1898, was:—



Arm.	Establishment.	Total Effectives.	Above or below strength.
Household Cavalry - - - -	1,212	1,233	+ 22
Line Cavalry - - - -	16,707	16,674	- 23
Horse Artillery - - - -	3,441	3,463	+ 22
Field Artillery - - - -	13,572	13,912	+ 340
Mountain Artillery - - - -	1,262	1,384	+ 122
Garrison Artillery - - - -	16,863	16,282	- 581
Royal Engineers - - - -	6,868	6,736	- 132
Foot Guards - - - -	6,578	6,342	- 236
Line Infantry - - - -	132,237	130,215	- 2,022

As compared with the numbers on January 1, 1897, there was a general numerical increase, except in line cavalry and Horse Artillery. On the other hand, the gain of the Garrison Artillery had been only 250 men, although an increase of 3,641 was sanctioned by Parliament in 1897. The net increase to the Army between April 1, 1897, and February 1, 1898, was only 2,632, although 35,015 recruits were raised in this period. The establishment strength of Foot Guards and line infantry was 138,815 on January 1, raised to 157,780 in the Estimates for 1898-9. Towards this increased establishment there were on January 1, 136,537 men, leaving 21,223 to be obtained under the improved conditions of pay which Parliament had just sanctioned.

According to the return 58,063 Army Reservists and 24,308 Militia Reservists were available for the various units of the Foot Guards and line infantry. The effect of the difference in the conditions of service of these two forces was shown by the fact that the Guards had 5,083 Army Reservists to their total strength of 6,342, while the line infantry had only 52,980 Army Reservists to their total of 130,215.

The least satisfactory feature revealed by this return was the comparatively large number of men in the whole Army under one year's service and under twenty-one years of age, which were stated to be 29,657 and 31,298 respectively, and in a very large number of cases the latter included mere boys of barely eighteen years of age. On the subject of the number of recruits offering themselves and those accepted, and of the proportion of desertions to those engaged, the return was altogether silent.

The memorandum of the Secretary of State, relating to the Army Estimates, presented a more hopeful view of our military position. In the preceding session it had been understood that in the near future additions to the extent of 9,000 men of all ranks would be made to the Army, including 1,130 to the Malta Militia. During the current financial year, 1897-8, the actual additions as compared with the number authorised were :—

								Authorised.	Raised.
Field Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	196
Garrison Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,641	730
Foot Guards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,861	954
Infantry of the Line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	185
West India Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	337
Total								7,894	2,402
Malta Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130	565
Total								9,024	2,987

The total number of recruits raised for the Regular Army during the year 1897 had been 35,015; and during the same period the number of men discharged or passed into the Reserve had been unusually large. In the course of the year 1898 it was proposed to add 2,356 to the regular Army and 565 to the Malta Militia, after which there would remain 2,183 men of all ranks to be added to the Garrison Artillery and 953 to the Foot Guards. A further consideration of our requirements and liabilities in various parts of the world had convinced the War Office authorities that the additions contemplated were insufficient, and Parliament was consequently to be asked to sanction a further increase of 16,000 men, which were to be thus allotted :—

								Programme of 1897-8.	Programme of 1898-9.	Total Increase to the Army.
Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	684	684
Horse and Field Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	3,257	3,453
Garrison Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,641	73	3,714
Foot Guards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,861		2,861
Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	12,045	12,230
West India Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	...	1,011
Total								7,894	16,059	23,953
Malta Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130	...	1,130
Total								9,024	16,059	25,083

The increase of the cavalry was especially required for Natal, where there were two regiments on “home establishment” requiring 311 men and 187 horses to place them on full strength. The Field Artillery, hitherto calculated on the basis of four guns to 1,000 bayonets, it was intended to raise to a proportion of five guns, or twenty batteries, horse and field, for each Army corps. Altogether the estimates contemplated a total increase of fifteen batteries, or ninety guns, on a peace establishment of four guns, and the additions would be at the rate of five new batteries for three successive years.

The organisation of the infantry, based upon the principle that every battalion on foreign service should be supported by a battalion at home, had broken down under the constant demand for troops in all parts of the world. The Secretary for War, Lord Lansdowne, was determined to carry out if possible the original idea, and with that view proposed to maintain at the depôts 600 men to supply drafts for those regiments of which both battalions were on foreign service for a lengthened period. At the same time it was proposed to raise the establishment of home battalions from 720 to 800 rank and file.

To obtain an increased supply of recruits, and, if possible, of a better class, it was admitted that more substantial inducements should be offered, coupled with some incentive to men to remain longer with the colours. It was proposed to enlist a certain number of members for the line regiments for a term of three years' colour service, with option of extension to seven years. An allowance of 3*d.* per day would be given to cover the cost of groceries, etc., hitherto defrayed out of stoppages from the men's pay; but this advantage would only be enjoyed by men of nineteen years of age who had rendered themselves efficient. At the same time it was proposed to abolish the deferred pay of 2*d.* a day given to the soldier on his discharge, and to substitute for it a gratuity of 1*l.* for every year of service with the colours up to a maximum of 12*l.* In addition to this, a special class of reservists, liable to service abroad, would be created, who would receive extra reserve pay at the rate of 6*d.* per day.

The financial effect of these proposals was to cause an additional expenditure of 880,000*l.*, which, however, would only include one-half of the increased capitation grant to the Volunteers, the first half having been obtained by a Supplemental Vote of the year 1897-8. At the same time the number of efficient volunteers had decreased by 3,500; but as such a reduction was probably due to temporary causes it was necessary to make provision for a full contingent. The Army Reserve had risen in the course of the year from 78,100 to 82,000 men. As compared with the previous year, the Estimates showed the following changes:—



Votes.		Net Estimates.		
		1898-9.	1897-8.	
A	I.—Numbers. Number of men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India - - - - -	Total Numbers. 180,513	Numbers Voted. * 158,774	
	II.—Effective Services.	£	£	
1	Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve and Departments) - - - - -	6,266,400	5,947,800	
2	Medical Establishment: Pay, etc. - - - - -	295,800	295,800	
3	Militia: Pay, Bounty, etc. - - - - -	553,000	553,000	
4	Yeomanry Cavalry: Pay and Allowances - - - - -	75,000	76,000	
5	Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances - - - - -	614,200	627,200	
6	Transport and Remounts - - - - -	710,400	744,000	
7	Provisions, Forage and other Supplies - - - - -	3,352,600	2,627,400	
8	Clothing Establishments and Services - - - - -	862,000	897,000	
9	Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair - - - - -	1,972,000	2,075,200	
10	Works, Buildings and Repairs: Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services - - - - -	1,020,700	1,018,400	
11	Establishments for Military Education - - - - -	118,200	118,600	
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services - - - - -	54,300	54,800	
13	War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	245,200	248,600	
	Total Effective Services - - - - -	16,139,800	15,283,800	
	III.—Non-effective Services.			
14	Non-effective Charges for Officers, etc. - - - - -	1,567,800	1,528,800	
15	Non-effective Charges for Men, etc. - - - - -	1,335,600	1,352,600	
16	Superannuation, Compensation and Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	177,300	175,300	
	Total Non-effective Services - - - - -	3,080,700	3,056,700	
	Total Effective and Non-effective Services - - - - -	19,220,500	† 18,340,500	
		Net increase, 880,000 <i>l.</i>		
	* After deducting 4,795 men not expected to be raised during the year.			
	† Inclusive of the Supplementary Estimate for 200,000 <i>l.</i> , dated May 4, 1897.			

In proposing the Estimates to the House (Feb. 25), the Under Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), followed very closely the lines of Lord Lansdowne's memorandum, but explained several points with great fulness and lucidity. The Government, he said, asked for 180,513 men, or 21,739 more than last year, this being the greatest increase ever proposed in time of peace. We could, he explained, put into the field three army corps, or 112,000 men ; there were 120,000 men in garrison, and there were reserve and auxiliary forces to the number of over 200,000. For operations abroad the force which might have to be embarked was 75,000 men. No such force had ever been put on board ship before by this country. As regarded artillery, the war establishment for horse and field batteries was 9,644 men. Towards this number we had only 3,280, or about one-third, in the ranks of the batteries that would have to go abroad. The Army Reserve furnished 5,690, and it would be necessary to draw from the sixteen batteries left at home about 500 men, they in return receiving nearly 100.

men per battery under twenty years of age. The authorities had, therefore, asked for an increase of field artillery. As regarded cavalry, we required ten regiments or about 5,000 men. These regiments had over 5,000 men to draw from, and in three cases only would Army Reservists be required for foreign service. The cavalry and infantry of two army corps could easily be made up without transfers from other corps, but an excessive proportion of Reserve men would be serving in some battalions of infantry which had been unduly depleted. Replying to those who said that it would be well to keep the 80,000 Reservists in the ranks, he showed that this would cost nearly 4,000,000*l.* a year. With the exception of artillery we could mobilise now the force required for home defence, and we could provide for a big war by means of our Reserve. But our present force at home was too small in peace to maintain the force abroad, and in the case of minor wars we had either to send composite battalions or to withdraw strong battalions from foreign stations, replacing them by weak and immature ones. To meet this difficulty the Government proposed to offer to a number not exceeding 5,000 infantry men in their first year of service in the Reserve a special payment to take part in minor emergencies if called upon. But to meet the permanent strain on our home battalions and to restore the proper balance between our battalions at home and abroad the War Office asked for six new battalions, undertaking that as long as the proportion of battalions abroad was in excess of that at home special depôts would be maintained in order to supply them. Two battalions would be added to three of the existing regiments, giving them a four-battalion organisation similar to that of the Rifle Brigade. It had been decided to bring every battalion up to a strength of 800. Drafts would be selected as nearly as possible from among men in their second or third year of service, and the idea was so to regulate the size of a draft supplied by a battalion that the latter should, after supplying it, have a strength of not less than 600 non-commissioned officers and men. If the draft to be taken would reduce the battalion beyond 600, the difference would have to be made up from other sources. It was proposed to revert to the depôt system for the purpose of drilling artillery recruits before they were posted to batteries, and provision was made in the Estimates for this purpose. The War Office relied for obtaining recruits on the improved conditions which were being offered to each soldier. Every efficient soldier of nineteen was to have an increased pay. The gift of 3*d.* a day would give the soldier nearly 40 per cent. more to spend. In lieu of deferred pay the soldier would obtain a more immediate benefit, and in leaving the colours he would have the opportunity of earning 1*s.* a day for the first year of his Reserve service, the condition being that he should join the Reserve for small wars. As a further encouragement to enlistment the door would be open to men desiring to try a military life for three years. These

men would be able to extend their service. Until the strength of the Army should reach the new establishment men of good character were to be allowed to rejoin from the Reserve without repaying the deferred pay which they had earned. Since this order was issued a fortnight previously 500 men had already rejoined the colours. The immediate cost of these changes would be 570,000*l.*, and the future normal cost 400,000*l.* The Government would empower Militia regiments to volunteer for general service in emergencies. Such regiments would receive extra training. It was also intended to impose on officers hereafter entering the Army a liability, if they voluntarily left the Army on a pension under twenty years' service, to put in some years' service in the Militia. With regard to the reform of the War Office, it was the intention of the Secretary of State to give effect to the recommendations of the committee appointed to deal with the subject, by conferring on general officers in command a larger measure of responsibility for the affairs of their districts and by relieving the War Office of superfluous duties. It was further proposed to relieve the War Office by decentralising the organisation of the Royal Artillery, which had hitherto been administered as one regiment in Pall Mall. Mr. Brodrick explained that the effect of the changes would be that for home defence we should have enough regulars completely equipped with artillery at the rate of five guns per 1,000 bayonets and sabres for our three army corps. For minor emergencies we should be able to provide a force of 10,000 men without calling out the Reserve or transferring a man from one unit to another. For a large war our two army corps would be complete. A battalion in this country would never be reduced below 600, a cavalry regiment below 350, or a battery below 100. For the first time in twenty-six years troops would be trained in large manoeuvres, and generals commanding districts in time of peace would have to discharge some of the responsibilities which they would have to undertake in war.

From the discussion which took place on that and subsequent evenings, it was obvious that both in its policy of strengthening the Army and improving the condition of the soldier the Government had the general approval of the House. Sir Charles Dilke wished to pledge the War Office to keep each army corps distinct and independent, and moved that no reorganisation scheme would be satisfactory which involved the sacrifice of one unit to secure the efficiency of any other. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman feared that there would be too many old men serving with the colours and that the Reserve would be largely diminished. Mr. Labouchere, who was the only objector who pushed his opposition to a division, moved to reduce the vote for men by 13,367 men, and was defeated by 232 to 45 votes. After this the debate was carried on chiefly by the service members; and in reply to various criticisms, Mr. Brodrick said that the number of field guns in England when the scheme of the Government

had been carried into operation would be 402. There were also three batteries now in South Africa, which would supply eighteen guns. In reserve there were forty field guns of the newest type, and the Army Board considered that number adequate. If the artillery establishments of other countries in time of peace were considered, it would be seen that our establishment was not below the average. The question of the artillery for the auxiliary forces would be carefully considered. With regard to the Reserve, it was not their intention to deplete it in order to create an Army, and they believed that good progress would be made in recruiting owing to the inducements now held out. A further concession to public opinion was made by the Government by the promise that in future 200 commissions in the Army would be given to officers in the Militia. On the question of using part of the surplus of the year for additional expenditure—1,290,000*l.*—on military services there was less opposition than had been anticipated, and the action of the Government was endorsed by a large majority; but on defending the appointment of Mr. Donaldson, a civilian, to be superintendent of the Ordnance Departments, they were less cordially supported, but in a very thin House.

Although Army reorganisation and its consequent cost claimed precedence in debate and in public interest, the Navy Estimates showed no signs of diminished activity in our dockyards and naval ports. The net total required for the year 1898-9 was set down at 23,778,000*l.*, as compared with 21,838,000*l.* in the previous year. But to this latter sum a further sum of 500,000*l.* had been voted under special circumstances shortly before the close of the session, so that the actual increase of expenditure was 1,440,400*l.* An additional *personnel* of 8,340 men necessitated increased expenditure on all heads of service, and the additional men were primarily due to the increased ships in commission. The following abstract showed the requirements of each branch of the service, and it will be noted that for all votes except that for naval armaments an increased amount was estimated.

Votes.		Net Estimates.	
		1898-9.	1897-8.
A	I.—Numbers.	Total	Total
	Total Number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coast Guard and Royal Marines - - - - -	Numbers. 106,390	Numbers. 100,050
	II.—Effective Services.	£	£
1	Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen and Boys, Coast Guard and Royal Marines - - - - -	4,988,000	4,696,000
2	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy - - - - -	1,491,700	1,384,600
3	Medical Establishments and Services - - - - -	167,000	161,400
4	Martial Law - - - - -	11,400	10,600
5	Educational Services - - - - -	86,600	85,600
6	Scientific Services - - - - -	67,200	66,700
7	Royal Naval Reserves - - - - -	257,000	249,900
8	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—		
	Section I.— <i>Personnel</i> - - - - -	2,218,000	2,126,000
	Section II.— <i>Matériel</i> - - - - -	2,971,000	2,064,000
	Section III.—Contract Work - - - - -	5,612,000	5,440,000
9	Naval Armaments - - - - -	2,549,200	2,775,000
10	Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad - - - - -	650,100	648,800
11	Miscellaneous Effective Services - - - - -	232,900	195,400
12	Admiralty Office - - - - -	247,700	243,600
	Total Effective Services - - - - -	21,549,800	19,647,600 * 500,000
	III.—Non-effective Services.		
13	Half Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay - - - - -	752,500	749,500
14	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	1,082,900	1,053,200
15	Civil Pensions and Gratuities - - - - -	332,900	327,400
	Total Non-effective Services - - - - -	2,168,300	2,130,100
	IV.—Extra Estimate for Services in connection with the Colonies.		
16	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters—Annuity payable under - - - - -	60,300	60,300
	Grand Total - - - - -	23,778,400	21,838,000 * 500,000
		Net increase, 1,440,400 <i>l.</i>	
* Additional estimate, July 21, 1897.			

The large increase in the shipbuilding vote was partially explained by the re-vote of 1,400,000*l.*, which was needed in consequence of the prolonged strike in the shipbuilding trade having prevented the contracts in public and private yards being fulfilled. For this cause only one out of the three battleships promised for the year had been completed during the financial year, and of the six ships of the *Canopus* class not one was actually ready to be commissioned. Of the eight first-class cruisers only one, the *Diadem*, had been delivered over by the contractors ; and of four of the *Arrogant* class only that vessel had passed into the Channel squadron. The same story of delay and disappointment had to be told about the second- and third-class cruisers, the sloops and gunboats ; and of the earlier torpedo boat destroyers, 26-27 knots, five out of forty-two had been delivered ;

but of the fifty at 30 knots, only twenty had satisfactorily passed the official trials. The number of bluejackets it was proposed to add to the Navy was 2,400, of marines 1,000, and of stokers 1,700; and at the same time an increased scale of pay to the marines and of ration to lads of all grades and branches was promised. It was rather on the shipbuilding programme of the year that public interest chiefly centred. In the course of the year it was proposed to lay down three battleships, four armoured cruisers, and four sloops; bringing up, with those already under construction, the number of ships actually in hand during the year to twelve battleships, sixteen first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, six sloops, four twin-screw gunboats, and forty-one torpedo-boat destroyers.

In naval ordnance the conversion of 6-inch and 4-inch breech-loading guns to quickfirers was to be pushed forward and completed during the year, and a new and more powerful 6-inch quick-firing gun not requiring the heavy brass cartridge-case would be introduced into the service. The earlier forms of Whitehead torpedoes were to be superseded by modern improvements, and the whole fleet was to be armed with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle.

The new works at Chatham, Malta and elsewhere were not of great importance or interest; but it was stated surveys for docks were in progress at the Cape, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Mauritius; whilst of the works undertaken under the Naval Works Act, the Admiralty mole at Gibraltar and the new breakwater at Portland had made substantial progress, but for the works at Dover the contract only had been signed just before the winter began. The existing docks and harbours of Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham at home, and of Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, and Colombo abroad, were being gradually adapted to the present needs of the fleet; and the naval barracks at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, etc., were fairly advanced.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*), in introducing the Navy Estimates (March 10), was met rather by questions than by criticism, and by encouragements to expenditure rather than to economy. The gross amount required, he said, was 25,550,000*l.* The advance in men and ships had been enormous. With regard to the *personnel* of the Navy, he stated that there would be an increase of 6,340 men of various ratings. Under the present system they would turn out sixty additional officers every year. The reserve would consist only of men who were willing to submit to six months' training on board a man-of-war. There were now 600 volunteers for this service, and if the experiment succeeded the House would be well satisfied with the result. Passing next to the *matériel* of the Navy, he spoke of the delay in construction of ships that was due to the dispute in the engineering trades. On April 1 we should have under construction nine first-class battleships, twelve first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten



third-class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, and forty-one torpedo-boat destroyers. This would be the programme inherited by 1898-9 from 1897-8. The value of these ships represented not less than 23,000,000*l.* Mr. Allan (*Gateshead*), a stalwart Radical, supported by Lord Charles Beresford (*York*), a Conservative admiral, moved an amendment in favour of a fuller provision for manning the fleet. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (*Clitheroe, Lancashire*) regretted the delay in carrying out the previous year's programme, and on this point Mr. Robertson (*Dundee*) raised an important point, urging the Government to stand upon its legal rights under the penalty and strike clauses of the contracts. On behalf of the Admiralty, the Secretary, Mr. Macartney (*Antrim, S.*), pointed out that the delay was due to events which the Admiralty had no power to control, and that the time had not yet arrived for the board to enforce any legal rights it might possess. Sir W. Harcourt held that if the Government had no legal right to enforce these contracts there was no reason why it should take time to consider what it should do. The Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster (*Isle of Wight*), said that when the final payment came to be made the question would arise whether a ship had been completed within the given time or not. As a matter of fact the ships contracted for might yet be delivered in time. But these amendments were either withdrawn or negatived. Mr. A. Chamberlain (*Worcestershire, E.*), speaking also on behalf of the Admiralty, explained what had been done and was in contemplation with the money provided in the previous year under the Naval Works Act, of which sufficient remained to carry on the works of the current year. The works at Dartmouth and Hong-Kong had been impeded by unexpected difficulties, and the Admiralty had only been able to accept tenders for Dover Harbour in December last. The expenditure on the works at Gibraltar and Portsmouth had not come up to expectation, but he believed that the works at the former place would be completed within the prescribed time, while the most important of the works at Portsmouth would be completed a year in advance of the scheduled time. He hoped that the important works at Keyham would also be finished within the time named in the schedule. Beyond the ventilation of a few service grievances, and complaints that other nations were building ships more rapidly than Great Britain, the various votes were passed without further delay or opposition.

The Civil Service Estimates, like those for the Army and Navy, showed an increased expenditure, which in the aggregate amounted to 21,792,646*l.*, or a net increase of 1,624,678*l.* over those for the year 1897-8. This large increase was due almost wholly to the greater charges borne by the education votes and by the greater cost of the foreign and colonial services. The various classes as compared with the preceding year were as follows :—

		1898-9.			1897-8. Grants in Session of 1897.		
Class.		Gross.	Appropriations in Aid.	Net.	Gross.	Appropriations in Aid.	Net.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I.	Public Works and Buildings -	1,988,651	78,220	1,910,431	2,040,026	72,316	1,967,710
II.	Public Depmts. -	2,624,681	444,065	2,180,616	2,614,826	428,692	2,186,133
III.	Law and Justice -	4,426,583	668,991	3,757,592	4,468,080	710,120	3,757,960
IV.	Education -	12,042,356	76,560	11,965,796	11,585,387	76,685	11,508,702
V.	Foreign and Colonial Services -	1,345,576	123,620	1,221,956	946,180	126,951	819,229
VI.	Non-eff. Charges -	711,721	182	711,539	707,901	204	707,697
VII.	Miscellaneous Services -	51,816	7,100	44,716	152,000	7,750	144,250
	Total -	23,191,384	1,398,738	21,792,646	22,514,399	1,422,718	21,091,681

The most noteworthy feature of the Estimates for Class I. was the disappearance of the vote for extending the Admiralty Buildings, which had been completed. Votes were to be taken for the installation of electric light in Buckingham Palace, and for the restoration of the State Rooms and Banqueting House at Kensington Palace (15,000*l.*), for the necessary alterations at Hertford House (25,000*l.*), which had been purchased for 80,000*l.* for housing the Wallace collections; and an additional sum was required for the maintenance of the royal parks. Class II. Salaries and expenses of the civil departments showed a net decrease of a small amount; the only office which required a substantially larger grant than in the previous year being the Local Government Board, while the Stationery Office showed a saving of over 20,000*l.*, due to the fall in the price of paper. Class III. The cost of the administration of law and justice, prison and reformatories, showed practically no change; but under Class IV. education, science and art accounted for more than half of the total increase of the Civil Service Estimates. To the total of the class, *viz.*, 11,965,796*l.*, the three Public Education Estimates (England, Scotland, and Ireland) contributed 11,028,776*l.*, being a net increase of 425,903*l.* The chief remaining increases were 22,663*l.* under the Science and Art Department Estimate (mainly for additional payments to science schools for attendance and on results). An important change was effected in transferring to the Education Departments, England and Scotland, the grants, etc., for drawing in elementary schools, hitherto borne on the Science and Art Department's vote, and in transferring to the Scotch Education Department the other science and art grants in Scotland.

Class V. Foreign and Colonial Services also showed a very large increased expenditure, of which 53,438*l.* was due to additional services in the diplomatic and consular services, but chiefly to the charges for special missions, under which 35,000*l.*



was required for the expenses connected with the British Guiana Boundary Commission. But the chief cause was the increased expenditure for British Protectorates and Colonial Services. The grant in aid of the British Central African Protectorate was reduced by 2,000*l.*, but the grant for Uganda was increased by 93,000*l.*, and that for British East Africa by 15,000*l.*, including the cost of the Juba expedition. In the vote for Colonial Services, the net increase of which was 243,805*l.*, a reduction was proposed of 30,000*l.* in the grant in aid of Bechuanaland, while provision was sought (1) to the amount of 25,000*l.* for the administration and defence of the northern territories of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and (2) to the amount of 250,000*l.* to meet the cost of a West African frontier force, and the cost of establishing telegraphic communication in the Niger territories.

The estimates for revenue departments for 1898-9 as compared with the grant for 1897-8 showed :—

Service.	1898-9.	1897-8. (Grants in Session of 1897.)
	Net.	Net.
	£	£
Customs - - - - -	855,600	861,000
Inland Revenue - - - - -	1,960,323	1,901,272
Total, Customs and Inland Revenue -	2,835,923	2,762,272
Post Office - - - - -	8,002,250	7,621,270
Post Office Packet Service - - - - -	824,350	750,147
Post Office Telegraphs - - - - -	3,364,635	3,182,990
Total, Postal - - - - -	12,191,235	11,554,407
Grand Total - - - - -	15,027,158	14,316,679
Net increase, 710,479 <i>l.</i>		

The original net total for 1897-8 was 14,128,004*l.*; but there had been supplementary and additional estimates amounting to 159,875*l.* in respect to the Post Office, and 28,800*l.* in respect to Post Office telegraphs, increasing the net total to 14,316,679*l.*, the amount stated in the table given above.

The speeches outside Westminster, as much as those delivered within its walls, showed that the Liberal or Radical party was still undecided as to its future policy. Mr. Asquith, addressing the Eighty Club (Feb. 15), which was supposed to supply speakers on all advanced political questions, said that what was wanted was a state of things under which both the administrative policy of the Government and the legislative provisions of Parliament should reflect the settled wish of the nation. The method of attaining this result, w

to favour, was the "referendum" already adopted in Switzerland; but he was unable to explain even in vague terms how the practice could be adapted to our constitutional system. Sir W. Harcourt at Bury (Feb. 22) was more boisterous and hopeful in his survey of the Liberal party, although he failed to indicate the measures or even the popular cries by which he hoped to raise the fortunes of his party. In touching on the foreign policy of the Government, moreover, he had praise for Lord Salisbury's wise and patriotic attitude, and censure only for those rash and reckless men who were trying to push their leader into violent courses.

The results, however, of the London County Council elections (March 3), seemed to suggest that if in imperial politics party differences were so slight as to be almost effaced, there was still a wide gulf between Moderates and Progressives in municipal administration. On the previous occasion, in 1895, each party had secured fifty-nine seats, and it had been a frequent reproach to the council that it had effected so little in the way of real improvement. It was therefore hoped that one or other party would on this occasion have a sufficiently strong majority to be able to make a definite policy accepted. The Moderates were confident that it would be to their side that the metropolitan and suburban electors would rally, as they had rallied to the Unionist candidates at the parliamentary elections. The Progressives had to fight under many difficulties, but they had for their supporters a large body of persons who felt keenly the disadvantages under which they were compelled to live. In a word they represented electors with grievances—real or fancied—and were fighting against men who were contented or indifferent. The inevitable result ensued, and the Progressives carried sixty-eight seats against forty-eight which were left to the Moderates. Although the principal Progressive gains were in the east of London—both north and south of the Thames—they carried two seats in St. Pancras—a central division—and one in Chelsea. On the other hand, the Moderates scored a double victory in both Central Finsbury and Fulham, which had hitherto been represented by Progressives. In some degree the victory of the latter—who in the aggregate polled only 2000 more votes than the Moderates—was due to their superior organisation; but it was supported by a large number of enthusiasts who demanded better results from municipal government.

The effect of the County Council elections promptly made itself felt in the parliamentary election for Stepney, where the Progressive candidates had just been re-elected by increased majorities. One of these, Mr. W. C. Steadman, determined almost at the eleventh hour to contest the parliamentary seat which had become vacant by the death of Mr. Isaacson, who had held the seat for the Conservatives with a majority of 472. Mr. Steadman, an active trade unionist, and secretary of the

Barge Builders' Union, had proved himself an excellent county councillor, and was thoroughly well known in the district. His Unionist opponent, Major Evans-Gordon, had the disadvantage of being practically a stranger, and it was not surprising that he suffered defeat in a constituency where trade feelings and prejudices were excited by the prolonged struggle between masters and men in the shipbuilding and engineering trades. Mr. Steadman polled 2492 votes against 2472 given to Major Evans-Gordon; these figures comparing with 2348 votes given to Mr. Isaacson and 1876 to his Radical opponent at the general election three years before.

The attack of influenza which momentarily obliged Lord Salisbury to abstain from business, revived the objections which had been previously urged against his tenure of both the Foreign Secretaryship and the Premiership. Occasion was taken also to make capital out of an unfounded rumour that he was at variance with several of his colleagues, especially with Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Salisbury, it was said, was determined to avoid war at any price, whilst Mr. Chamberlain's ambition was to become a great war minister. These stories, which were sedulously put about, were received with a certain readiness in some quarters, and as the policy of the Foreign Office in China became less intelligible, the outcry against Lord Salisbury became louder, and was taken up even by those organs in the press which were usually most cordial in their support of the Ministry. Nothing, however, transpired officially which in the least supported the rumours of dissension, and Mr. Chamberlain's policy in West Africa, as expounded by himself, was thoroughly endorsed by the House. An opportunity for challenging an opinion had been eagerly sought for by Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), and he found it on the supplementary vote required for the Colonial Office (Feb. 24), when he moved the omission of the item for the West African frontier force, and protested against the West African policy of the Government, which led to slavery and aggressive chartered companies, and was now embroiling us with France over a comparatively small strip. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) complained that sufficient information had not been given to the House, though "exciting and dangerous telegrams" had been read out. After Mr. Gibson Bowles (*King's Lynn*) had expressed approval of the policy of the Government, the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Chamberlain) pointed out that the time had not yet come for giving the House full information as to the differences of opinion which had arisen between ourselves and "a great friendly Power," because negotiations were still proceeding, and there was every reason to hope that they might result in a friendly and satisfactory settlement. The circumstances in regard to the West African colonies had most materially changed during the last few years because of the abolition of slavery, and so late as the year 1874 so little was the general value of the country understood that it have

taken possession of the whole of it from the Gambia down to the Cameroons. But the opportunity was lost owing to a too great dread of the undue expansion of our empire, and it was only in 1885 that we were confronted with a newly born ambition on the part of other great Powers, which threatened the future extension of our African colonies, and the absolute closing to British trade of those parts which were under other flags than our own. Our trade with West Africa was very considerable, and was capable of indefinite extension. Germany and France, especially France, had been engaged of late in military expeditions of great importance and enormous cost, and had been spreading all over the Hinterland, even including that part to which we thought we had an undoubted claim. It had therefore become necessary for us to raise a frontier force, under the command of Colonel Lugard, which was at that time being actively recruited. On behalf of the front Opposition bench, Sir Edward Grey (*Berwick, Northumberland*) disassociated himself entirely from Mr. Labouchere's policy, and agreed as to the necessity of an increased force in West Africa. He further assured the Government of support so long as they were both fair and conciliatory in the negotiations then pending. After a little further discussion Mr. Labouchere's proposal to reduce the vote was rejected by 234 to 27 votes.

In the course of the same evening an opportunity also occurred to challenge the foreign, as distinguished from the colonial, policy of the Government on the other side of the African continent. In this case the objection was raised by another advanced Radical, Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), who, however, took a very different line to that of Mr. Labouchere. He moved to reduce the sum for the expenses of the mission to Abyssinia, in order to express his dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government in ceding a large portion of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the Emperor Menelek. He criticised the treaty that had been entered into by Mr. Rennell Rodd, and found fault with it in several particulars. In his opinion it did not make sufficient provision for the protection of the natives whom it placed under Abyssinian rule. Then there was a danger that, as a result of the frontier rectification that had been effected, we might find ourselves in difficulties with other Powers. Tribes friendly to us were being raided by the Abyssinians, but no heed was taken of matters of that kind by those who had negotiated this treaty. Its contents and also its omissions were such that it could not be regarded as satisfactory.

On behalf of the Foreign Office, Mr. Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*) defended the treaty against the strictures of Sir Charles Dilke and his allies. With regard to the cession of land situated in the Somali Coast Protectorate, he reminded the committee that it was the opinion of Mr. Rodd that the request of the Emperor Menelek for the rectification of his frontier

might be very well granted. The strip of territory which had been transferred consisted of grazing grounds, and the rights of certain tribes to access to these grounds were stipulated for in the treaty. An assurance had also been given by the Emperor Menelek that these tribes would be well treated. It was a good thing that there should be a fixed frontier between the Abyssinians and ourselves, and this the treaty had effected. We had also obtained an engagement from the Emperor that he would do all in his power to prevent the conveyance of arms for the Mahdists through his territory. Another article of the treaty secured us most-favoured-nation rights. For our representatives to have committed us to any agreement respecting the spheres of influence of the two countries in the heart of Africa would have been a rash and perilous procedure in the absence of adequate local knowledge. But the question would, he hoped, be settled satisfactorily now that Lieutenant Harrington had been appointed to the court of the Emperor Menelek. In conclusion, he observed that in the countries where depreciation of this treaty might have been reasonably expected there had been almost a chorus of praise of what was described as a triumph of British diplomacy. Sir Edward Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*), Mr. Curzon's predecessor in office, on this question also supported the general policy of the Government, although he recognised that the treaty was not a perfect one. It would, for example, have been a most valuable addition to the stipulations if it had been found possible to obtain from Menelek a definitive recognition of our sphere of influence in British East Africa. As that had not been possible, a door, he feared, was left open for the entrance of future difficulties. But he opined that the real reasons for the treaty were not to be found in its actual provisions, but in questions of policy and State, and it was most important that Menelek should be recognised, and that there should be an understanding between him and this country.

After some further discussion, in which it was elicited that Italy had raised no objection to our course of action, the House divided, and Sir C. Dilke's amendment was rejected by 162 to 76 votes; a result which suggested that the House scarcely regarded the treaty with so much complacency as the Foreign Office.

Lord Kimberley, two days later (Feb. 26), addressing the Eighty and Russell Clubs, endorsed Sir E. Grey's views, and said that in regard to the Indian frontier question the attitude of the Liberal party was one of opposition to the "forward" military policy. There was every prospect of a reasonable and fair settlement of affairs in China, but as much could not be said of things elsewhere. The situation in Crete was most deplorable, and there was a whole sheaf of questions arising in Africa. We were engaged in a prodigious adventure in the Soudan, which might impose on us burdens very difficult to



bear. The situation in West Africa was also very serious ; but, while he hoped that Lord Salisbury, who had been accused of being too squeezable, would in this matter be firm, he was sure that all parties in this country would deprecate and lament any quarrel between us and our neighbours on the other side of the Channel. He would not make any strong or personal attack upon those charged with the foreign affairs of this country because, although in Opposition, he desired that the Government should be successful in maintaining the interests, the rights, and the influence of the country.

By an unforeseen coincidence the issue of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for the reorganisation of the Chartered Company and for the administration of its territories appeared on the day of the debate on his African policy. The Chartered Company was to exist as a commercial undertaking. Of its military authority it had already been deprived, and the Commandant of the Forces, under whom both troops and police were placed, would henceforth be paid, as well as appointed, by the Crown. The civil control of Rhodesia south of the Zambesi was to be divided between the High Commissioner, a resident commissioner, appointed and paid by the Crown, and an administrator, appointed and paid by the company, and assisted by a council on which the company would nominate a majority of the members so long as it remained responsible for the expenditure. Legislation would ordinarily be the work of the administrator in council, but it would be subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and disallowance by the Secretary of State. The functions of the Resident Commissioner were apparently limited to the collection of information for the High Commissioner. The board of directors in London were to be elected by the shareholders, but to be placed under the direct control of the Secretary of State. The difficult question of native administration was to be the subject of a separate regulation being prepared by Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain. It was obvious that the future of Rhodesia under this scheme would be mainly influenced by the character of the administrator. He would have the immediate executive and the immediate legislative authority, while the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State would have only the right of review.

This parliamentary paper had not been issued in time to have any influence upon the result of the Cricklade election, where a vacancy had been occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, Q.C., who at the general election had won the seat for the Liberal Unionists. Some little dissatisfaction was probably caused in the constituency by the substitution of a Conservative for a Liberal Unionist ; but the chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, whose locomotive works were in the division, was too strong a candidate to be lightly put aside. On the other hand, the Radical candidate, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, was deprived



of such territorial influence as he might otherwise have counted on, by the fact that his brother, the Marquess of Lansdowne, had accepted office under the Unionist Government. The contest was consequently a not unequal one, and was fought with considerable keenness; Lord E. Fitzmaurice finally winning the seat with 5,624 votes against 5,135 given to Viscount Emlyn—a result which showed not only the well-sustained interest of both sides but a great increase in the list of voters, of whom in 1895 Mr. A. Hopkinson had polled 4,679 and Lord E. Fitzmaurice 4,580, showing consequently an increase of more than 1,000 Radicals and of nearly 500 Unionists.

Had the election taken place a week later, it might have been regarded as a well-deserved censure upon the Government for their extraordinary attitude towards an abstract resolution, moved (March 1) by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (*Ecclesall, Sheffield*), to the effect that it was “of vital importance for British commerce and influence that the independence of Chinese territory should be maintained.” Although the independence of China was the wording of the resolution, it was obvious that the integrity of that empire was the object of the mover’s solicitude, which was aroused by the advance of Russia in Manchuria. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett found a seconder in Mr. T. Gibson-Bowles, who, however, was more concerned with the recent appearance of Germany as a Chinese land-grabber.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, who followed, pointed out that the two speeches were contradictory and mutually destructive. He declared both speeches to be mischievous, and wished to support the Government in opposing them, for his own view was that we ought to keep on friendly terms with both Russia and Germany. But he urged the Government to make a full and frank statement of the real condition of affairs so as to “clear the situation.” Mr. Curzon, who affected to regard the resolution as an endorsement of the Government’s policy, did not think that this was precisely the right time for discussing the situation, as negotiations were still going on. But he promised to make as clear a statement as circumstances would permit. He accepted the contention that this country enjoyed a preponderant interest in China, for that was “one of the common places of modern politics and history.” We were the first to unlock the door of China to the trade of the world, to survey her coasts, to drive away pirates, to open ports, to build railways, to exploit her mines, to carry along thousands of miles the advantages of European commerce, to give to China the nucleus of a pure administration, and to add greatly to the annual revenue of her treasury by instituting the imperial customs service. So far as China had within her a vital living force, it was mainly due to the action and initiative of this country. But we ought not to regard with jealousy or suspicion the attitude of other competitors who had arrived later on the scene—<sup>2</sup> who were as competent and as well qualified. When the

encroachment was legitimate and pacific we had no cause of complaint, and we should "endeavour to meet the new condition of affairs, and to maintain in an age of competition what we had won in an age of monopoly." Under these circumstances he accepted the motion which had been made, for the independence and integrity of China were matters of intense solicitude to her Majesty's Government. Our policy must be to prevent the disruption of China so far as we could, and to secure for her that fresh lease of life to which her immense and magnificent resources entitled her. He announced that the arrangements for the loan had been completed, and he repeated the list of concessions which China, influenced by the considerations placed before her by the British Minister, had agreed to make. As to the opening of the waterways of the interior, he pointed out that we should be able to take British merchandise in British steamers not only to the ports, but to every riverside town and station in the whole interior of China. The concessions that had been made were considerable and valuable, and they had been obtained without any financial risk or obligation on our part. As to the action of Germany, he pointed out that the port she had obtained was to be a free port, and that she had given repeated assurances that she had no desire to disturb the integrity or to shake the peace of China, or in any way to affect the interest or susceptibilities of Great Britain. As to the action of Russia, there was some misapprehension as to whether she would make the port she had obtained a "free" or an "open" port, the difference being that a free port, like Hong-Kong, would have no tariffs whatever, while an open port was "a treaty port," with the same tariffs for all foreign countries. The motion was then agreed to with a light-heartedness which could only have been begotten of ignorance; for, by adopting such a resolution, we notified to the world that Great Britain would take no share in the partition of an empire which seemed to be falling to pieces by reason of the decrepitude of its rulers.

Less than a week had passed when the *Times* correspondent at Peking, who had displayed remarkable ability in obtaining news of what was going on in the Chinese Foreign Office, telegraphed (March 7) that Russia had demanded a cession of sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and certain further surrenders in the matter of railways. Mr. Curzon, when questioned on this point (March 8), stated that the Government had on the previous day received a telegram in the same terms as that of the *Times*, and that the Foreign Office had consequently telegraphed inquiries to Peking and St. Petersburg. Two days later (March 10) the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs admitted that Russia was really pressing demands for a lease of both the ports and for certain railway concessions; but no demand had been made for the exercise of sovereign rights, nor any threat of sending Russian troops into Manchuria.

at Peking had been assured by the Russian

minister that if Ta-lien-wan were leased it would be opened to foreign trade like the other Chinese treaty ports. Moreover no information had been received by the Foreign Office of any opposition by Russia to the proposed loan to China by the Anglo-German banks; but an effort had been made by Russia to obtain the removal of the British engineer-in-chief of the line from Tien-tsin to Kirin, but the Tsung-li-Yamen had given a promise that he should not be removed. It subsequently transpired that at this juncture a British squadron had gone to the Gulf of Pechili and visited Port Arthur. The Russians, however, had protested against this course, and Lord Salisbury, instead of reinforcing the squadron, had instructed the British admiral, in more or less indirect terms, to quit Port Arthur without delay. The reply to this graceful concession, on our part, was the occupation of the place by Russian troops, and the subsequent announcement that the assurance that Ta-lien-wan would remain an open port was a misunderstanding on the part of the British ambassador.

But although the English jingoes were urging the Government to embark in a policy of which war with possibly all the great Powers, except Italy, was the necessary outcome, Lord Salisbury remained steadfast to the position he had taken up, which was that the policy of "the open door" to the trade of all nations was preferable to that of "spheres of influence," which could not but kindle jealous rivalry. In the press the supporters of Lord Salisbury's course were to be found in the columns of those journals which habitually supported the Radical party, although doubtless the bulk of the Unionists were content to leave to their leader the management of foreign affairs in his own way. At the same time it was urged, with some show of reason, that the Government by its refusal to give any information as to the course of events, or to take the House into its confidence, was not strengthening the position of the country, or the hands of our representatives abroad. This overstrained reticence suggested that the newspapers—especially the *Times*—were far better served in the matter of information than the Cabinet, and that the latter having no definite idea of the intentions of Russia and the other European Powers in China, was merely carrying on a make-shift policy, which varied from day to day, according as the points gained by our rivals were recorded by telegraph.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain was pushing forward a more active Colonial policy than had been known for some generations in Downing Street, and after dealing with Africa, was devoting attention to the chronic distress which seemed to overshadow the majority of the once flourishing West India Islands. The cause of commercial depression was generally ascribed to the depression of the sugar trade, arising it was averred by those interested from the impossibility of competing on equal terms with "bounty-fed" beet-root. The Government were urged

in Europe. A strong commission was appointed to investigate the subject, and although its report revealed the existence of great industrial and agricultural depression throughout the West Indies, it did not accept without reserve the contention of the sugar growers. Mr. Chamberlain, however, saw that some relief was required for several of the islands, and grasped the important point, that whether the sugar industry was worth reviving or not, some pecuniary assistance was pressingly needed by the islanders. With characteristic energy, having once taken up the subject, he was prepared to deal with it (March 14) without waiting for the removal of the difficulties which surrounded it. The general question of the future policy to be pursued in connection with the sugar industry and with the West India Islands themselves could not then be discussed, as negotiations for bringing about reciprocal arrangements were in progress between this country, the United States and Canada. Mr. Chamberlain did not seem to expect any very beneficial results from the negotiations, as the United States were demanding such very large concessions from the islands in return for the advantages they were prepared to offer to the sugar industry. He added that he was by no means satisfied that the West India Islands could make the sacrifices asked for, as, in exchange for something like a bounty on the whole production going to the States, the colony would have to give what would most seriously affect its budget and disorganise its finance. At the same time he deprecated any discussion on the general question until the negotiations came to an end, and the vote he proposed only dealt with the fringe of the subject, and would not affect any decision which the House might hereafter come to on the larger subject. In order to meet the immediate necessities of the moment the vote proposed help in two ways—first, to wipe off certain debts which had been accumulated by the islands for several years past under annual deficits; and, secondly, to purchase lands for small holdings in the island of St. Vincent, and to make roads for obtaining access to similar holdings in the island of Dominica. The distress in the islands arose from the failure of the sugar industry, which was partly attributable to the bounty system adopted by other countries, and we ought to treat it not only justly but generously. He examined the question as to whether the expenditure of the islands could be reduced or the taxation increased, and came to a negative conclusion on both points. But one of the conditions of giving this vote was that for the future her Majesty's Government at home should have absolute control over both expenditure and taxation. The only alternative to granting the vote was to bid the islands "good-bye," and to sever their connection with the home Government altogether; and he thought this country would lose more than it would gain by such a course. The islands took from us annually between 2,500,000*l.* worth of British and Irish produce. Of the

remainder of the vote, 30,000*l.* was asked for special assistance to Dominica and St. Vincent. In view of the possible collapse of the sugar industry, it was absolutely necessary to provide other industries and means of livelihood for the working population, such as the cultivation of fruits, cocoa, coffee, etc., for many of the people were reduced almost to starvation point. It was, therefore, necessary to secure land in St. Vincent for small settlements, and though there was very little Crown land available for the purpose, the recent royal commission, whose work he highly praised, had recommended the purchase of some of the abandoned estates upon the coast, and, in fact, that we should do in St. Vincent on a small scale what had been done in Ireland upon a larger one. In Dominica there was no necessity for purchasing land, as the Crown had some 90,000 acres available, but there was no communication to it by road, so money was wanted for the construction of roads. When Mr. Chamberlain had finished, the subject was discussed for some time, Mr. Labouchere and others objecting to the vote, and failing to see what advantage we gained from the islands, while Sir Edward Grey, who had been one of the commissioners sent out by the Government to make inquiries on the spot, warmly supported the expenditure, and ultimately, after one or two amendments for reduction had been rejected, the vote was agreed to.

The House of Lords, which, as a rule, during the early portion of the session, only met in order to adjourn, found some occupation in reading bills for amending legal procedure. In this way a bill for empowering magistrates to accept bail without collateral securities was wholly disposed of in less than a month and sent to the Commons (March 4). Similarly a bill for enabling accused persons to give evidence in their own behalf passed through all its stages (March 14), as did also the London University Commission Bill, which combined the functions of teaching and examining in one body (March 18). The only debates of any importance were for some cause purely academic. The Earl of Wemyss wished to impress (Feb. 18) upon the Government the importance of maintaining the Militia at its established strength, which could only be done by enforcing the ballot system. He held that at the age of twenty every man should be liable to service in the Militia, unless he were already serving in the Army, Navy, or Volunteers. This suggestion practically carried with it the principle of compulsory service, against which there was a general protest, alike from civilians and military men. The Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, admitted that, as a rule, the Militia stood about 20,000 below its full force, but that since experience had shown that in times of great emergency there had always been found a number of men eager to undertake military service, the War Office was not disposed to introduce an element of compulsion.

Greater interest, however, was displayed in an anticipated



debate on the recent events on the north-western Indian frontier, which was to be initiated by Lord Roberts of Kandahar, well known as a strenuous upholder of a "forward policy." On this occasion (March 7) the attendance of peers was fairly large, but they seemed but a few in comparison with the number of strangers, privileged and otherwise, who thronged the House. Lord Roberts' speech was very brief, and wholly free from that cloud of details by which most speakers on frontier policy were accustomed to bewilder their hearers. He admitted that forty years ago Lord Lawrence's policy of not interfering with the frontier tribes might have been wise and prudent, but since then circumstances had altogether changed. Russia, whose nearest outpost was then about 1,000 miles from our Indian possessions, had now advanced within striking distance of them, and was in immediate contact with a State for the integrity of which we had made ourselves responsible, and which she was in a position to invade whenever she might deem such a course convenient or desirable. In the territories lying between our borders and Afghanistan there existed 200,000 fighting tribesmen who could make the fulfilment of our obligations to the Ameer either very easy or extremely difficult, if not impossible. The all-important question for us, therefore, was how we could insure that that enormous military force might be used for us and not against us. The system of non-interference with the frontier tribes, and especially the Afridis, had absolutely failed, and he maintained that the forward policy was the only policy by which we could secure the allegiance of those warlike and uncivilised races. The recent outbreak among them had not, he contended, been caused by the forward policy, but rather by that policy not having been pushed far enough, and by our half-hearted manner of dealing with the tribes. If we convinced them that we had the will and the power to protect them, and were determined that no other nation should interfere with them, we might safely reckon on their throwing in their lot with us. But that could only be brought about by extending our influence over the rest of the frontier as it had been so beneficially extended over Baluchistan under the late Sir Robert Sandeman. The forward policy had not been simply one of military subjugation, but had hitherto been mainly peaceful. In his opinion it was imperative that we should occupy Chitral, the northernmost corner of our frontier, because, though the chance of a successful attack on India from that direction was infinitesimal, the danger of allowing 2,000 or 3,000 men to cross the passes would cause great excitement throughout Kashmir and the Punjab, and also have a very ill effect all along the frontier. Employment in making the roads and railway needed for meeting our requirements, together with the establishment of law and order among them, would lead the border tribes not only to settle down as peaceful neighbours, but to become brave and loyal soldiers in our service, as the Sikhs,



the Gurkhas, and other native races had already done. Russia had no doubt done great good by making herself mistress of the slave-dealing Khanates of Turkestan; but she had now come near enough to make the people of India anxious as to her future movement, and also to unsettle their minds, unless we showed ourselves determined to prevent her further advance. It was therefore absolutely necessary for us to prepare for contingencies which reasonable men must recognise as possible if not probable. If ever Russia were allowed to cross the Hindu-kush valley and present herself on the Afghan borderland, the invasion of India would merely be a matter of time. In conclusion he said he loved India, and in her best interests desired that every effort should be made to prevent any enemy from ever setting foot on her soil.

Lord Onslow, the Under Secretary for India, regarded Lord Robert's speech as a very able contribution towards the discussion of a most difficult and perennial problem which had embarrassed successive Governments of India. Lord Roberts, he said, had not touched on the financial aspect of the question. Something like 50,000 men were engaged in the frontier operations, and he should like to know whether the policy he advocated would not necessitate a large increase of the Army and a consequent heavy addition to her expenditure which India was at present wholly unable to bear. The policy adopted in Baluchistan by Sir R. Sandeman was altogether unsuitable for the Pathans, whose character and social organisation was entirely different from those of the other tribes. The present Government desired to avoid any extension of administrative control over the tribesmen; but they must protect their own borders and those who dwelt within them; they must also fulfil their obligations to the Ameer, and they were bound to see that the engagements entered into by the tribes were duly performed. For those purposes roads must be made and posts established; but the posts outside our borders must not only be desirable and sufficiently defensible, but the advantage derivable from them must be commensurate with their cost. In the past gigantic strides had been made by Russia towards our Indian frontier, but she seemed now to be intent on expanding her empire in a different direction; but, however that might be, the present was not an opportune moment for such a rapid extension of the forward policy as Lord Roberts appeared to desire. The illusion once prevalent among the tribes that any part of their country was inaccessible to us if we chose to go there had now been dispelled, and we had also shown that we did not wish to occupy any part of their territory or to interfere with their internal affairs.

Lord Northbrook thought that it would be unwise to attempt to apply to the Pathan tribes the system which had been adopted towards the Baluchis, whose customs and characteristics were very different. He also urged that the policy to be pursued on

the disturbed frontier still required to be further threshed out in all its civil and financial as well as its military bearings.

Lord Lansdowne observed that the forward policy as laid before the House by Lord Roberts was very different from the grotesque caricatures of it which had been recently presented in the press and on party platforms. It was not proposed by that noble lord that they should at once occupy the tribal territory, or that an immediate advance should be made to the borders of Afghanistan, but that, on the contrary, they should proceed gradually in a way which, without burdening the finances of India, would be consistent with the maintenance of friendly relations with the tribes. The advance of Russia to the gates of Persia and of Afghanistan on the one hand, and our engagements with the Ameer on the other, had brought about a state of things wholly different from that which existed in the days of Lord Lawrence, whose policy was therefore no longer applicable. The Durand agreement had also altered the situation. Before it was concluded the tribes constantly played off the Indian Government against the Ameer, and the Ameer in turn played off the Indian Government against the tribes; but the Durand agreement had put an end to that game and placed our relations both with the tribes and the Ameer on a better basis. It was clear, however, that we must keep open the great passes and trade routes to Afghanistan. The policy of merely sending punitive expeditions into those regions and then retiring was neither very humane nor economical, nor worthy of a great Power. The policy enunciated in Lord G. Hamilton's despatch of January 28 was that of exercising control over the different tribes with the minimum of interference with their domestic affairs and their qualified independence.

Lord Ripon, who as a former Viceroy claimed to have some special knowledge of the subject and had adopted a policy of conciliation and withdrawal, naturally regarded the policy recommended by Lord Roberts as most dangerous, and fraught with heavy additional taxation to India. He seemed, however, more eager to show that between the speech of the Secretary for War, Lord Lansdowne, and the despatches of the Secretary for India, Lord G. Hamilton, there was a serious discrepancy, which Lord Salisbury's speech on the first night of the session rendered more noteworthy. This was warmly denied by the Duke of Devonshire, who said that while it was impossible to revert to Lord Lawrence's policy, the Government desired to cultivate friendly relations with the border tribes. Lord Kimberley closed the debate by arguing that Lord Roberts' policy of bringing all the frontier tribes under direct British control would prove most calamitous to India.

Among the bills introduced into the Commons by private members which received consideration, the most important were the Common Employment Abolition Bill, the Court of Criminal Appeal Bill, and the Nonconformist Marriage Bill.

The first named, brought in by Sir A. Forwood, who had been Secretary to the Admiralty in the previous Conservative Administration, and supported by Mr. Thomas Burt, the Northumbrian miners' representative, and Secretary to the Board of Trade under Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, consequently in no way raised a party question. Its object was to extend the liability of employers, but it did not apply to any of the occupations to which the Workmen's Compensation Act of the previous year applied, although it permitted employers whose trade was not included in that act to engage their workmen subject to its terms. Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*), on the debate for the second reading (March 9), said that he regarded the bill as an extremely humble and not a very logical instalment of a very necessary reform—the abolition of the doctrine of common employment. This was also the view of Mr. Birrell (*Fife, W.*) and of Sir Edward Clarke (*Plymouth*), whose advice to do this when given to a Liberal Government in which Mr. Asquith was Home Secretary, was absolutely rejected. The action of the Unionist Government on the present occasion was scarcely more intelligible, for the Home Secretary, Sir M. White Ridley (*Blackford, Lancashire*), feebly declared that, while his colleagues entertained all sorts of objections to the bill, they would assent to its being read a second time. The bill, he said, did nothing of what its authors said it was intended to do. It was confined entirely to workmen who had the advantage of the act of 1880; it did not include seamen and domestic servants, and did not abolish common employment in those cases with which the act of 1897 did not deal. He could not vote for the bill, but he was not disposed to offer any opposition to it. With this absence of any guidance from the Treasury Bench, the second reading was carried by 215 to 59 votes.

Mr. Pickersgill's (*Bethnal Green, S.W.*) bill for the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal (March 16) was less fortunate. Its object was to establish a tribunal composed of not less than three and not more than seven judges of the High Court. It proposed to give prisoners the right to appeal, but the value of their application would be investigated prior to the appeal being heard. The bill was practically identical with one introduced in 1883 by Sir Wm. Harcourt, when Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Second Administration, as it was amended and reported by the Standing Committee on Law. An almost similar bill had been introduced in the previous session, on which occasion Sir M. White Ridley, as Home Secretary, had voted for it, but he now viewed the measure with uncompromising hostility. The object of that bill was to establish a court for the revision of sentences, other than capital sentences, so that there might be some means of getting a new trial under special circumstances. The present bill, however, went a great deal farther, and would entirely revolutionise the law of the country. He believed that the interests of ordinary prisoners

would suffer if the bill passed, and that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy would be hampered. Mr. Asquith, while admitting that the bill contained many provisions which he should strenuously oppose, nevertheless would vote for the second reading as he approved of its general principle. Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton, S.*) also supported the second reading, but it was rejected by 180 to 116 votes. The grievances of the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics, whose marriages had to be graced by the compulsory attendance of registrars, were regarded as more real than those of convicted criminals, and the House agreed (March 23) to the second reading of a bill to remove these disabilities.

The House of Commons very definitely declined to commit itself to a resolution (March 16) in favour of "Home Rule all round," proposed by Mr. Herbert Roberts (*Denbighshire*) and summarily smashed by Mr. Balfour, who suggested for the consideration of the House "an Imperial Parliament sitting in London, an English Parliament sitting in London, with an Imperial Ministry and an English Ministry both sitting in London, a Scotch Parliament with a Scotch Ministry sitting in Edinburgh, an Irish Parliament and an Irish Ministry sitting in Dublin, and a Welsh Parliament with a Welsh Ministry sitting in ———." He left the name to be filled in by the mover of the resolution. The Irish members threatened to oppose it if the prior claims of their country were not formally admitted, and this having been hastily conceded by the Welsh supporters of the resolution, the House was counted out after a very brief sitting.

Indian currency, as usual, provoked a debate (March 29) which was carried on with eagerness by the small group of authorities on bimetallism and foreign exchanges, but left the question obscure for the illiterate, and unsolved for the mercantile community. The resolution moved by Mr. Vicary Gibbs (*Herts, St. Albans*) was to the effect that, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of monetary affairs in India, a select committee or royal commission ought to be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India and the effect of closing the Indian mints to silver on the different classes and interests affected thereby, to report on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in that country, and to make such recommendations as they might think fit. He contended that the closing of the Indian mints was a criminal blunder, and that the attempt to establish a gold standard in India would produce greater evils and dangers than those which the Government had sought to remedy by the policy initiated in 1893. He charged the Indian Government with levity, incapacity and injustice; and he asked for an independent inquiry into the whole subject.

Mr. Maclean (*Cardiff Dist.*), in seconding the resolution, said he thought the plan adopted in 1893 had failed, though it had not wrought so much mischief as many people imagined. When

this plan of artificially raising the rate of exchange to 1s. 4d. for a rupee was first brought forward he spoke against it, and declared that it seemed to him to be nothing better than a false bimetallism, which had been adopted by the Government of India because they despaired of getting the genuine article. He strongly advocated the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the matter, instead of the departmental committee which had been promised by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts (*Westminster*) found in the resolution, which was closely connected with bimetallism, a distinct and definite danger to the financial stability of our great Indian Empire. That stability could only be maintained by the adoption of a gold standard and a monetary system similar to that of Great Britain. Before appointing a committee they ought to have a clear definition of the scope and object of the inquiry. In his judgment the committee ought to inquire into the currency of India with a view to supporting the present policy of the Indian Government. On the other hand, Mr. Wylie (*Dumbartonshire*) expressed his belief that the experiment made five years previously in closing the banks had been attended by a very great measure of success. With this conviction he proposed to amend the resolution by adding to it words to the effect that this House, being satisfied that the Indian Government had been and was giving due consideration to the monetary condition of India, awaited further communications from the Indian Government before taking any steps in connection with this subject.

Lord G. Hamilton (*Middlesex, Ealing*) stated the views and intentions of the Indian Government with reference to this matter. He felt that any alteration made in the monetary system of India should be preceded by a thorough and an impartial inquiry. He believed he was the oldest bimetallist in the House, and the object of bimetallism was to establish a scale of exchange between gold and silver money. How, he asked, was it possible to establish stable exchange? It might be established by international agreement, and he thought that would be the best plan, but the world, unfortunately, did not think so. The Indian Government did not close their mints until they had found that there was no chance of an international bimetallic arrangement; and he believed it was not possible for any one nation, by its own exertions, to rehabilitate silver. If the Indian mints were now reopened, there would be a general disturbance and dislocation of prices, a continuous fall in the value of the rupee, and a spirit of apprehension which must be absolutely fatal to the investment of capital and the development of commerce and trade. It was just possible that such a step might lead to an international bimetallic arrangement in the dim and distant future, but no one occupying his official position could run the risk of making such an experi-



ment. Her Majesty's Government believed that any attempt to reopen the Indian mints without some international agreement would be an act of lunacy. Therefore he could not associate himself with any inquiry which might lead to a reversal of the policy initiated in 1893. He was prepared to undertake, however, that there should be an inquiry into the proposals which the Indian Government had sent home, and he was anxious that this inquiry should commence as soon as possible. For the reasons he had adduced he was unable to accept Mr. Gibbs' resolution, but he would move as a substitute: "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a further inquiry should be made into the monetary system of India and into the proposals of the Government of India for the establishment of a gold currency in that country." He proposed that the inquiry should be conducted by a departmental committee having all the powers and attributes of a royal commission.

Sir W. Harcourt closed the discussion by saying that the Indian Secretary (Lord G. Hamilton) had made a better speech than he could himself have made in defence of the policy inaugurated in 1893. That was a necessary experiment, and it was satisfactory to know that the Government of India now thought it preferable to an international arrangement. Still more satisfactory was the voice of Balaam which they had heard that night. All the arguments used by the Secretary were the arguments which they who belonged to the majority of the world had for years past been urging against the professors. The fuller the proposed inquiry was the more completely would it establish the soundness of the policy which had been adopted by the Government. He thought the proposal made by the Secretary for India, especially when accompanied by his speech, was perfectly satisfactory. Such a difficult question as the establishment of a gold currency in India was one which ought to be investigated by experts and also by practical men, and he should give his hearty support to the substituted motion.

Mr. Wylie's amendment having been by leave withdrawn, the original resolution was also negatived without a division.

Lord G. Hamilton then moved his proposal in the form of an amendment, and it was agreed to.

The large sums of money which had been voted for naval and military purposes had in a great degree absorbed the huge surpluses which had accrued to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the past and present years. On various occasions it had been urged that advantage should be taken of the present prosperity to erect adequate public buildings for the transaction of the State business, and finally to put an end to the make-shift policy which had prevailed for so many years. After much delay, but also at no very great expense, nearly all the various departments of the Admiralty had been brought together, and



proper accommodation provided for its officials. The enormous cost incident upon a concentration of other departments at Whitehall had deterred successive Governments from undertaking the much-needed reforms. The advent to office of the Unionist Government coincided with the falling in of the leases of a number of buildings on Crown property, and the Government decided to appoint a select committee to examine the respective merits of the two sites—one in Whitehall, opposite to the Horse Guards, and the other on the west side of Parliament Street, including the vacant space lying between King Street and Delahay Street, Westminster. The First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers-Douglas (*Kent, E.*), more fortunate than his predecessors in that office, obtained the sanction of the Exchequer to carry out the recommendations of the committee, and in consequence proposed a resolution (March 17) authorising the expenditure of 2,500,000*l.* sterling for the construction of new Government buildings in London. It was intended, he said, to spend 475,000*l.* upon the War Office, to be erected on the Carrington House site, Whitehall; 700,000*l.* upon the site and buildings for the Board of Trade, the Education Department, and the Local Government Board, on the Parliament Street block; 150,000*l.* upon the completion of the Admiralty; 300,000*l.* upon the transfer of a portion of the Post Office to Queen Victoria Street, and the removal of the Savings Bank Department to new premises at West Kensington; and 800,000*l.* upon the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Against this expenditure was to be placed a set-off of about 1,000,000*l.* sterling in the capitalisation of the amount hitherto paid as rent for temporary premises. This scheme, he believed, would meet the pressing needs of the public service. Such an expenditure could not pass unchallenged, but the opposition was merely nominal, and the resolution was ultimately agreed to by 265 to 15 votes, and a bill subsequently brought in rapidly passed through its various stages with little debate, and received the royal assent before Easter. The First Commissioner of Works, in carrying out his scheme, decided to dispense altogether with the system of open competition among architects. Having taken counsel with the most competent authorities, the more important works were assigned to gentlemen nominated by the official heads of the profession.

The Local Government (Ireland) Bill, the most important Government measure of the session, provoked an even shorter debate on its second reading (March 21) than on its introduction. Numerous remonstrances, especially from the North of Ireland, were showered upon members of the House, the Protestants stating that it would hand over every official post in thirty counties to the Roman Catholics, and to that extent would displace Protestants. It had, however, early become known that the front Opposition bench was fully prepared to accept the prin-

ciple of the measure on the understanding that their attitude in committee would not be prejudiced thereby. It was understood, moreover, that the Nationalists would be only anxious at this stage to define the attitude towards the bill of the groups to which they respectively belonged. Consequently, as soon as the second reading (March 21) had been formally moved, Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), who had warmly welcomed the bill on its introduction, had on mature reflection considerable doubts about the perfection of its details. He wished to place the constabulary more directly under the control of the local authorities; he protested against the exclusion of ministers of religion from the County and District Councils, and he complained that in addition to receiving a bribe of 400,000*l.* a year, the landlords were to be exempted from any future increase of taxation which might occur. On behalf of the Parnellites, Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*) approved of the bill, which merely extended to Ireland rights and privileges that had by universal consent been bestowed upon the people of England and Scotland. Irishmen were practically united in favour of the bill, and there was no feeling among English members hostile to it. Of course the bill was no substitute for Home Rule, but he for one regarded it as a step in that direction. Mr. Davitt (*Mayo, S.*) would give no thanks to the Government for such a lame, halting and dishonest measure. Nevertheless he would support the principle of the bill, but he would vote against all the financial clauses in committee. This inconsistency laid him open to the taunts of Mr. T. M. Healy (*Louth, N.*), who declared that for his own part he should support the bill, because it was a great measure of peace and reform for Ireland. The attitude of the Irish Protestants was not less conciliatory. Dr. Rentoul (*Downshire, E.*) agreed with some of Mr. Dillon's objections, and urged that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were not to be distrusted. They were, he considered, admirably fitted to carry out a system of local self-government—his own objection to Home Rule being grounded on the unwisdom of a poor country separating itself from a rich one. Mr. Lecky (*Dublin University*), whilst urging the protection of minorities, declared that the chances of the success of the measure would be enormously increased if the Unionist party cordially accepted the situation, and showed that they were willing to co-operate with the other sections of their fellow-countrymen. Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*) adopted a tone of resignation, saying that he looked upon the bill as the inevitable sequel of the policy of the Unionist party, but he would only regard it as brought in to satisfy the conscience of British people, not to satisfy a demand of the Irish nation.

After Mr. Lambert (*Devon, South Molton*) had made an ineffectual effort to delay the second reading, because 730,000*l.* were to be paid to the landlords to buy off their opposition, Mr. J. Morley (*Montrose Burghs*) gave expression to his personal views

rather than to those of the front Opposition bench. He held that the bill would work mischief unless it were eventually followed by further measures. What Ireland needed more than the local authorities which were about to be constituted was a strong central government, and the present central government was, by the admission of Mr. Disraeli, the weakest executive in the world. As for the present bill, whatever else it might do in Ireland, it would assuredly not make the central executive stronger, but would make it a hundred times weaker even than it was now. If we were to have these local authorities with considerable powers under the control of the Local Government Board in Dublin, he would advise the Government to reconstitute that board, and to appoint a minister for the purpose of representing it in the House of Commons. He asserted boldly that this bill conferred on the landlords a far greater boon than he understood was to be given to them when the bill was first introduced. It was not his intention, however, to resist the bill, although he confessed he had only a moderate enthusiasm for it. He believed it would lead by a circuitous route to that wider extension of self-governing powers and responsibilities which the inextinguishable national sentiment and the peculiar circumstances of Ireland required and demanded.

This speech was listened to with ominous silence by the Irish benches, and provoked several interruptions from Mr. T. Healy, giving colour to the rumours which had been so prevalent since the commencement of the session, that the alliance between the Nationalists and the Liberal leaders was, if not broken, at least in abeyance. Mr. Gerald Balfour (*Leeds, C.*), who followed Mr. Morley, was received with hearty cheers from all sides, and in summing up the debate for the Government called attention to the fact that Mr. John Morley had succeeded in introducing a jarring note into the debate. The Government, he said, had not brought forward the bill with a view to satisfy the demand for Home Rule, but merely because it was a measure which they thought was in itself desirable. As he was himself responsible to a considerable extent for the framing of the bill, he should be sorry not to remain at the head of the Irish Local Government Board, in order that he might start the measure in a satisfactory way. He desired to be responsible for it if it failed, and to get some credit for it if it succeeded. The Government had no cause to complain of the general tone of the general debate, and he believed there could be hardly any difference of opinion in the House respecting the principle of the bill. After speaking in defence of the financial provisions and of the safeguards which had been adopted, Mr. Balfour said they had introduced the system of single-member districts into the bill, but if they were strongly pressed to substitute two-member districts the suggestion, he admitted, would be worthy of consideration, although he confessed that at present he was not in favour of the proposal. If the landlords and the

upper classes were prepared to take their due share in the new system of local government in the spirit of the resolutions which had reached him from many parts of Ireland, he believed that they might hold the future in their own hands, and that the gain to themselves and to the country from the mutual confidence and good-will, which would be the result of their action, would be far greater than what they could possibly lose by any deprivation of their privileges under the operation of the bill. The bill was then read a second time without a division, and the committee stage postponed until after Easter. The interval was occupied by its friends and foes in drafting amendments to nearly every line of a bill of which they had so unanimously accepted the principle.

The only other Government measure provoking any discussion was the Prisons Bill, under which it was proposed to give the power of applying a system of classification in the treatment of prisoners. The Home Secretary, Sir M. White Ridley, having briefly explained the bill and moved its second reading (March 24), Mr. Atherley Jones (*Durham, N.W.*) moved its rejection on the ground that the House had not before it the regulations it was asked to modify. A protracted discussion ensued, extending over three evenings, in the course of which the Irish members were most prominent. Mr. Dillon held (March 28) that the bill was condemned by the explanatory evasion which stated that the measure would not be revolutionary; but on the other hand Mr. Davitt recognised that there was a spirit of progress in the bill, though in many respects it was disappointing. Mr. Asquith, however, warmly welcomed (April 4) the bill, because it enabled the principle of discrimination to be applied with far greater flexibility than was possible under the existing condition of the law. It would, moreover, enable the House to keep a constant supervision over the whole question of prison administration. The bill was then read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Law, an attempt to refer it to a select committee having been defeated by 130 to 41 votes.

But if administrative measures failed to arouse any great interest or keen sense of responsibility among the members of both Houses, it was very different with questions of foreign politics. The habitual reserve of the leaders of the Opposition was, indeed, unbroken, but on both sides the more independent members were pertinacious in their questionings and unsparing in their criticism. On the Conservative side too a very considerable group determined to put pressure upon their leaders to take up a more defiant attitude in Chinese affairs; and it was only upon receiving a definite promise from Mr. A. J. Balfour that a full statement of the Government policy in the East should be made before Easter that the malcontents refrained from a public expression of their opinion. Shortly before this was given, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon, by

the use of carefully chosen but exceedingly ill-advised words produced an effect which the First Lord of the Treasury a few days later failed to remove. Mr. Dillon took occasion (March 29) to ask how it happened that the *Times* correspondent at Peking was able to publish facts of the highest importance several days before the Foreign Office had knowledge of them. Mr. Curzon tartly replied that the explanation was not far to seek. It was the business of her Majesty's representatives abroad to report facts of which they had official cognisance, and to obtain confirmation of them before they telegraphed. The functions of the modern journalist, he imagined, did not exclude the intelligent anticipation of facts even before they occurred. In that somewhat unequal competition the journalist, whose main duty was speed, was likely sometimes to get the advantage over the diplomatist, whose main object was accuracy.

As every one who listened to or read this official answer knew that for some weeks past the Under Secretary had come down night after night to confirm as facts what had appeared as "rumours" several days previously, the obvious conclusion was either that our minister at Peking was singularly ill-served, and that the Foreign Office at home was modifying its policy day by day, but always several days after the necessity had arisen. Nearly three weeks had elapsed since Mr. Curzon had told the House that Russia had made no demand for sovereign rights, and that there was an assurance that Ta-lien-wan, if leased, would be opened to foreign trade. Very considerable doubt was thrown upon both these statements by the newspapers having correspondents in China, and at length (March 29) it was admitted that a treaty had been signed on March 27 between Russia and China, by which the "usufruct" of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and the adjacent territories had been granted to Russia. Two days later (March 31) Mr. Curzon, who had warmly asserted that his replies were perfectly intelligible to every man in the House, found it necessary to supplement his answer by a short historical summary of events in China since the beginning of the year. In reply to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, he said that on January 27 the Russian ambassador communicated to her Majesty's Government the assurance that any port acquired by Russia on the coasts of the North Pacific would be open to the ships and commerce of all the world, like other ports on the Chinese littoral. On March 16 Count Muravieff authorised Sir Nicholas O'Connor to inform her Majesty's Government that, in the event of the Chinese Government consenting to lease to the Russian Government Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur, both ports would be open to foreign trade like other ports in China. The telegram conveying this assurance was submitted to Count Muravieff before being despatched, and it received his approval. In that telegram Count Muravieff further authorised Sir Nicholas O'Connor to assure her Majesty's Government that there was no intention on the part of the Russian



Government to infringe the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries. Those privileges included the right, under article 52 of the treaty of Tien-tsin, to send ships of war to all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China. The Russian ambassador's note of March 28 stated that Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan would be occupied at once by Russian troops, and that the Russian flag would be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag. The pledge given by the Russian Government to her Majesty's Government with regard to Port Arthur had not been withdrawn.

A more detailed account of these transactions appeared in a blue book subsequently laid before Parliament, from which the whole history of the leasing of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan to Russia, which had been revealed by the *Times* correspondent at Peking, could be followed. Even from these papers, which were of course selected to make the best of the Government case, there was no evidence of that prescience or even of that appreciation of a rival's tactics, which presumably should be traceable in the management of the foreign affairs of a great country, but there was more than the suggestion that we had successively retired from each point on which we had at first insisted.

Lord Salisbury, in drawing the attention of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, to the report on March 7, stated that if Russia was to have Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan on the same terms as Germany had secured Kiao-chow, it seemed desirable for the British Government to make a counter-move, and the best plan would perhaps be, on the cession of Wei-hai-wei by Japan, to insist on the refusal of a lease of that port on terms similar to those granted to Germany.

Sir Claude Macdonald, having been informed by the Yamên at Peking that the report was true in so far as Russia demanded a lease of Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur, telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the only reason given for the demand was to assist in protecting Manchuria against the aggression of other Powers.

"Though England and Japan were meant," added Sir Claude, "the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking declined to say which Power was intended, and the absurdity of the pretext was fully recognised by the Chinese Government. The Yamên were aware that they must yield to Russia unless they received help, and they earnestly begged that Lord Salisbury would assist them by giving an assurance to the Russian Government that the British Government had no designs on Manchuria. Such assurance was given."

Sir N. O'Connor, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, however, informed Lord Salisbury that Count Muravieff, Russian Foreign Minister, had told him that Russia was firmly resolved to obtain a lease of the two ports, but would respect the sovereign rights of China. Count Muravieff's view was that the uncertainty attending the development of affairs in the East made it



incumbent on Russia to seek for some place where it would be possible to coal and repair their ships in safety, and Ta-lien-wan without Port Arthur would be useless. The Count at the same time promised that foreign trade would have access to the two ports similarly to other ports in the Chinese Empire.

The Count nevertheless later on informed Sir N. O'Connor that what he had said regarding access to ports applied only to Ta-lien-wan, which Great Britain had as long ago as January (as shown by correspondence) endeavoured to make a treaty port in return for a direct or guaranteed loan.

"That endeavour," said Sir N. O'Connor in his despatch of January 19 to Lord Salisbury, "was regarded in Russia, according to Count Muravieff, as so unfriendly as to set afloat rumours of war with Great Britain."

On March 22, after further correspondence had passed, Lord Salisbury directed Sir N. O'Connor to inform Count Muravieff that the British Government would not regard with any dissatisfaction the lease by Russia of an ice-free commercial harbour connected by rail with the Trans-Siberian railway; but questions of an entirely different kind were opened if Russia obtained control of a military port in the neighbourhood of Peking. This would be a standing menace to Peking, and the military occupation of any other harbour on the same coast or in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li would be open to the same objections, and Great Britain would pledge herself not to occupy any port in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li so long as Russia pursued the same policy.

On March 24 Sir Claude Macdonald telegraphed from Peking that China was forced to give way to Russia against her will, Russia having threatened to take hostile measures unless a lease of both ports were granted before March 27.

Lord Salisbury, replying to Sir Claude Macdonald on March 25, said: "Balance of power in Gulf of Pe-chi-li is materially altered by surrender of Port Arthur by the Yamèn to Russia. It is therefore necessary to obtain, in the manner you think most efficacious and speedy, the refusal of Wei-hai-wei on the departure of the Japanese. The terms should be similar to those granted to Russia for Port Arthur. British fleet is on its way from Hong-Kong to Gulf of Pe-chi-li."

Lord Salisbury also next day authorised the British Ambassador at Berlin to inform the German Government that there was no wish to interfere with the interests of Germany in Shantung. Lord Salisbury on March 28 sent a long despatch to Sir N. O'Connor, reviewing the situation, and pointing out the serious step taken by Russia, and how the changes were likely to affect British interests. Next day Lord Salisbury was informed officially by M. de Staal (Russian Ambassador to London) that Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan had been leased by convention to Russia, and that Ta-lien-wan would be open to foreign commerce.

The British Government nevertheless repeated its objection to the proceeding, and informed Russia that Great Britain re-

served the right to take measures thought necessary to avert the evils anticipated.

Lord Salisbury on the same day, March 31, telegraphed to Sir E. Satow (British Minister at Yokohama): "Inform Japanese Government that we are demanding a lease of Wei-hai-wei whenever evacuated by Japan on same terms as lease of Port Arthur to Russia."

On April 2 Sir E. Satow replied that Japan concurred in proposed leasing of Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain, and on April 3 Sir C. Macdonald notified that China would agree to the arrangement.

On April 4 Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Sir C. Macdonald: "Your negotiations have been most successful. Our hearty congratulations." Lord Salisbury also promised, at the request of China, that British naval officers should be sent to reform her navy.

The correspondence, as far as Russia was concerned, concluded with a copy of a note from Count Muravieff to Sir N. O'Connor, in the course of which he said: "It follows that Port Arthur will be open to British ships on same conditions as it has always been, but not that Russia should abuse the lease which has been given to her by a friendly Power to arbitrarily transform a closed and principally military port into a commercial port like any other."

Regarding the leasing of Kiao-chow to Germany, the German Foreign Secretary, as shown by the correspondence, assured this country that Germany had carefully selected a port which was not in the direct sphere of British interests, and that we need fear no apprehension from a commercial point of view, as the German Government fully shared the English view of colonisation, and believed that our system of opening our ports to the commerce of the world was the best in the interests of the colonies themselves.

The correspondence dealt at length with the proposed guaranteed Chinese loan which fell through, according to Lord Salisbury, owing to the minatory attitude assumed by Russia. Lord Salisbury subsequently pointed out to China that the friendly relations between the two countries would be seriously imperilled if there should be any appearance of excluding England from participation in a private loan.

Lord Salisbury's protracted illness and his consequent departure from England had necessitated the placing of a Cabinet minister in charge of the Foreign Office. This duty had been assigned to Mr. A. J. Balfour, and on the eve of the Easter recess he made his promised statement (April 5) on the state of foreign affairs, having naïvely stipulated that he must confine himself to China only, inasmuch as he had been unable to master the points of our dispute with France in West Africa. In the House of Lords the Duke of Devonshire was the mouthpiece of the Government policy, but as both speakers traversed the same

ground and embodied the same facts, it would be unnecessary to give both versions, especially as Mr. Balfour's was the more detailed and entered more fully into the causes which had led to the existing state of affairs in the Far East. At the outset of his speech he owned that he was unable to enter into certain points because they were still under negotiation, but he admitted that some statement was necessary, as the public mind was anxious, and he might almost say even irritable, on the subject. He showed a disposition to resent the want of faith in the Government which had been manifested by some of their own supporters, especially as the case was one which presented an entirely new political phenomenon, in which there was no guidance to be gained from past experience. The extraordinary and almost unaccountable weakness of the vast Chinese Empire had brought about changes in the Far Eastern policy of other nations, and produced a state of things to which there was no parallel in the history of the world. He insisted that we wanted no territorial acquisitions in China, that our interests there were purely commercial, and could only be attacked by foreign Powers obtaining stations along the Chinese coast and setting up differential fiscal regulations against us, or securing a means of putting pressure upon the Chinese Government, and he enumerated the concessions we had recently obtained from China, including an undertaking that the Yang-tzse Valley should not be parted with or leased to any foreign Power; that Sir Robert Hart's successors should be Englishmen so long as our commercial predominance in China endured; that the great waterways of China, hitherto confined to the use of Chinese vessels, should be thrown open to the steamers of all the world, and that three new treaty ports should be opened, one of them in the Yang-tzse Valley. Then, quitting the commercial, he dealt with the political aspects of the question. Neither Russia nor Germany had the slightest desire to interfere with our treaty rights, and, so far as Germany was concerned, her aims and ours were absolutely identical, and did not interfere with each other. But he showed a great difference of tone when he came to deal with Russia, who had "changed her assurances," though she had all along agreed to keep our treaty rights intact. But he thought Russia had "taken an unfortunate course" in insisting on the acquisition of Port Arthur, which was not a commercial port, and was scarcely capable of being made one, but it was, as Russia herself pointed out when she objected to its retention by Japan, "a constant menace to the capital of China." We desired no monopoly of influence at Peking, but Russia had territories running for 4,000 miles along the northern frontier of China, and had an influence which rendered it unnecessary for her to add to it by the acquisition of Port Arthur. Her Majesty's Government had felt that strongly, and "felt almost a shock" when the Russian Government insisted, for Port Arthur was not only of great natural strength, but, by

its situation, might dominate the maritime approaches to Peking. As soon as her Majesty's Government knew what was afoot, they offered to Russia that, if she would abstain from taking Port Arthur, they would give a corresponding pledge to occupy no port on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and he thought that offer was a fair one, and that it would have been well had it been accepted, but it was not accepted, and, consequently, her Majesty's Government had felt themselves bound to obtain from China a lease of Wei-hai-wei, with a right to occupy it after the Japanese should leave, on the same conditions and for the same number of years as had been arranged in the case of the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. It was not intended to turn it into a commercial port, but only to hold it as a balance to the position of Russia at Port Arthur. Port Arthur had by far the greatest natural strength, but it had a contracted area and inlet, and Wei-hai-wei, though not very extensive, could accommodate larger ships than its rival. He declared that the Government adopted no apologetic tone, as none was needed, and he made no prophecies as to the future, except to point out to critics that railways, for which Russia had obtained concessions, were not built in a day, and that millions of people were not to be absorbed in a day, even by a Power so remarkable for its processes of assimilation. The future had many great surprises for us, and the time might come when the great Powers interested in the commerce of the world might feel that their interests drew them together, and he threw out a hint, amid considerable cheering, that the coming time might find us working with America in defence of common interests in the Far East.

In reply, Sir William Harcourt produced a mass of quotations to show that Russia's designs on Port Arthur had long been known, and ought to have been foreseen by the Government, and though he did not challenge their policy of taking Wei-hai-wei, he asked what was the use of it? He could only account for this new policy by assuming that their previous policy had failed, and that they had taken Wei-hai-wei not as part of a policy of equal advantage, but as compensation for disadvantage. It was only a *pis aller*. The change of policy on the part of the Government was a remarkable one, and could not be discussed on its merits, because nobody knew what its merits were. These rival occupations portended, he would not say a disruption of China, but a dismemberment of the Chinese Empire as it existed at present. At the same time he had no desire to embarrass the Government, as he had no desire to see them hurried and hustled as a previous Government was hurried and hustled into the Crimean War, which proved to be one of the most disastrous of errors ever committed. In the subsequent debate, which was marked, as the previous portion had been, by a wholly unusual sense of gravity and deep responsibility, Mr. Courtney (*Cornwall, Bodmin*) blamed Sir William Harcourt for

attacking the Government in so grave a state of affairs, but he also blamed the Government for taking possession of Wei-hai-wei, which he only hoped would prove to be like Cyprus, and would never be used; and Sir Charles Dilke pointed out that it would never be of any use unless it was fortified and garrisoned at very considerable expense. Mr. Curzon answered several questions, and especially satisfied the House by the assurance that our relations with both Germany and Japan in regard to what was happening in the Far East were of the best kind. As to Southern China, matters were still under discussion. Our interests in China were not limited to north or south, but extended freely over the whole empire, and we were not likely to allow them to be frittered away in any part. As to Port Arthur, we retained all our treaty rights, including the right to send ships of war there. The acquisition of Wei-hai-wei was not, as Sir William Harcourt had suggested, an abandonment of the policy of "the open door"; it was, on the contrary, in order to keep the door open that we had taken the place. Sir Edward Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*) admitted that the new policy of the Government must be judged by its success, but he insisted that our prestige must be maintained. For the future we must not lend ourselves to a policy of "splendid isolation," but must find between ourselves and other Powers grounds of common interest. The Government should always say what they meant, and never say what they did not mean. Lord Charles Beresford (*York*) was in favour of the acquisition of Wei-hai-wei, but insisted that docks must be made there, and that it must be garrisoned and fortified. He was glad to hear that there was no irritation against us on the part of either Germany or Japan, for that was most important. As to the Yang-tzse Valley, he wanted to know how it was to be defended from attack and possible capture in the event of Russia obtaining possession of the whole of Manchuria. He declined to believe in any Russian assurances, even if they were "twenty fathoms long," for he remembered Merv, Bokhara, Khiva and Batoum. As for "the open door" it was very nearly "a blind brick wall already, and might soon become an ironclad one." Mr. Yerburgh (*Chester*), who had been most prominent among the Conservative jingoes, expressed dissatisfaction with the explanation of the Government, and declared, amid strong expressions of dissent, that his views were shared by the great majority of the Ministerial party, and promised that the subject should be fully discussed at a later period. With this the debate was allowed to drop, and the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

In the excitement roused by the progress of affairs in China, the practical termination of the Concert of Europe by the withdrawal by Germany of her ship in Cretan waters passed almost without notice. Throughout the previous year's negotiations Germany had leant towards Turkey and had emboldened



that country to evade the demands of the rest of Europe. The proposal by Russia, supported by the other Powers, that Prince George of Greece should be made Governor of Crete was the pretext for the action of Germany, which was subsequently followed by Austria; but in reality it showed that Russia and Great Britain, respectively supported by France and Italy, had decided that the Sultan's rule in Crete should come to an end, and Germany being unable or unwilling to resist, decided to withdraw from the concert.

The annual gathering of the National Liberal Federation, held this year at Leicester, showed that the party was still undecided as to its programme and its leaders, and the proceedings were not calculated to suggest that the latter were in a hurry about the former. Meanwhile they were satisfied with their creed, which would enable all Liberals to embrace every reform which might present itself; but Mr. Birrell, who was one of the speakers, admitted that "Irish Home Rule as a practical measure had gone clean out of the minds of the constituencies." The special duty of "enthusing" the party, however, fell to Mr. John Morley, who promptly showed that he was not prepared to sacrifice any of his personal views in order to prove himself in harmony with his colleagues. He strongly and uncompromisingly attacked the referendum; towards which Mr. Asquith, a few days previously, had expressed a leaning. He, nevertheless, defended the party leaders against the charge of "nervelessness" brought against them by discontented Liberals, and took occasion to say that he was not going to turn his back upon a single item of the Newcastle programme. He was not sure that the next election would turn upon legislation at all. It might turn, like that of 1880, on the question of foreign policy. If the House of Lords resisted anything upon which the heart of the country was set, of course they would be driven like chaff before the wind, but he was not sure that the peers would give their enemies that chance. Mr. Morley added that he was glad to see at the end of the hall those two words written up large on a red ground, "No referendum." Those two words expressed his sentiments. The referendum had worked indifferently in Switzerland, and he believed that in England it would cause constant friction. With respect to Home Rule, it might be that the particular chapter in the relations of the Liberal party to Ireland which opened in 1886 might be approaching its last page. As to the future, he would put the case in this way: "If the Irish demand persists—and what man in his political senses doubts that it will and must persist—and that demand is presented, as Mr. Parnell deliberately shaped and accepted it in 1886, for a strictly subordinate legislative body, in my belief British Liberals will be no more justified in retreating, will be no more inclined to retreat, from the compulsion of the arguments which pressed upon them from 1886 to 1889 than their Liberal forefathers two or three generations ago believed they



had any right at any stage of a thirty years' battle to drop the cause of Catholic emancipation." The idea of "Home Rule all round" he characterised as "impracticable and as going altogether beyond the necessities of the case."

Two bye-elections which occurred shortly after the Leicester meeting might have encouraged the Liberals to hope that a better day was dawning for their party. At Maidstone where the Unionists had met with no opposition in 1895, and had carried the seat in 1892 by upwards of 800 votes, the same candidate, Mr. Cornwallis, only succeeded in holding it (March 26) for his party by a majority of 178 votes. In the Wokingham division of Berks the jealousy occasioned by the choice of the Unionist candidate may have caused a falling off in the party vote, but it was not sufficient to account for the reduction of the Unionist majority by more than 1,000 votes (4,726 to 3,690), although the Liberal candidate, Mr. G. Palmer of Reading, was an exceptionally strong candidate, whilst Captain Young was a comparatively new-comer to the district.

The ending of the Indian frontier war, followed by the apparent humiliation of the Afridis, and the crushing defeat of the Khalifa's lieutenant at Atbara, came opportunely to raise the spirits of the Ministerial supporters, and to show to the world that our soldiers could still hold their own against their enemies and doggedly pursue them into regions deemed well-nigh inaccessible.

### CHAPTER III.

The South Wales Coal Dispute—The United States and Spain—Lord Salisbury's attitude—Sir Edward Grey at Hartlepool—Mr. Courtney at Bodmin—The British South Africa Company—The Vaccination Bill—The Budget—Irish Distress—Debate on Chinese Affairs—The Irish Local Government Bill in Committee—Lord Salisbury at the Albert Hall—The Colonial Policy of the Government—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham—The Lords on Colonial Affairs—The Bye-elections—Mr. Gladstone's Death—Tributes in both Houses—His Public Funeral.

THE cession of Wei-hai-wei and the brilliant victory over the strongly entrenched Dervish army at Atbara came opportunely to revive the flagging fortunes of the Ministry. Unfortunately, nearer home, a wide-reaching strike through the South Wales coalfields threw a gloom over the Easter holidays in that district, and threatened to interrupt the activity which had been of late showing itself in many industries. The coal-owners, who had displayed unusual foresight in providing against a sudden suspension of work, were ready from the outset to go into conference, but the men, apparently unable to agree among themselves, or unwilling to place unlimited powers in the hands of their delegates, refused to allow negotiations to proceed. The origin of the dispute was the conviction that the South Wales miners were not earning equal wages with those of other

coalfields. For upwards of twenty years the industry in South Wales had been worked on "the sliding scale," ten shillings per ton being taken as the standard, not the minimum price. Since the adoption of this system the output of South Wales coal—almost exclusively used for steamships and locomotives—had more than doubled, to the immense profit of the owners, but with little advantage to the men, except in the numbers of men employed. The demand put forward by the men, upsetting the arrangement of 1876, was that they should receive a rise of 10 per cent. indefinitely with the increase of the price of coal, but that wages should never fall below one shilling per ton. In order to support their demand, the men urged that the output should be limited in order to keep up the price of coal. Possibly had South Wales held an absolute monopoly of "steam coal," the owners might not have been unwilling to meet the men on the last point, but in face of a world-wide competition, and the fact that Japanese coal had been found suitable for ships of war, the danger of such a policy was too obvious. The result was that 100,000 miners went out on strike, and at the same time refused to invest their representatives with plenary powers to treat with the masters. A deadlock was the natural result, and a constantly growing misunderstanding, which no outside arbitrators were allowed to remove.

For the moment, however, all attention was concentrated upon the daily growing trouble between the United States and Spain, the latter nation naturally declining to yield her sovereign rights over Cuba without striking a blow in their defence. The excesses and cruelties which had marked the protracted and ineffectual attempts to crush the insurrection in the island, had aroused the sympathies of a large party in America, and these were adroitly worked upon and turned to account by two or three independent groups of politicians, whose views were not wholly humanitarian. The desire of the President to intervene to prevent further bloodshed and horrors was supported, after some hesitation, by Congress, and this decision was met in their country by the hearty approval of nearly all parties and classes, although it was felt that the United States had somewhat unnecessarily cut off from Spain the path of retreat she might, under pressure, have been induced to take. Unfortunately for that unhappy country, some of the European countries counselled resistance, and even held out the prospect of at least moral support during the struggle, and especially after the end of the war. Dynastic and other reasons combined to persuade Spain to stiffen her back, and it was only after war was inevitable that the Spanish Government learnt that the overtures—originated by Germany—for a joint representation to the Washington Government had fallen through in consequence of Great Britain's absolute refusal to interfere. In acting thus Lord Salisbury undoubtedly gave expression to the dominant feeling in this country, where the maladministration of the Spanish colonies

was fully known, although the horrors of the prolonged Cuban revolt were less keenly felt than on the American continent; and undoubtedly British sympathies were quickened by the contemptuous indifference displayed by the Americans to the "European Concert," which suddenly became an object of veneration to the journalists of Paris and Berlin. It subsequently transpired that Austria, moved by family friendship, had sounded France and Germany on the subject of joint intervention. The former, whose citizens were enormously interested in the solvency of Spain, of whose securities they were the chief holders, readily acquiesced. Germany made its accession contingent on the co-operation of Great Britain, of which neither Power doubted, in view of the repeated wranglings between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Balfour, however, who was, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, acting as Foreign Secretary, promptly demolished this carefully planned scheme to embroil the two English-speaking countries, and then to profit by the exhaustion of both. Appreciating fully the real meaning of the "friendly mediation" it was suggested should be offered, he instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote that under no circumstances would Great Britain adopt a policy which might be regarded as unfriendly by the Washington Cabinet. This refusal, which was notified to the various European courts, was, as might have been anticipated, followed by eager denials in the official and semi-official newspapers of those countries that anything unfriendly to the United States had ever been contemplated.

Among the few speeches which, contrary to custom, the Easter recess called forth, only those of Sir Edward Grey at Hartlepool and of Mr. Leonard Courtney at Bodmin (April 13) call for special notice. The former, who had been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Rosebery's Administration, and was justly regarded as one of the future leaders of the Liberal party, censured the Chinese policy of the Government as dilatory and irresolute. It was nearly three years, he said, since the question of Russia taking Port Arthur was first mooted, and apparently only three weeks since our Government spoke to the Russian Government. Then a little later the British Government put forward what he called a demand, but what he was told was a request, to have the port of Ta-lien-wan made open to trade. To put this forward, when they knew they did not mean to press it, was not, he thought, a very wise policy. Just at the critical moment, just when the lease of Port Arthur was the subject of discussion between the Russian and Chinese Governments, the British ships were withdrawn from Port Arthur. It had been put abroad that the withdrawal of these ships from Port Arthur at that particular time gave rise, he thought quite wrongly, to the construction that the British Government did not mean to raise any objection to Russian demands about Port Arthur. He thought that the Government should have made up their mind during the last three years whether they were going to resist Russia having a

fortified naval station at Port Arthur. If so, they ought to have given Russia timely notice, and if they had done so they would have prevented this from happening. That would have been an intelligible policy. It was difficult as yet to say whether the arrangement for the lease of Wei-hai-wei was a wise one or not. With regard to the other concessions of the Chinese Government to England, Sir E. Grey thought we had only achieved one right, and that was the right to quarrel with anybody else who interfered with those concessions.

Mr. Courtney, who since the advent to office of the Unionist Government had assumed the post of its candid friend and counsellor, took the opportunity of surveying mankind from China to Peru. After remarking that among exploded fallacies must be ranked the idea that war came from princes and peace from popular assemblies, he hinted very plainly his conviction that if more time had been allowed to Spain she would have made Cuban autonomy a reality. With regard to our own action in the Far East, he urged the importance of a national compact in favour of free trade, in the belief that a policy of this kind would be ultimately recognised as the true clue to the settlement of a vast and intricate problem. He had never regarded the danger of conflict with Russia in this quarter as one of present and immediate importance. In another part of the world there had been real danger, and men had talked of the possibility of war with France over the West African question. That danger might not even yet have passed entirely away, though he had a strong hope that, in view of the great and transcendent events which were apparently coming upon us across the Atlantic, we should find ourselves in a calmer mood with respect to West Africa, and come to a reasonable and friendly solution of difficulties which might otherwise have become aggravated. He could not agree with those who thought that Lord Salisbury had yielded too much to France. The Premier was a man of great experience and great comprehension ; he understood better perhaps than any contemporary statesman the circumstances and the conditions of international life ; and he had a temper unrivalled by that of any who might be compared with him in handling the affairs of foreign nations. With respect to the Cuban question, we had to bear in mind that it was the ingrained belief of almost every citizen of the United States that America must become wholly American, and that the time was not far off when European Powers must cease to have any direct political connection with any colony or dependency in the New World.

The long-delayed report of the directors of the British South Africa Company dealing with its affairs since April, 1895, was issued, containing a brief summary of the events of the preceding three years. The board expressed their general concurrence with the proposal of the Government for a new scheme, to be made effective by a supplemental charter and an order in council.

With regard to the native rebellion, the total number of casualties was 629, of whom 264 white persons were murdered or missing, 187 died from their wounds or other causes, and 188 were wounded. Omitting the casualties among the relief forces and imperial troops, 390 inhabitants of the country and 150 had been wounded, or about 10 per cent. of the white population. The credit of bringing the rebellion to an end was ascribed in a large measure to Mr. Rhodes, and since the pacification the attitude of the natives had been satisfactory. The directors maintained their belief in the great mineral wealth of Rhodesia. The company's total receipts for 1895-6 showed an excess over the expenditure of 59,650*l.* For the following year the expenditure in connection with the rebellion amounted to 2,266,976*l.*, while the ordinary expenses of administration were increased and the revenue very largely diminished, but now that normal conditions had been restored the financial situation had been completely changed, and the directors anticipated that the time was not far distant when the expenditure would be balanced by the revenue.

At the meeting, which was held shortly afterwards, Mr. Rhodes attended, and, having been elected a director of the company, made an interesting report of the state of the country. Putting the money that had been spent on the development and conquest of Rhodesia at about 6,000,000*l.*, he held that, as soon as the country became a self-governing state, this amount should become a debenture debt of the country. At present Rhodesia had reached the intermediate stage of semi-responsible government, and it would depend on the settlers when they chose to accept fully responsible government with the contingent burden of the debt. Under the existing regimen he saw his way to balance revenue and expenditure within some fifteen months' time. He had faith in the general as well as the mineral resources of the country, which was capable of supporting a large white population. He advocated the extension of the railway line from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika as a means of developing Northern Rhodesia, and had asked the Imperial Government to assist in that work by guaranteeing a loan of 2,000,000*l.* With a railway to Tanganyika, with Uganda occupied, and Sir Herbert Kitchener coming down from Khartoum, Africa would be secured to this country. Touching on the question of tariffs, he said the company originally proposed to the Imperial Government that the charter should contain a clause laying it down "that the duty on British goods should not exceed the then Cape tariff." The word "British," however, savoured too much of protection to please her Majesty's late ministers, and they suggested that it should be replaced by the word "imported," nor could he induce them to accept the word "British." The present Government had agreed that the clause should run as the company had suggested. In conclusion, Mr. Rhodes defended himself from the charge of having treated the natives with harshness, and was willing to abide by their verdict on his conduct towards them.



On the reassembling of Parliament after the recess, the rule giving up the mornings of Tuesdays and Fridays to Government business was at once put in force, and the Government proceeded with the second reading of the Vaccination Bill (April 19), of which the principal objects were to abolish arm to arm vaccination, and substitute the use of calf-lymph, to extend the age from three months to twelve, to perform the operation at the abode of the children, instead of at a public station, and to abolish repeated penalties in cases of conscientious objection. On the question of the second reading, Sir W. Foster (*Derbyshire, Ilkestone*) said that he considered that the proposed extension of the age limit, the regulations with regard to the place where vaccination was to be performed, and the use of a new form of vaccine lymph, were very valuable provisions. He thought it would be advisable to abolish compulsion altogether. Another medical authority from the Conservative side, Sir W. Priestly (*Edinburgh University*), pointed out that the bill only touched the fringe of a large subject. The anti-vaccinationists were championed by Mr. T. Bayley (*Chesterfield, Derbyshire*) and Mr. Steadman (*Stepney*), who argued that sanitation, isolation and cleanliness would do more to prevent disease than any system of vaccination. The President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Chaplin, explained that the duties of vaccination officers and public vaccinators would undoubtedly be increased to some extent, and it was proposed that both classes of officers should be remunerated first by a payment based on the number of births in order to cover their general duties, and secondly by a payment in every case for successful vaccination. In addition to this, the existing system of awards would be continued. With regard to the cost of all these operations, he observed that the amount raised by public rates in this country was about 35,000,000*l.*, whereas the vaccination expenses were at present 78,000*l.* a year. If the whole cost of vaccination were doubled, which was improbable, it would mean the addition of less than half a farthing in the pound on the rateable value. He had refrained from introducing provisions for re-vaccination into the bill because he desired to pass the measure into law during the present session. The debate was not brought to a conclusion, and three weeks elapsed before it could be resumed, when, after a further protracted discussion, the second reading was carried (May 9) by 201 to 50 votes.

The Government lost no time in bringing forward their annual statement of ways and means. It was known that the serious demands for naval, military, and educational services had anticipated the application of the surplus, and it was therefore with grateful surprise that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's slight reductions were received. Sir M. Hicks-Beach remarked (April 20), at the outset, that there had been a steady advance in the activity of our trade, in the spending power of the masses, in the profits of the nation, and in the accumulation of wealth. The total revenue raised by the State in the year just concluded,



including a sum of 9,402,000*l.* paid to the local taxation account, came to 116,016,000*l.* against 112,199,000*l.*, with 8,249,000*l.* paid to the local taxation account in the previous year. Last year the customs produced 21,798,000*l.*, or an increase of 298,000*l.* over his estimate, and 532,000*l.* over the receipts of the previous year. Excise produced last year 28,300,000*l.*, or 550,000*l.* more than his estimate, and 840,000*l.* more than the receipts of the previous year. A most remarkable feature in the revenue of last year was the increase in the death duties. Last year he put the probable yield of those duties at no more than 9,700,000*l.*, whereas in fact they produced 1,400,000*l.* more than his estimate. The total yield was 15,328,000*l.*, that of the previous year having been 13,963,000*l.* The total net expenditure of 1897-8 exceeded the estimate by 395,000*l.*, and amounted to 102,936,000*l.* That, deducted from the revenue receipts of 106,614,000*l.*, left a surplus of 3,678,000*l.* Of that surplus 2,550,000*l.* had been appropriated for the purpose of public buildings in the metropolis, and 1,128,000*l.* remained to augment the Exchequer balances for the coming twelve months. But in addition to this Exchequer expenditure he said he must place 9,402,000*l.*, which went to the local taxation account, and 2,751,000*l.* capital expenditure on naval and military works, barracks, and telephones, the purchase of sites for public offices, and the Uganda railway, making a total expenditure for which the State had provided last year of 115,089,000*l.* This was the largest expenditure for which a Chancellor of the Exchequer had ever been called upon to provide, and yet it had not depleted the Treasury surplus. Turning to the general financial position of the country, he said that the total liability on April 1, 1897, was 644,910,000*l.*, and on March 31, 1898, it was 638,305,000*l.* The total reduction of the National Debt in the year was 6,605,000*l.* He then passed to the expenditure and revenue of the coming year, which in a tabular statement would stand thus:—

## ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1898-9.

*Compared with Receipts of 1897-8.*

	Estimate, 1898-9.	Exchequer Receipts, 1897-8.
	£	£
Customs - - - - -	22,200,000	21,798,000
Excise - - - - -	28,950,000	28,300,000
Estate, etc., Duties - - - - -	10,950,000	11,100,000
Stamps - - - - -	7,600,000	7,650,000
Land Tax - - - - -	930,000	940,000
House Duty - - - - -	1,570,000	1,510,000
Property and Income Tax - - - - -	17,800,000	17,250,000
Post Office - - - - -	12,600,000	12,170,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	3,140,000	3,010,000
Crown Lands - - - - -	430,000	415,000
Interest on Suez Canal Shares, etc. - - - - -	715,000	734,000
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,730,000	1,737,000
Total - - - - -	108,615,000	106,614,000
Estimated Increase of Revenue in 1898-9, 2,001,000 <i>l.</i>		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1898-9.  
*Compared with the Issues of 1897-8.*

Service.	Estimate, 1898-9.	Exchequer Issues in 1897-8.
	£	£
National Debt - - - - -	25,000,000	25,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund - - - - -	2,010,000	1,886,000
Army - - - - -	19,221,000	19,330,000
Navy - - - - -	23,778,000	20,850,000
Civil Services - - - - -	21,793,000	21,560,000
Customs and Inland Revenue - - - - -	2,836,000	2,745,000
Post Office - - - - -	8,002,000	7,592,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	3,365,000	3,226,000
Packet Service - - - - -	824,000	747,000
Total - - - - -	106,829,000	102,936,000
Estimated Increase of Expenditure in 1898-9, 3,893,000l.		

Thus the total estimated revenue would amount to 108,615,000l., against an estimated expenditure of 106,829,000l., so that there would be a surplus of 1,786,000l. He had not sufficient means to reduce the income tax, but one class of the payers of income tax were entitled to some special measure of relief. He referred to the class just below and just above the present limit of abatement. What he proposed was, to leave the law as to incomes up to 400l. the same as it was now; and then to make an abatement of 150l. on incomes between 400l. and 500l.; an abatement of 120l. between 500l. and 600l.; and an abatement of 70l. between 600l. and 700l. This would afford relief to the poorer income tax payer, and would not cost more than 100,000l. a year to the revenue. He also proposed to make a slight change in regard to allowances on the legacy and succession duties. The total estimated cost of these proposals, including a small proposal with regard to the land tax, was 285,000l. Coming next to the question of indirect taxation, he should have to ask the House to strengthen the law with respect to a process called "grogging," which consisted of getting hold of emptied spirit casks, soaking them in water, and selling the spirits secured in that way free of duty. As to the reduction of indirect taxation, he proposed that the duty on unmanufactured tobacco should be reduced by 6d. in the pound, and that the duty on other classes of tobacco should be reduced proportionately, with the exception of cigars. The reduction in the duty would commence on May 16. After these changes the total revenue amounted to 107,110,000l., against a total expenditure of 106,829,000l., leaving a margin of 281,000l. to provide for the possible additional grants to Scotland and to the West Indies.

The general result of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Budget, summarised in the following manner, showed the highest amount raised and expended in this country in time of peace :—

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1898-9.

EXPENDITURE.		REVENUE.	
	£		£
National Debt - - -	25,000,000	Customs - - -	22,200,000
Other Consolidated Fund		Excise - - -	28,950,000
Services - - -	2,010,000	Estate, etc., duties - -	10,950,000
Army - - -	19,221,000	Stamps - - -	7,600,000
Navy - - -	23,778,000	Land tax - - -	930,000
Civil Services - - -	21,793,000	House duty - - -	1,570,000
Customs and Inland Re-		Property and Income tax -	17,800,000
venue - - -	2,836,000	Post Office - - -	12,600,000
Post Office - - -	8,002,000	Telegraph Service - -	3,140,000
Telegraph Service - -	3,365,000	Crown Lands - - -	430,000
Packet Service - - -	824,000	Interest on Suez Canal	
		Shares - - -	715,000
		Miscellaneous - - -	1,730,000
	106,829,000		108,615,000
Surplus of Income over Expenditure, 1,786,000 <i>l</i> .			

DISPOSAL OF THE SURPLUS.

	£
Income tax abatements - - -	100,000
Death duty and Land tax remissions - - -	285,000
Tobacco duty reduced - - -	1,120,000
Balance in hand for Scotch equivalent grants and for margin - -	281,000
	1,786,000

In the short perfunctory discussion which ensued Sir William Harcourt congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer that his proposals were in accordance with the previous policy of laying the heaviest burden on those best able to bear it. At a subsequent stage there was an attempt on the part of a few private members to substitute a reduction of the duty on tea in place of that on tobacco, but no division was taken, and the Budget resolutions and the bills founded thereon passed without opposition.

The apathy of the House was for a moment broken by a fierce little scene (April 22) over the distress in the west of Ireland. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), on the plea that he had not heard a word of human sympathy from the Irish Secretary, without any special cause or warning moved the adjournment of the House. Statements, he said, had been made by the Lord Lieutenant declaring that the accounts given in the newspapers were exaggerated, and thereby the flow of charity in both England and the United States had been checked. The Government were bound to adopt a more paternal system when people were starving in Ireland than in England. He asserted that there were now raging in many districts epidemics of influenza, typhoid fever, and a malignant form of measles, and that many of the deaths were due to the fact that the people

attacked by disease had been living for weeks on insufficient food. The relief measures proposed by Government were quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation. It was trying to the patience of Irishmen to see in the Budget so much accumulated wealth, and yet relief refused to the starving peasants of the west of Ireland. The Parnellite party could not allow the opportunity of voicing Irish woes to their rivals, and Mr. W. Redmond (*Clare, E.*) in seconding the amendment, declared that it was humiliating to him to have to beg for some slight relief for his fellow-countrymen, and nothing but necessity would induce Irish members to make these appeals, while their constant refusal accounted for the hatred of English rule in the hearts of so many Irishmen. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour, pointed out that he had already, on a previous occasion, explained the steps which had been taken by the Government to deal with what was undoubtedly an exceptional period of distress. He maintained that there had not been a single case of death from famine or starvation during the whole of the present season; but he admitted that if they could distribute champagne among the sick or send them out to the south of France some lives might be saved. This remark gave great umbrage to the Irish party, who protested loudly against it, and shouted "Shame!" and throughout the rest of the discussion the reference to champagne was continually made a text for much heated and indignant rhetoric by member after member. Mr. Gerald Balfour, however, earnestly disclaimed any intention of saying anything insulting to the Irish people, and he denied that influenza and measles had produced all the terrible disasters which had been recounted. He again provoked much hostility from the Irish party by attributing many of the misfortunes from which the people were suffering to the "not very cleanly habits of the people," and he once more explained the various steps which had been taken for the relief of the distress. He emphatically protested against the idea that the Government were to do in Ireland what was done in other countries by means of charity. The storm thus raised was at length allowed to pass over, and the House settled down to routine work, and after some less important measures had been brought forward and certain votes obtained, the discussion of the Irish Local Government Bill was taken up and pushed forward with as much promptness as the never-ceasing amendments moved by friends—real or self-styled—would permit.

The publication, however, of the blue book on China had made a fresh debate upon our policy, if not opportune, at least excusable. The most interesting feature of this correspondence (see pp. 73-5) was the apparent inconsistency of the Russian Minister at Peking in dealing with Port Arthur, and it was fairly open to the Opposition to charge Lord Salisbury with having failed to see through the intentions of the Russian Government Office. It was agreed that the debate on our Chinese policy

should be raised on the vote for the Foreign Office, and although the debate (April 29) was formally adjourned, it was obvious that the Opposition had no desire to press the matter to a division, although Sir William Harcourt had spent upwards of an hour in impeaching the policy of the Government. He began by stating the principles at which the Government had confessedly aimed : first, to oppose any territorial occupation which would lead to the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire ; secondly, to adhere to the policy of "the open door," and freedom for the commerce of all nations in China ; and, thirdly, no acknowledgment of claims to special spheres of influence for particular Governments and States, but equal rights for all to be claimed and exercised everywhere. Next he examined the recently issued blue book in order to see how far these principles and aims had been adhered to, and, taking first the case of Germany, he showed that Germany had obtained Kiao-chow, and the practical control of the province of Shantung, and that her Majesty's Government had deliberately recognised Shantung as within the German sphere of influence. These spheres of influence, he contended, practically amounted to the partition of China, and were an abandonment of the claim of equal rights under the treaty of Tientsin. He next dealt with the loan to China, and insisted that such a loan ought to have been offered to all the Powers concerned in that part of the world ; but that was not the course adopted, and the consequence was that the whole spirit and language and conduct of Russia was changed, and became extremely hostile to this country. Our demand to occupy Ta-lien-wan had to be withdrawn owing to the menaces of Russia, and it was for the same reason that the negotiations as to the loan had to be abandoned. The result was that the policy of her Majesty's Government had been defeated and abandoned, the measures adopted were maladroit, and the retreat had in consequence been undignified. Such a policy necessarily had the effect of destroying the authority of Great Britain both in China and in Russia. Next he dealt with the acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia, with the protest of Russia against our having ships of war there, and with the consequent withdrawal of those ships, notwithstanding that we claimed to have a treaty right to send them there. If we had such a right, as we had, the worst thing we could do was to remove them, or to allow them to be removed, if we wished to come to an arrangement with Russia. Finally, he discussed our own acquisition of Wei-hai-wei, and he maintained that the principle of no territorial occupation had now been abandoned, for we had had to undertake a territorial occupation ourselves as a consequence of the maladroitness of our negotiations. We had, moreover, accepted the principle of spheres of influence, for we had obtained a sphere of influence ourselves in the Yangtze Valley, and while professing that it was only the commercial interests of this country which concerned us, we had neverthe-



less obtained a lease of Wei-hai-wei, notwithstanding that Mr. Balfour had informed the House only a few hours before that any one who went to Wei-hai-wei for commercial purposes was "a fool for his pains." It was urged that the occupation of Wei-hai-wei was to be a counterpoise to Russia at Peking. Was Wei-hai-wei to be made into a Gibraltar or Malta, or, in the language of Mr. Courtney, was it to be merely "an experimental Cyprus"? If it was going to be made into a great fortress—a sort of sally-port against Russia—by what means was this to be done and at what cost? Before the House entered upon this new policy, which reversed all the policies that had previously been proclaimed, they had a right to ask the Government for more explicit revelations than had yet been made of its present scope, and of its ulterior consequences. Mr. Balfour replied that if Sir William Harcourt had been in office, and his policy had been carried out, it was evident that the result would have been that Russia would have been at Port Arthur without England having made any reply whatever to that action on her part. He denied that her Majesty's Government had ever admitted the existence of spheres of influence in China, but they had never denied the existence of "spheres of interest," and, though the distinction might be thought a fine one, he insisted that for us not to admit the existence of spheres of interest would have been a most fatal policy for British commerce. At the same time that involved the right of other Governments to have their own spheres of interest with which we ought not to interfere. He denied that the treaty of Tientsin had been at all upset in Shantung or in any other part of China, and, as to our leasing Wei-hai-wei, he maintained that as we obtained the lease for military purposes alone, without any reference to the trade or commerce of Shantung or to the German occupation of Kiao-chow, there was no objection to conciliating German public opinion by frankly stating the fact, for it would have been foolish and shortsighted on our part not to make the policy which we had thought it necessary to pursue as palatable as possible to every other nation concerned. He described as absurd the theory that we had abandoned our claim to Ta-lien-wan because of Russia's threats. We did not intimidate Russia, and Russia did not intimidate us. Russia asked for terms with China which we would not allow China to give, and Russia retaliated by insisting that China should not give the terms for which we had asked, and therefore both the Russian and the British loan fell through. As for removing vessels of war from Port Arthur, he emphatically denied that any disgrace or discredit attached to what had happened. Keeping ships at Port Arthur was never a part of the plan of the Government, and none of our ships were ever sent there in connection with our diplomatic or military policy. We had the right, and we still possessed that right, to send ships to Port Arthur if we chose. Mr. Balfour next protested against the sort of criticism to which the Government had been subjected,



both in regard to the Ta-lien-wan incident and to the removal of the ships from Port Arthur, which made delicate and difficult diplomatic negotiations still more difficult and delicate. Our diplomacy was compelled to "move in fetters" in a way to be found nowhere else among the great Powers of the world. His own belief was that if Wei-hai-wei never had a gun put in it at all it would be of the utmost value to us diplomatically at Peking while there was peace, and it would be of the utmost strategic value to us from a naval and military point of view if there should happen to be war. He owned that there were some members on his own side of the House who thought we never should have allowed Russia to go to Port Arthur at all, but he pointed out that that might have involved a *casus belli*, though he did not think it would have done so, and have put the whole civilised world in arms, and he would never consent to take part in a game of "bluff" which involved consequences like that unless he was prepared to face those consequences. He did not think it would have been wise to have stirred up a European war in order to prevent Russia from going to Port Arthur. But the case of Wei-hai-wei was entirely different. Our occupation there did not arouse Russian susceptibilities to the same extent, and it would not have been the same insult or defiance to Russia, though he admitted that Russia did not like it even as it was. It could not be attacked with effect except by a Power which had command of the sea, and if Russia obtained command of the sea it would not matter much whether we did or did not possess either Port Arthur or Wei-hai-wei. Finally he strenuously denied that the last six or seven months had been a period of a succession of triumphs for Russia and of unbroken humiliations and defeats for ourselves. Indeed, he took a precisely opposite view, for he was convinced that the position of Russia six or seven months ago was incomparably better than that in which she was now. Since the beginning of the period, Germany had gone to Kiao-chow, to the great advantage of China, of commerce, and of this country; we had been forced by Russian action to take a position in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li which we never should have done but for her; and Russian action had so stirred up the whole Chinese question that we had been enabled to ask China for commercial concessions of the most far-reaching character, from which not merely we but the whole commercial world would benefit. The result was to open the door of the interior of China to Germany, France, the United States, ourselves, and all the commercial countries of the world; and those countries would see that the door was kept open. All the countries interested in commerce in China now found themselves in an incomparably stronger position in regard to the future than they could possibly have been but for Russia's own action. In the course of the subsequent debate, Sir Charles Dilke condemned the Government for failure and want of foresight, and complained that the removal

of our ships from Port Arthur was a humiliation. As to Mr. Balfour's contention that we had "got all we wanted," he would only say that if the Government thought that, they were very easily pleased. Such privileges as we had obtained could only be enforced at the risk of war. The split in the Radical party was shown by Mr. Labouchere, who, while agreeing with the Government in the main, complained that they had been guilty of "nagging" against Russia. He denied that Russia had been guilty of any breach of faith, and he thought our acquisition of Wei-hai-wei a serious mistake, intended merely as "a sop to the jingoes."

This line of argument was sufficient to call up Lord C. Beresford (*York*), who regretted that the Government were content to offer such mild protests when assurances given by foreign Powers were broken. He shared the view that the withdrawal of the ships from Port Arthur was most humiliating to this country and had lowered our prestige in the East. He urged that Wei-hai-wei should be garrisoned by Chinese troops commanded by British officers, and asked the Government to declare unequivocally how they proposed to assist China in protecting the Yang-tsze Valley.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution to the debate was made by the late Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir E. Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*), who was quite unable to admit that the criticisms passed in that House upon the policy of the Government had been injurious to British interests or embarrassing to ministers. He condemned the Government's original request respecting Ta-lien-wan, because it had precipitated Russian action, and expressed dissatisfaction with the circumstances of the withdrawal of the fleet from Port Arthur. Alluding to the assurances that had been given respecting trade in China, he said it was probable that in the changes which were soon likely to take place new forces would assert themselves. The distinction drawn by the First Lord of the Treasury between spheres of influence and spheres of interest was, he thought, too fine to be long maintained. The value of Wei-hai-wei from a naval point of view was somewhat doubtful, and it seemed as if the occupation of that place was the act of a despairing diplomacy. It was a Gibraltar between two other Gibaltars, but was the weakest of the three. If money was to be spent upon fortifying Chinese stations our eyes ought to be turned to Shanghai and Hong-Kong rather than to Wei-hai-wei. It was impossible to foresee what would be the final results of the interference of European Powers in China, but this was certain, that Britain and Russia must meet. They need not, however, meet in anger; but if the different interests of the two countries were to be adjusted without friction absolute frankness and good faith must prevail between them.

Mr. Balfour, replying to the speeches which had been delivered, declared that the Government had never shown them-

selves inimical to an arrangement with Russia. With regard to the prospects of commerce in China, they must, he said, depend upon the recognition by the Powers of their common responsibilities and interests. He believed that in less than a year a period of quietude would begin for China, and that civilisation was capable of disposing satisfactorily of the problems awaiting solution in the Far East. .

So far as public opinion was concerned, the debate left it as bewildered as ever; and in the face of the obvious division of opinion among the Radicals, the majority were prepared to allow Lord Salisbury to manage affairs in his own way. There was probably more grumbling in the Tory than in the Radical press at the presumed incompetency of the Foreign Office, and little allowance was made for the many countries besides China where the susceptibilities and jealousy of foreign nations had to be appeased. In the approximation of the United States and this country, as sincere as it was spontaneous, the credit of having carried through the difficult negotiations arising out of the Venezuela question was fully accorded to Lord Salisbury, and his firmness and foresight were admitted to have secured the sympathy of the two English-speaking nations on the firm basis of mutual respect.

The committee stage of the Irish Local Government Bill occupied the House from Easter to Whitsuntide with very little intermission, the approval of the measure in its initial stages having given place to a burning desire on the part of countless members of all parties and nationalities to improve a bill which they were unwilling to oppose. At the outset an attempt was made by a Unionist, Mr. R. G. Webster (*St. Pancras, E.*), to disqualify illiterate or alleged illiterate voters, but this was opposed by the Government on the ground that this would disfranchise the blind and the paralytic, and further that it would not be right to pass such an amendment for one part of the kingdom alone. Mr. Vesey Knox (*Londonderry*), however, obtained a promise from the Government that the electoral districts should as nearly as possible contain equal populations, and Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*) so far pledged it to give two members instead of one to every County Council electoral division (April 27), that the matter was held over. Sir Charles Dilke made an effort to render women competent to sit as county councillors, before and after marriage, but was defeated by 235 to 90 votes. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), however, was more nearly scoring a success by his motion to omit the proviso which withheld from County Councils the right of appointing prison visiting committees, for this proposal, not recognised in England and Scotland, was only defeated by 143 to 101 votes (April 28). The discussion on the administrative clauses of the bill was wordy and tedious, but on several points the Chief Secretary consented to amendments which were urged by the Irish members; but various attempts to limit the power

of the Lord Lieutenant—or in other words of the central authority—were opposed by the Government and defeated. On the clause (12) giving powers to the County Councils in cases of exceptional distress, Mr. Dillon raised the objection that under it the responsibility of relief in such cases would be transferred from the British Government to the Irish ratepayers, and notwithstanding Mr. G. Balfour's assurance that such was not the object of the clause, he consented to remodel it to meet the criticisms raised. The clause (34) relating to the payment of the agricultural grant to and out of the local taxation account opened up a wide field of discussion, Mr. G. Lambert (*South Molton, Devon*) going so far as to move to omit the words relating to the grant for relieving the landlords from the poor rates. This being the feature of the bill which alone rendered it palatable to the landlords, was supported by a section of the Irish Nationalists, led by Mr. T. Healy, and was ultimately carried by 235 to 70 votes (May 16); but the point was again raised on the following day on clause (37) by Mr. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*), who wished that the whole of the relief given under the act should go to the tenants and none to the landlords. At a later date (May 23) a vain attempt was made by the Nationalists to get rid of the words giving control to the Local Government Board over the appointment, remuneration, and removal of officers paid out of imperial funds; but Sir Walter Foster (*Ilkeston, Derbyshire*) obtained the insertion of words by which no medical man with less than five years' service in an asylum could be eligible for the post of resident medical superintendent. After several other efforts on the part of the Nationalists to obtain more direct control over the officers of the Local Government Board, all of which were successfully resisted by the Government, the bill as amended was reported (May 24) to the House, on the understanding that several new clauses should be discussed on the report stage.

The Marquess of Salisbury, who for some time had been forced to abstain from all work in consequence of a relapse during his first convalescence, took the opportunity afforded by the annual gathering of the Primrose League (May 4) at the Albert Hall to review the work accomplished during the fifteen years of its existence. The fatalist doctrine that Radical proposals once made must eventually succeed had been contradicted; those who would have broken the empire in pieces had shattered their own party; the position of the House of Lords had been strengthened; the attack on the Church (in Wales) had been repelled; and the expansion of the empire had gone on unchecked. Passing to a defence of the Chinese policy of the Government, the Premier begged that it might be judged by its results. On the occasion of a recent debate in the House of Commons he had looked with some anxiety to see what kind of complaint would be made by responsible critics, and he found it a chief subject of complaint that he had not "given a piece

of his mind " to foreign Governments when they said certain things to which entire confidence was not to be given or which were falsified by the event. Well, it was not the usage of diplomacy to do so. As to results, we were bound by our own policy not to commence anything that could be called the dismemberment of China, but the action of others had placed us in a most advantageous position through our acquisition of Wei-hai-wei. That port had enormous advantages: above all it could be defended without difficulty from the sea. On the other hand, he thought Russia had made a great mistake in taking Port Arthur, which—now that we occupied Wei-hai-wei—had not added appreciably to her influence over the court of Peking. The influence of Russia must in any case be great because of the conquests she made forty years ago. As long, however, as the Chinese Empire remained upright he did not believe Russia could use her power, even if she wished to use it, which he was far from asserting, to the injury of the rest of the world. It would be otherwise if the course of events brought the Chinese Empire to a state of collapse. Nations might be roughly divided into the living and the dying. The weak States were growing weaker and the strong were becoming stronger. "It needs no speciality of prophecy (Lord Salisbury continued) to point out to you what the inevitable result of that combined process must be. For one reason or for another—from the necessities of politics or under the pretence of philanthropy—the living nations will gradually encroach on the territory of the dying, and the seeds and causes of conflict amongst civilised nations will speedily appear. These things may introduce causes of fatal difference between the great nations whose mighty armies stand opposite threatening each other. These are the dangers, I think, which threaten us in the period that is coming on. It is a period which will tax our resolution, our tenacity, and imperial instincts to the utmost. Undoubtedly we shall not allow England to be at a disadvantage in any rearrangement that may take place. On the other hand, we shall not be jealous if desolation and sterility are removed by the aggrandisement of a rival in regions to which our arms cannot extend."

The foreign policy of the Government having been reviewed in a "full dress" debate in the House of Commons, it was incumbent on the Opposition to take a similar course with regard to its colonial policy. The task was entrusted to Mr. John Ellis (*Rushcliffe, Notts*), who, on the Colonial Office vote, started the debate (May 6) by complaining that "forced labour," or, in other words, slavery, was permitted to exist in the territory of the Chartered Company. He went on to assert that great reforms in the administration of justice were required there, and that Mr. Rhodes, notwithstanding past events, had been permitted to return to the company as one of its directors. He expressed regret that the Colonial Secretary had not as yet been able to lay before the House the regulations as to the settlement



of the native races, and urged that the whole administration of justice ought to be taken out of the hands of the Chartered Company. Sir Robert Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*) complained of gross maltreatment of the natives and gross maladministration of Rhodesia, and he also commented upon the unwisdom of allowing Mr. Rhodes to return to the Chartered Company upon the board of directors. He contrasted the immunity from punishment which had been enjoyed by Mr. Rhodes with the punishment which had been meted out to the young officers who simply acted as his agents. He declared the Chartered Company to be pretty nearly on its last legs financially, for it had spent 6,000,000*l.* and had never paid a dividend, and the company now calmly proposed that those 6,000,000*l.* should be treated as the public debt of the colony. Mr. Wyndham (*Dover*) defended the company and Mr. Rhodes at some length, and ridiculed the idea of withdrawing the charter of the company. Sir William Harcourt pointed out that the financial position of the Chartered Company was a matter for the shareholders, and not for Parliament. As to the theory that there was payable gold in the territory of the company, he pointed out as a curious fact that the gold mines had to be subsidised—a thing which had never occurred in California, in Australia, or in the Klondyke. Nobody seemed to have confidence that gold was there, so that 1,500,000*l.* had to be raised to induce people to undertake mining operations in Rhodesia. Even the proposals made by the Government as to the future of the company and its territory were founded on distrust. As to the re-election of Mr. Rhodes upon the directorate, he insisted that Mr. Rhodes had been the master of the company in the past, and would be so in the future, the rest of the board being simply his creatures. Mr. Rhodes had announced that in the fiscal arrangements of Rhodesia the duty on British goods was not to exceed the Cape tariff. Sir W. Harcourt would not have objected to such an arrangement had it included all imported goods, but in confining it to British goods it destroyed the doctrine of the "open door," and was a complete reversal of the commercial policy of England. He went on to complain that the British Government were to guarantee 2,000,000*l.* to make a railway from somewhere in Southern Rhodesia into Northern Rhodesia and Lake Tanganyika—a project which was put forward as calculated to give us, without further expense, "the whole of Africa." This was called a "wild cat" policy, and he hoped it would not be accepted by the Government, as it was sure not to be accepted by the House of Commons or the English people. Mr. Chamberlain's reply on behalf of the Colonial Office was a clever display of dialectical oratory, for he had to recognise that some of the points made by Sir William Harcourt were sound criticism. He admitted at once that he was unable to see his way to agreeing with Mr. Rhodes that a large portion of the expenditure of the company should be taken over as a



public debt. As to the proposal to guarantee the making of the railway, he maintained that it was not one atom more ridiculous than the original proposal regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway, which had been the making of the Dominion of Canada. The proposal that the tariff in Rhodesia should never exceed, for British goods, the Cape tariff, was made to the late Government, and approved by some of its more influential members, but it was refused. Mr. Chamberlain went on to contend that if the Chartered Company were so bad as was represented, the Opposition ought to insist on the withdrawal of its charter; and then he dealt with the administration of justice in Rhodesia, expressing surprise, not that there should have been some imperfections about it in a wholly new country, but that it should have been so well managed under the circumstances. The Government, through the High Commissioner and the Resident, would have absolute power, and would have their finger upon every act, great or small, of the new council, and that power would be exercised whenever imperial interests were concerned or native interests were wrongfully dealt with. Finally he defended Mr. Rhodes from the attacks made upon him, and contended that that gentleman could not now do any harm even if he wished to. Mr. Rhodes was the most powerful man at the Cape, where he had been Prime Minister, and might be again. Mr. Chamberlain was confident that, whether there was payable gold in Rhodesia or not, there were vast possibilities in that territory, and he did not doubt that it would yet be a very important part of our empire, or that its prosperity would always be connected with the name of the man who first saw its possibilities, and who spent his fortune and risked his life in the attempt to develop them. In the course of further discussion Mr. John Morley returned to the fiscal arrangement with Rhodesia, and condemned it as making an entirely new departure in the policy of the country. Mr. Chamberlain again defended his action in the matter, and insisted that it was a reasonable thing for a colony to give the mother country an advantage which she was not disposed to offer, at all events for the present, elsewhere. This had nothing whatever to do with the "open door" and the policy of free trade. Free trade was a policy as between different nations, and not as between different branches of the same nation. It did not follow that the colony might not hereafter extend the same preference or advantage to other nations.

This line of defence naturally provoked the inheritors of Mr. Cobden's mantle to protest, and Mr. Courtney, while generally approving of the action of the Colonial Office, complained of the new departure in fiscal policy, which seemed imminent. He held that as the connection between Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company must continue, and as its constitution lent itself to trade and speculation, the charter would at some future time have to be withdrawn from the company. The

debate was then adjourned with the vote still in suspense, but no further action was taken by the Opposition to renew the discussion. Mr. Davitt (*Mayo, S.*), however, by obtaining leave to move the adjournment on a subsequent day (May 9), was able to call attention to the insurrection in the hinterland of Sierra Leone, which he attributed to the injudicious policy of the governor in levying a hut tax. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, showed that the hut tax, which was customary in Zululand, Cape Colony, the Gambia, and the neighbouring French colonies, was in place of all other taxes, and the proceeds were applied to the administration of justice and the increase of the police. He attributed the cause of the insurrection to a turbulent chief, a slaver, who had persistently given trouble to the district. With this assurance the House was satisfied, and the motion was withdrawn.

Whilst the House was occupying itself with the details of the Irish Local Government Bill, Mr. Chamberlain took the occasion to address (May 13) the Liberal Unionist Association at Birmingham on foreign affairs, in language which aroused the attention of Europe by striking a note of warning, which, coming from a politician in his position, was all the more noteworthy. He began by taking note of the assaults made on our commercial supremacy by foreign nations, and then went on to point out that since the Crimean War Great Britain had maintained a policy of isolation. So long as the great Powers were separately engaged, or working for their own hands, this policy had prospered, but a new situation had arisen. The great Powers had made alliances, and so long as we kept outside these alliances, envied and suspected by all, we were liable at any moment to be confronted by a combination of overwhelming force. What then was the first duty of a Government in face of such possibilities? Mr. Chamberlain's answer was very distinct; first to draw all parts of the empire closer together, and our next duty was to establish and maintain bonds of permanent amity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. Terrible as a war must be, even war would be cheaply purchased "if for a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-American alliance."

Mr. Chamberlain then went on to defend the foreign policy of the Government by pointing out the dangers of isolation. Had we interfered more actively in Crete or Armenia, a combination against us would infallibly have taken place. In China we were on the threshold of great events. The Government, just as the man in the street, had foreseen that Russia on the first opportunity would extend her eastern dominions southwards, to have an ice-free port for her trade, and an ice-free harbour for her safety. The expected happened, and Russia got possession of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. "As to the way in which Russia secured that occupation, as to the representations which were made and repudiated as soon as they

were made; as to the promises which were given and broken a fortnight afterwards, I had better say, 'Who sups with the devil must have a long spoon.' " The only alternative to the policy adopted was war with Russia, but history had shown us that though Russia might not be able to injure us, we could not injure her without military allies. "If that is the case," Mr. Chamberlain went on, "it is a case which deserves the serious consideration of the people of this country. It is impossible to overrate the gravity of the issue. It is not a question of a single port in China—that is a very small matter. It is not the question of a single province; it is a question of the whole fate of the Chinese Empire, and our interests in China are so great, our proportion of the trade so enormous, and the potentialities of that trade so gigantic, that I feel no more vital question has ever been presented for the decision of a Government and the decision of a nation. . . . If the policy of isolation, which has hitherto been the policy of this country, is to be maintained in the future, then the fate of the Chinese Empire may be, probably will be, hereafter decided without reference to our wishes and in defiance of our interests. If, on the other hand, we are determined to enforce the policy of the open door, to preserve an equal opportunity for trade with all our rivals, then we must not allow jingoes to drive us into a quarrel with all the world at the same time, and we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those Powers whose interests most nearly approximate to our own."

The impression created abroad by this speech was deep, and the journalists, unable to express their own views, explained in a half-hearted spirit those of their Governments. The Anglo-American alliance had not been referred to, but it was felt that this very silence was all the more impressive. It conveyed the now undisputed belief that in the last resort—in the great struggle between democratic Britain and the militarism of Europe—America would no more allow Britain to be destroyed by a continental combination than Britain would allow America to be crushed by Europe. The fear of this Anglo-American alliance was equally to be found in France and Germany, the former fearing the maritime preponderance of the two Powers, and the latter uneasy at their ability to control trade. Equally with Russia they professed to disbelieve that England and America would ever work cordially together or in view of a single purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, however, gave a reasonable ground to the Opposition for inquiring to what extent it represented the views of the Cabinet and the policy of the Foreign Secretary. Lord Kimberley, therefore, at once gave notice of his intention to bring the matter forward. His question as it stood on the paper (May 17) was frankly to ask what were the intentions of her Majesty's Government as to the occupation of Wei-hai-wei. He soon dismissed the question of

Wei-hai-wei in order to express unbounded surprise at the speech delivered in Birmingham by Mr. Chamberlain, and he speedily made it clear that that speech had exercised far more effect upon his mind than anything in connection with the Chinese port which was the ostensible cause of his question. After blaming the Government for not having anticipated that Russia would want to secure Port Arthur and could not be prevented from obtaining it, and complaining that we had not tried to come to "a good understanding" with her instead of setting her into a condition of antagonism by going to Wei-hai-wei, he read copious extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, and asked what it really meant. He declared that what Mr. Chamberlain proposed was to make a vast change in the diplomatic attitude of this country, and to abandon the principle, on which we had worked for many years, of not engaging in "entangling alliances," and to substitute the new one of seeking for alliances. But the only alliances possible for us were alliances for mutual defence, and such an alliance could only be made by us with a powerful European nation. He expressed considerable doubt and uneasiness as to whether the Government had not already embarked upon some such an alliance, and thought it possible that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was merely a "feeler" to ascertain how the country would like it, for he felt sure that unless the preliminary steps had been taken to secure an alliance with some Power, the Birmingham speech would make such an alliance impossible.

The Marquess of Salisbury, in reply, read out the terms of the notice which Lord Kimberley had placed upon the paper, asking only about Wei-hai-wei. He did not see in that notice any announcement of an intention to bring in the references which had been made to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, for the notice was placed upon the paper before the Birmingham speech was delivered. Lord Salisbury, therefore, declined to enter into any discussion as to the speech, for he could not be expected to deal with it without having it in his hand, and he declared it to be unreasonable to draw particular conclusions from isolated sentences which had been detached from their context. He defended the acquisition of Wei-hai-wei, and expressed a strong belief, so far as the future of China was concerned, that a people numbering 400,000,000, who were the bravest of the brave, for they feared death less than any other race, could not be altogether prostrated. But with all her bravery, what China wanted was courage, and our occupation of Wei-hai-wei was intended to strengthen her against despair, and to give her courage, if the occasion should arise, to resist aggression. If we had allowed Russia to take Port Arthur without making any corresponding movement ourselves the result would have been to give China up to despair, and to leave her to the domination of the foreigner. We did not wish to co-operate in any dismemberment of China, or to

t, and we did not desire it to be thought by

China or by the other nations of the East that we were on the look out for territorial advantage or wanted to take part in the division of the spoil. Therefore it was that we said nothing about Wei-hai-wei until Port Arthur had been taken by Russia. As to the future of Wei-hai-wei, he declined to say anything more than that it would be strengthened and protected so far as might be necessary, and he had great hopes of it as an important naval harbour and a coaling station. Our general policy was to assist in building up in China a splendid industrial and commercial structure, and to cultivate the friendship of all the Powers with whom we came in contact. As no one else rose to continue the discussion, the debate came to an end, without the object for which it had been opened having been attained.

It cannot, however, be said that the policy of the Government, as thus explained, commended itself very warmly to the electors. In West Derbyshire (May 10), where the late member, Mr. Hamar Bass, a Liberal Unionist, had been returned without opposition at the general election, and by a majority of 2,348 in 1892, Mr. Henderson, who stood on the same programme, was only able to retain the seat for his party by a majority of 800. In South Norfolk (May 12) still more severe disaster befel the Liberal Unionists, their candidate, Mr. Sancroft Holmes, being defeated; his opponent, Mr. Soames, polling 4,626 to 3,296 votes, whereas the previous holder of the seat had carried it in 1895 by a majority of 942. In the Newark division of Notts, Mr. H. Finch-Hatton, dissatisfied with the ways of his party leaders at home and abroad, resigned his seat, which was occupied without a contest by Viscount Newark, who professed to find no difficulty in supporting the Conservative policy.

Mr. Gladstone's long and painful illness had been watched with sympathetic interest in all English-speaking countries, and although the end was foreseen for many weeks, the mourning it provoked was not the less keen and universal. For four years he had withdrawn himself from political life, but his place had never been filled. In some ways this would have been impossible as long as the great leader lived, even could a successor have been found. The inevitable comparison between the two would have been fatal to the reputation of the newcomer, however gifted he might have been. It was given to none of his former colleagues to bend the bow of Ulysses, just as it was given to none of his contemporaries to exercise in a manner so unrivalled the leadership of men, the mastery of words, and the knowledge of political needs and possibilities. He was the greatest Christian statesman whom this country had seen since the Revolution, who had courageously served God and man with the rare talents at his command, had been ever foremost to champion the wrongs of the weak against the strong, and devoted himself to promote the happiness of mankind. His humble life, his simple tastes, his laborious days, his never-failing kindness and courtesy endeared him to those



who came in contact with him in private, whilst his persuasive and overpowering eloquence, his mastery of detail, and his comprehensive view of every political and social question raised him in public to a position in national esteem far higher than had been accorded to any other statesman of Great Britain. His panegyric was pronounced by men of all parties and opinions, and by all the high moral ideal by which Mr. Gladstone's life was governed was recognised without reservation.

On the day of his death, Ascension Day (May 19), the House of Commons adjourned in respect to the memory of its one-time greatest leader, and on the following day an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to direct that he should be buried at the public charge was moved and carried unanimously in both Houses.

When the House of Lords met the Marquess of Salisbury rose to ask the peers, who remained uncovered, to record the calamity by which the most distinguished political name of the century had been withdrawn from the roll of Englishmen. The one thing which seemed to him remarkable, and which, he thought, would attract the attention of foreign nations more than any other, was the universal assent of all persons, classes, and schools of thought in doing honour to a man who had been more mixed up in political conflict than probably any man of his generation. The controversies of the past were so far forgotten that there was no difference of feeling or opinion in the honour to be paid to the great statesman, or in the desire that that honour should be fully displayed before the eyes of the whole world. Of course, Mr. Gladstone had qualities which distinguished him from all other men, but his transcendent intellect, his power of attaching men to him, the great influence he was able to exert on the convictions and thoughts of his contemporaries, though they explained the attachment and admiration of those whose ideas he represented, did not explain why it was that sentiments almost as fervent were felt and expressed by those whose ideas were not expressed by his policy. It was more on account of considerations common to the mass of human beings, to the general working of the human mind than any controverted questions of policy, that men recognised in him a man guided—whether under mistaken impressions or not it did not matter—in all the steps he took by a high moral ideal. He sought the achievement of great ideals which, whether sound or not, could only have proceeded from nothing but the greatest and purest moral aspirations, and he was honoured by his countrymen because, through so many years, across so many vicissitudes and conflicts, they recognised that one characteristic of his action. He would leave behind him the memory of a great Christian statesman, whose character, motives and intentions could not fail to strike all the world. He would be long remembered, not so much for the causes in which he was engaged, but as a great example, of which history hardly furnished a parallel, of a great Christian man.



Lord Kimberley, as leader of the Opposition, and a steadfast supporter of Mr. Gladstone, in seconding the motion, said that the Prime Minister had struck the true keynote in regard to the extraordinary manifestation of feeling evoked by the death of Mr. Gladstone. The deep and universal regret which the nation felt at his death was due to their appreciation of his high-mindedness and the unvarying uprightness of his conduct, and also to the sense that they had lost not merely a statesman of splendid gifts and great reputation, but one whose life had set a bright example to both high and low among his countrymen.

The Duke of Devonshire, as one whose lot it had been to serve in Parliament as a colleague and also as an opponent of Mr. Gladstone, desired to associate himself unreservedly with what had just fallen from the two speakers who had preceded him. The separation in 1886 of himself and others from the trusted leader with whom they had had relations of intimate confidence and warm personal friendship was inevitably painful on both sides ; but he could recall no word of Mr. Gladstone's which added unnecessary bitterness to that separation, and those who had been his most devoted adherents never doubted that Mr. Gladstone's action on that occasion, as in every other matter with which he had to deal during his long public life, was guided by no other consideration than his sense of public duty.

Lord Rosebery, having been associated with the deceased statesman in many of the most critical episodes of the last twenty years of his life, also desired to say a few words. The time had not yet come—as the leader of the House had said—to fix with any approach to accuracy the place which Mr. Gladstone would occupy in history ; but he for one could never forget that Lord Salisbury himself, when Mr. Gladstone last resigned office, described him as the most brilliant intellect that had been applied to the service of the State since parliamentary government began. That seemed to him an adequate and a noble appreciation. Mr. Gladstone's intellect was distinguished by an enormous power of concentration as well as by the infinite variety and multiplicity of his interests ; and no man of recent times ever touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over so great a range of years, while the first and most obvious feature of his character was the universality of his human sympathies. His Christian faith, too, was the pure faith of a child confirmed by the experience and the conviction of the man. This country loved brave men ; and virile virtue was perhaps the quality ranked highest by Mr. Gladstone, whom no amount of opposition to any cause that he had once taken up could daunt or cow. Now he had gone to his rest, and, putting aside that one solitary and pathetic figure, the devoted wife who had shared all his joys and sorrows for sixty years, they might say that that was not really an occasion for entire and unreserved lamentation, because Mr. Gladstone's later months had been months of unspeakable pain and distress, and life had become

a burden to him. The nation which had produced him might produce other men like him ; and in the meantime it was rich in his memory, rich in his great and inspiring example.

In the House of Commons the proceedings, though more protracted, were equally harmonious. Mr. Balfour, although seriously indisposed, was determined to carry out the sad duty of the day, but, contrary to his custom, read nearly the whole of the speech he had prepared. He began by pointing out that the great career which had just drawn to its close was already, in large part, a matter of history. He reminded his hearers that Mr. Gladstone was already a Cabinet minister before most of those present were born, and there was only one man left in the House who sat in the first Cabinet of which Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister. For two generations Mr. Gladstone's political career had been running, and during those sixty years the country had gone through a series of changes revolutionary in amount if not in procedure—changes scientific, changes theological, changes social, changes political—and in all those phases of contemporary evolution Mr. Gladstone took the liveliest interest and watched closely ; in many of them he took part ; in some the part he took was supreme ; and in some that part was a governing and guiding influence. Mr. Balfour felt himself unequal to dealing even with Mr. Gladstone as a politician, as a minister, as a leader of public thought, as an eminent servant of the Queen. He would, therefore, rather speak of him as the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly that the world had yet seen. There was no gift which would enable one to move, to influence, and to adorn an assembly like that which Mr. Gladstone did not possess in a supereminent degree. Debaters as ready, orators as finished, there might have been. It might have been given to others to sway as skilfully that critical assembly, or to appeal with as much directness and force to the simpler instincts of great masses of our countrymen, but it had been given to no man to combine all those great gifts as they had been combined in the person of Mr. Gladstone. Every weapon of parliamentary warfare was wielded by him with the sureness and ease of a perfect, absolute, and complete mastery. From the humbler arts of ridicule or invective to the subtlest dialectic, the most persuasive eloquence, the most cogent appeals to everything that was highest and best in the audience he was addressing—every instrument that could find a place in the armoury of a member of the House he had at his command, without premeditation, without forethought, at a moment, and in the form best suited to carry out its purpose. They would never again have in that assembly any man who could reproduce what Mr. Gladstone was to his contemporaries, or show to those who never heard him how much they had lost. He added by his genius a dignity and weight to the deliberations of the House which it was impossible adequately to replace. It was not enough simply to keep up a level, though it were a high

one, of probity and patriotism. More than that was required, and more than that was given to them by Mr. Gladstone, who brought to their debates a genius which compelled attention, and who raised in the public estimation the whole level of their proceedings, and the infinite value of that service would be most readily admitted by those who realised how much the public prosperity was involved in the maintenance of the worth of public life, and how perilously difficult most democracies found it to avoid the opposite dangers into which so many of them had fallen. In drawing up the terms of the address to her Majesty, the Government had thought it their duty to adhere closely to the forms of precedent. The address spoke of the "admiration and attachment of the country," and with whatever accuracy they might have been applied in the case of other men, the words, when applied to Mr. Gladstone, were wholly and absolutely appropriate without a tinge of exaggeration. And when the address went on to talk of the "sense entertained of his rare and splendid gifts, and his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of State," they cast their eyes back over the sixty years of his public career, and felt that in those two generations he did indeed, if any man ever did, make full display of rare and splendid gifts, and did with ungrudging devotion give his labours to Parliament and to great offices of state. Mr. Balfour, therefore, proposed an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct that the remains of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone be interred at the public charge, and that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with an inscription expressive of the public admiration and attachment, and of the high sense entertained of his rare and splendid gifts, and his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of state, and to assure her Majesty that the House would make good the expense attending the same.

Sir W. Harcourt, in seconding the motion, said that the House had heard with emotion, admiration, and approval the "noble tribute" which had been paid by the leader of the House to "the greatest of its members." After pointing to the fact that the opening years of the century had witnessed the eclipse of two of the greatest parliamentary lights of an earlier time—Pitt and Fox—and that the closing years of the century were witnessing the laying in the grave of the greatest figure who had ever adorned the annals of the House of Commons, he went on to remind his fellow-members that they were now engaged in paying the highest honour which the country could show to the greatest of her sons. In his life Mr. Gladstone declined all distinction, and in his death it was for the nation to bestow upon him the highest honour which it had at its disposal. In setting up the name of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster Abbey, they would be adding in that glorious pile of accumulated fame which recorded the memory of those who had built up the

renown of our race a name as noble as any recorded there. It would be "the record of a great life greatly spent in the service of a great nation." He agreed with Mr. Balfour that the time had not yet come for measuring the proportions of so great a character; but the bright promise of his public life, begun before the Queen had come to the throne, had been fulfilled beyond the expectations even of those who knew him best and admired his work. "What he believed, he intensely believed; what he wished, he greatly wished; what he wrought, he strenuously wrought." Those were the constituents of a great character which inspired confidence and sympathy in the midst of the conflict of opinions. Having spoken of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence and of the "rich harmony of his melodious voice, which had the charm almost of a physical persuasion," Sir W. Harcourt asked: "Who could forget the dignified presence, the lucid statement, the resources of reasoning, the high tone of passionate conviction, the vehement appeals to conscience and truth?" Mr. Gladstone's eloquence transfused into others the enthusiasm by which he was himself inspired—it delighted the cultivated by its unconscious art, and it carried away the people by its stream. He was equally master of the lighter moods, and, on fitting occasions, his humour "played, like summer lightning, around his theme." No man could say that those Divine gifts were ever employed for mean or vulgar uses. They were exercised on high matters and for noble ends, and gave him a power over the hearts of the British people which no other orator ever possessed. Mr. Gladstone greatly revered the House of Commons, and desired to maintain its reputation as the great organ of the will of a free people. No one who had seen him would ever forget the stately dignity, the old-world courtesy which he ever extended to friend and foe alike. His conduct in the House bore all the marks of a lofty spirit; he respected others as he respected himself; and he controlled both by his magnanimity. He was strong, but he was also gentle; he was not only a great statesman, but he was "a great gentleman." Sir W. Harcourt thought it impossible to overvalue the influence which the purity and piety of Mr. Gladstone's public and private life had had upon the life of the country. It had exercised a lasting influence upon the moral sense of the people at large, and had permanently raised the standard of public life in the nation. There was not a hamlet in the land where his virtues were not known and felt, and it was felt that his heart was ever with the weak, the miserable, and the poor, who remembered how much of his life was spent in labours to alleviate their lot. The ruling passions of his heart were freedom and peace, and his voice went forth to all who were desolate and oppressed wherever they might dwell. He had left an undying memory, and the precious inheritance of an enduring example.

It was only natural the Irish party should wish their feelings

to be voiced on such an occasion, and to Mr. Dillon fell a task which was wholly sympathetic. He claimed for himself and friends a right to join in this tribute to the great Englishman, because the last and most glorious years of his strenuous and splendid life were dominated by the love he bore to the Irish nation, and by the eager and even passionate desire to serve Ireland, and to give her liberty and peace. Nothing ever blunted the edge of his purpose or daunted his splendid courage. Above all men lapse of years in Mr. Gladstone's case seemed to have no influence to narrow his sympathies or contract his heart. "Young men felt old beside him," and to the last no generous cause, no suffering people, appealed to him in vain. Mr. Gladstone was the greatest Englishman of his time, and loved his own people as much as any Englishman, but he had also the greater and wider gift of understanding and sympathising with other people. With splendid courage he did not hesitate even in the case of his much-loved England to condemn her when he thought she was wronging others, and in so doing he fearlessly faced the odium and unpopularity of his countrymen, which must have been bitter for him to bear. So he became something far greater than a British statesman, and took a place among the great leaders of the human race. Mr. Alfred Thomas, on behalf of the Welsh constituencies, also joined briefly in the tribute paid to Mr. Gladstone, and so feelingly expressed by previous speakers.

The motion having been unanimously agreed to, the House of Commons continued sitting until three o'clock in the morning discussing the Irish Local Government Bill, which, by the admission of the Nationalists, was an instalment of that right of Ireland to autonomy for which Mr. Gladstone during the later years of his life had so courageously insisted.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the nation through its representatives, Mr. Gladstone's family, setting aside their own wishes that he should be buried at Hawarden, decided to accept a public funeral, subject to the conditions expressed by Mr. Gladstone in his will. These were that his wife should be interred in the same grave; that the funeral should be as simple as possible; and that in no case should any laudatory inscription be set over his grave. The body, after lying in the study at Hawarden, where it was visited by the villagers, tenants, and neighbours, was removed unostentatiously to London by night and conveyed by railway direct to Westminster. In the centre of Westminster Hall on a raised catafalque a temporary bier was erected, and on this was placed the simple oak coffin with brass handles. At each corner of the dais stood a tall candlestick swathed in black, bearing a lighted candle, and at the head of the coffin a brazen cross was fixed. For two days the body lay in state, and from early morning until dusk a continuous stream of mourners came to pay, silently and reverently, a last tribute to the statesman whose powerful intellect and unblem-



ished character they regarded as a national inheritance. On the day of the funeral (May 28) both Houses met at ten o'clock, and after prayers the Commons, preceded by the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms, passed down Westminster Hall and crossed over new Palace Yard and entered the abbey. The peers, headed by the Lord Chancellor and followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, next mustered in the hall and went in procession to their seats in the abbey. The coffin was then placed on a simple open car, and at its side walked the pall-bearers, chosen as representatives of Mr. Gladstone's own history—Mr. Armitstead and Lord Rendel, his intimate friends; the Earl of Rosebery and the Duke of Rutland—the former his successor in the Premiership and the latter his colleague in the representation of Newark, his first constituency; Sir William Harcourt and Mr. A. J. Balfour, as leaders of the Commons; Lord Salisbury and Lord Kimberley, as the leaders of the Lords; and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, as representatives of the sovereign Mr. Gladstone had so long served. In the abbey were Mrs. Gladstone, surrounded by her family, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York, the representatives of foreign sovereigns, and a number of other distinguished persons who had received invitations. The coffin was met at the west door of the abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster, and after an impressive ceremony, into which Mr. Gladstone's favourite hymns were introduced, the coffin was lowered into the grave, near to those of Lord Beaconsfield, Sir Robert Peel, and others who repose in the "Statesman's Corner" of the abbey.

The ceremonies and expressions of sorrow and sympathy were fittingly closed by the Queen's message to Mrs. Gladstone on the day of the funeral:—

"BALMORAL, *May 28, 1898.*

"My thoughts are much with you to-day, when your dear husband is laid to rest. To-day's ceremony will be most trying and painful for you, but it will be at the same time gratifying to you to see the respect and regret evinced by the nation for the memory of one whose character and intellectual abilities marked him as one of the most distinguished statesmen of my reign. I shall ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal in all that concerned my personal welfare and that of my family.

"VICTORIA R.I."



## CHAPTER IV.

The Cession of Kau-lung—Growth of American Friendliness—The Indian Loan—Sir C. Dilke's Motion on Foreign Policy—Ministerial Replies—The West African Convention—Platform Speeches—The Benefices Bill—Sir William Harcourt's Protestantism—The Education Vote—Sir John Gorst and Voluntary Schools—The South Wales Colliers' Dispute—Bye-elections—Old Age Pensions—The Egyptian Loan—The Benefices Bill in the Lords—The Colonial Marriages Bill—The Reserve Forces Bill—The Irish Local Government Bill—The Vaccination Bill in the Lords—Conflict between the two Houses—Supplementary Navy Estimates—The Loan for the West Indian Islands—The Eastern Policy of the Government—Close of the Session—Bye-elections.

THE short Whitsuntide recess was marked by the news that our policy in China had obtained for us a concession for which a number of experts had long been clamouring—the leasing for ninety-nine years of a large tract of territory on the mainland opposite Hong-Kong, as well as the neighbouring island of Lan-tao. The object was to strengthen the position of Hong-Kong, which, in the event of war with a competent enemy, would have been at the mercy of batteries on the mainland. Needless to say, that no sooner was this concession obtained, and Great Britain committed as much as Russia or Germany to the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, than a cry was raised by self-constituted experts that the military value of the concession was not worth consideration; whilst the exemption of the native city of Kau-lung from British jurisdiction was to guarantee an asylum for the most disreputable and aggressive Chinese, who would raid Hong-Kong and the district, and escape without fear of any evil consequences.

It was with greater satisfaction that the nation learnt the growth of cordial feelings between the United States and Great Britain. The Queen's birthday was celebrated in Washington and several places in the United States with remarkable manifestations of goodwill, expressive of the feeling that the two peoples had common views in working out the problem of civilisation for the whole world. This was followed by the announcement that the Governments of the United States and of Canada had agreed to appoint a joint commission for settling all their outstanding differences. In London, as usual, the movement was marked by a banquet, held (June 3) under the chairmanship of Lord Coleridge, to promote the cause of closer relationship between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and this was followed after a few days' interval by the formation of a committee composed of archbishops and bishops, dukes and other peers, and members of the House of Commons to further the same cause. Happily the idea of "an alliance" in the diplomatic sense was not broached on either side, it being felt that the time for such formal ratification had not arrived, whilst many held that a union of hearts needed no parchment declarations and protocols, which, as recent disclosures had shown,

were absolutely valueless if they did not correspond with the immediate desires of one or other of the contracting parties.

The House of Commons, on resuming its work after a short holiday, was cheered by being told the terms upon which it could reach its long vacation with the least delay. The Government evidently set little store upon any other measure than the Irish Local Government Bill, although they promised to push forward several other minor bills if not too much opposed. One of the first acts was to raise a loan of 10,000,000*l.* for India, where plague, famine, and military expenditure had borne heavily upon the finances. Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), however, refused (June 6) to take a despondent view of the situation. The famine cost Rx.18,000,000 instead of the Rx.5,000,000 originally guessed at ; but the frontier war would not cost much more than Rx.5,300,000, while the plague stood for Rx.500,000. Out of the total, only Rx.6,000,000 could not be provided for out of revenue, exchange having been steadily growing better ; the average loss by exchange in the past three years being Rx.11,000,000 a year ! There had in the last twenty years been a net surplus of revenue over expenditure of Rx.17,000,000, of which Rx.13,500,000 had been spent upon railways—"an immensely satisfactory account." Exports had increased in the same time from Rx.60,000,000 to Rx.103,000,000, and imports from Rx.35,000,000 to Rx.71,000,000 ; while the strange absorption of the precious metals had gone on as ever, gold having been imported to the amount of Rx.50,000,000 and silver to the amazing extent of Rx.165,000,000. Altogether India had prospered, the weak financial places being the dependence on exchange, the increase of debt, the slow screwing up of taxation upon land, and the steady increase of population.

The need for the loan and the method of raising it were supported by Sir H. Fowler, from the front Opposition bench, who made a lucid survey of Indian finance. He estimated the "tribute" paid by India to Great Britain at 7,200,000*l.*, without recognising the losses incurred by the Government in allowing remittances "on family account" to be made, within certain limits, at the par rate of exchange. Sir H. Fowler pointed out that of the 16,000,000*l.* which figured on the amount of the Indian payments, 8,800,000*l.* represented railway dividends and interest, and was in fact the payment of the price of capital by means of which the country had been rendered productive and its merchants wealthy.

The Opposition, or, to speak more accurately, a small group of "stalwart" Radicals, for want of a better pretext for an attack on the Ministerial policy, once more travelled back to Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, to which the more recent events in China had given point. At their request the Foreign Office vote was again (June 10) put down for discussion, and Sir Charles Dilke raised the whole question of the foreign policy of the Government. Unfortunately, in covering such a vast

ground it was impossible not to show weak points, and of these the ministers in their replies took advantage and often made a vigorous defence. The result of the discussion failed to convey any clear or intelligible idea of the actual policy of either the Ministry or of the alternative proposals of the Opposition. Several strong charges brought against the Government were not even traversed by its defenders, and many assertions were met by total avoidance. Sir C. Dilke began by showing the grounds on which he based his contention, that many of the disasters which had occurred in Africa were the result of want of foresight on the part of the Government. Concessions, it was known, had been made to France both in Siam and Tunis. It was, however, more than doubtful whether the subsequent action of the Government in other parts of the world tended to show that by this policy of concession we were easing off friction and preventing fresh demands in the future. Their policy had been rash and feeble everywhere, and especially so in the case of the United States. He contended that Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham pointed to an alliance with Germany. But the relations between Germany and Russia had never been closer than they were at the present time, and any notion of a permanent alliance with Germany against Russia was a will-o'-the-wisp. He thought the Opposition ought to have the courage to put their opinions to the test of a division, and he therefore moved to reduce the salary of the Foreign Secretary by 100*l*.

Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*), restricting himself to more recent events, challenged the Government to explain or defend Mr. Chamberlain's speech. This speech was universally understood to mean that we had arrived at a situation in which we must look upon Russia in Asia as our permanent and irreconcilable antagonist. The practical conclusion which the Colonial Secretary drew from this alarming premiss was that the time had come when we must abandon our isolated action and seek an alliance with some great military Power. He wished to know whether the policy laid down in that speech was the policy of her Majesty's Government. Three days after the delivery of this speech the Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Peers, said that our general policy had not changed, and that we ought to cultivate to the utmost of our ability the friendship of all Powers with whom we came into contact. Surely the committee were entitled to know which was the "authorised version." For good or for evil Russia and Great Britain had become the two dominant forces in the Asiatic world. If we were to oppose Russia, the quarter from which we must invite aid must necessarily be Germany, and that was curious, seeing that in her dealings with the Far East Russia had recognised the doctrine of the "open door," while Germany at Kiao-Chow had obtained a complete and absolute concession of Chinese sovereign rights. The alliance of Germany was not to be had for nothing, for Germany had a colonising ambition, and if we worked with her

we should be brought into conflict with other Powers in various parts of the world. Mr. Asquith's own opinion was that our best hope for the future was that we should act in friendship and co-operation with Russia, but whatever object we had in view was not to be obtained by "an alternating policy of bluster and retreat."

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, leaving Mr. Chamberlain to reply to Mr. Asquith, addressed himself especially to Sir Charles Dilke's discursive censure. The Opposition, he said, were hopelessly divided on this question of foreign policy, just as they were upon almost everything else. The foreign policy of the Government ought to be judged by a wide survey of the field of diplomacy rather than by a carping and an exaggerated consideration of details. As to the improved relations between ourselves and the United States, they were greatly due to the firm and calm attitude assumed by the Prime Minister. Our proposal for a treaty of arbitration was not accepted, but it would be accepted at some future time. It was true that the Venezuela question was not finally composed, but it was in a fair process of settlement, and the Behring Sea difficulty was about to be referred to a commission. The Government inherited from their predecessors great difficulties on the west coast of Africa, but they had good reason to hope that those difficulties also were in process of solution. On the east coast of Africa they had abolished the status of slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. They had likewise constructed nearly one-fourth of the Uganda Railway, and had made a treaty on most friendly terms with Menelek, King of Abyssinia. They had also recovered a considerable portion of the valley of the Nile and of the old province of the Soudan, and they were on the road to Khartoum. The Government had emerged successfully from the war waged last year on the north-west frontier of India. In China they had secured a new naval base in the northern portion of the China seas. Moreover, they had obtained a concession for more thoroughly protecting their naval base in the south. This would enable them to protect Hong-Kong from hostile attack, while an opportunity for expansion was given to the inhabitants by the possession of the peninsula of Kau-lung. All these advantages had been secured, not perhaps without danger of war, but at all events without war, and without jeopardising the friendly relations existing between this country and other countries, and without any sacrifice of the national honour.

Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), whilst ready to endorse Lord Salisbury's policy as one of peace, could not resist the opportunity of bitterly denouncing Mr. Chamberlain's contention that an alliance with another strong Power might in certain circumstances be desirable, as "an abject confession of weakness." But if the Ministry seemed likely to secure Mr. Labouchere's support, they were destined to lose Mr. Yerburch's (*Chester*). The latter, from an early period in the session, had distinguished

himself as the advocate of a forward policy, and he considered that the Government had not conducted affairs in China with that measure of success which commanded his support. Sir William Harcourt, as leader of the Opposition, endeavoured to bring back the debate to a more practical issue. He said the House and the country wanted to know what were the general principles of the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government. They had had alarms of various kinds, and they wanted to know what was the foundation of those alarms. The Secretary for the Colonies, in his speech to his constituents, had sounded the tocsin of alarm. That speech partly amused and partly scandalised Europe. For his own part he preferred the dignity and good sense of the old diplomacy, and he no more affected the new diplomacy than he did the new woman. We were told that the situation was terrible and grave, that we had only been engaged hitherto in a preliminary skirmish with Russia, but that the battle of Armageddon was still to be fought and that we ought to make preparations for it. Of all the humiliations to which in the course of these transactions we had been obliged to submit he thought this going *in formâ pauperis* to solicit alliances was the greatest. In his judgment such policy was absolutely fatuous. For half a century we had been engaged in endeavouring to settle the question of the East in hostility to Russia. What had been the outcome of that policy? After the lapse of fifty years Russia at this moment was more potent in the East than she ever was before. It was likely that if we pursued that policy we should fail as completely at Peking as we had failed at Constantinople. If the Eastern question was ever to be settled on a footing favourable to Great Britain it must be settled in concert with Russia.

The motive of the debate having been in effect an indictment of Mr. Chamberlain, it was left to the Colonial Secretary to reply generally to the attacks made upon him. Of this privilege he fully availed himself, promptly carrying the war into his enemies' quarters, and answering their attacks by many well-delivered blows. He began by declaring that the Government had nothing to regret about the debate except its inconclusive termination, and he ridiculed the Opposition for the inability that any two of them had shown to agree upon any alternative policy to that which the Government had pursued. He pointed out that it was absurd to suppose that every member of a Cabinet was to be responsible for every word and every phrase used by every other member. But the Cabinet was, as a whole, responsible for every declaration of principle or policy, and if a Cabinet Minister differed from the Prime Minister he resigned his office. His answer to all the charges made against him was that he had not resigned. He had not been cast out by his colleagues, and he had not been rejected by the Prime Minister, so there was solidarity. Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that the object of his Birmingham speech was not to lay down a policy, but to



state the conditions of the great problem with which the Government had to deal. No Government could gain all that it desired, and he charged the late Government with having failed throughout its career to gain one single diplomatic success. He denied that he had made any piteous appeals for alliances; he had only pointed out to his constituents that if the country was in favour of the old policy of isolation it must not make ridiculous demands, but must accept the consequences. It was absurd to seek an alliance with Russia, for the blue-book showed how completely we had failed to come to any understanding with her. Our own immediate possessions we were fully able to defend, but the question was as to the defence of our future interests, and especially in such undeveloped countries as China. In his Birmingham speech he had simply looked forward to the possibilities of the future, and to say that that was premature was strange when the Government were accused of having no foresight at all. He did not advise alliance or reject it, but he did say in the strongest words he could use that he most earnestly desired close, cordial and intimate relations with the United States of America. It was a mistake to suppose, as Mr. John Morley had suggested, that the Irish vote would stand for a moment in the way of the sympathies which bound together the Anglo-Saxon race. After an indignant protest against these sentiments from Mr. Dillon, the committee rejected Sir Charles Dilke's amendment by 254 to 128 votes, a significant indication of the weakness of the Opposition.

Mr. Chamberlain's best vindication of his administration of the colonies, and of his complete agreement with the Foreign Secretary, appeared almost immediately (June 15) after this speech. On that day, just after midnight, the convention between England and France terminating the various boundary disputes in West Africa was signed in Paris. Under the convention France abandoned her claims to and evacuated Boussa and all places on the Lower Niger up to and including Ilo. France, however, remained at Nikki, a place situated within what we claimed to be the Lagos Hinterland, but not on the Niger. From Ilo, our highest point on the river, our old boundary would recede—it used to go up to Say—but in compensation near Sokoto it would be carried above the old Say-Barua line; and we were to have everything within a hundred miles radius of the capital of Sokoto. After that the old Say-Barua line would continue up to Lake Chad. The French held the whole of the north, north-east and north-west shores, the rest being divided between us and Germany. All our absolute contentions in regard to territory were sustained under the new treaty, and France was excluded from the navigable Niger. To meet this difficulty we agreed to lease to France for thirty years two reserves or great bonded warehouses on the right bank of the navigable Niger, giving her the right to bring goods from her colonies and ship them there under her own regulations.



She would also be able to use these leased places as commercial coaling-stations. In exchange France was to give us for thirty years equality of treatment in the matter of tariff and trade facilities with her own subjects. This arrangement on the part of France only applied, however, to the area east of Sierra Leone—*i.e.*, to her Ivory Coast and Dahomey possessions. In the Hinterland of the Gold Coast all the concessions were made by us. We gave up our claim to Mossi and Wagadugu, retired from Bona and Dokta, and allowed our Hinterland to stop at the eleventh parallel. On the west our boundary was to be the course of the Black Volta; all our West African colonies thus becoming *enclaves*, though in the case of Nigeria the *enclave* was on a very great scale.

In the House of Lords an attempt was made (June 13) to obtain from Lord Salisbury himself a more explicit declaration of the intentions of the Government at least with regard to the reported acquisition of territory in the neighbourhood of Hong-Kong, but the Foreign Secretary, while confirming the report, declined to discuss the situation pending the arrival of the expected despatches. In the course of the same evening the Secretary for War, Lord Lansdowne, expressed the intention of restoring the commissions of three out of the five officers concerned in the Jameson raid, who had been forced to quit the Army after the inquiry. With regard to the remaining two, Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Rhodes—eight others implicated having been previously acquitted and reinstated—Lord Lansdowne considered that they had been actively engaged in organising the expedition and having led their comrades into error must bear the penalty of their imprudence. A few days later, however, Lord Salisbury stated (June 17), in reply to a question by Lord Connemara, that no direct reply had been received to his despatch of April 4 in reference to the desire of the Chinese Government to reform their naval and military forces—although further communications on the subject had passed between the two Governments. The negotiations in reference to the Navy were the more advanced, and he had every hope that advantage would be taken by the Chinese Government of the services of a distinguished officer. But though we had the utmost willingness to facilitate any arrangement, we could not succeed unless there was a willingness to accept our assistance. The difficulty arose from the unwillingness of the Chinese Government to give a sufficiently independent position to the officers sent out. Until we could overcome this reluctance, the hopes of a satisfactory issue were not very sanguine. It was difficult to reform those who did not wish to be reformed; but unless the means of defending the Chinese Empire were developed on lines involving an entire reform, there could be but one end to that state.

Of the speeches out of Parliament, those by Mr. Gladstone's followers and colleagues were the most interesting. Mr. Bryce,

speaking at Aberdeen (June 1), was singularly happy and eloquent in his eulogy. He attributed Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Irish Home Rule mainly to his intense perception of the unfairness and cruelty with which in years long past we had treated Ireland. He had also, said Mr. Bryce, an undying faith in freedom, as something which made men better, and more competent in the affairs of life. This sentiment, combined with his implicit belief in the good instincts of the masses, grew as he grew older, and he was indignant with those who suggested that Irishmen would misuse their freedom. Mr. John Morley, speaking at Leeds (June 8), described Mr. Gladstone as the champion of the oppressed against the oppressor, of national prudence and national self-control against empty vanity and barren ambition, of the right side in the eternal struggle between will and violence on the one hand and justice and conscience, humanity and right on the other. Mr. Asquith, speaking at Launceston (June 17), confined himself almost exclusively to foreign affairs. While hailing with satisfaction the general policy of the Government in West Africa and in the acquisition of additional territory round Hong-Kong, he could not speak as cordially of their general policy in the Far East. The Opposition were no more surprised and disappointed than the Government's own followers at the information contained in the papers recently presented to Parliament, from which they learned what had been done and what had been left undone—a course of proceedings stamped from the earliest stage by imbecility of purpose and ineptitude of method, and which found a not inappropriate consummation in the acquisition at the eleventh hour of Wei-hai-wei, which was admittedly of no commercial and very dubious strategical value. The open door was still open on paper, but the keys had been handed over to, or at least they were fast passing into the hands of, Powers who might lock or unlock that door at their own will. The time of reckoning for the present Government was not yet come.

For reasons which could only be surmised, the Government found it expedient to put aside temporarily the Irish Local Government Bill, although it was well-known that many of the reserved points would be debated at length on the report stage. It was understood that in order to reconcile many conflicting views upon questions rather of detail than of principle, private negotiations were going on between the Chief Secretary and the Irish members. Meanwhile leisure was found to proceed with some of the less important Ministerial measures. The two Benefices bills—Mr. Lyttelton's and that of the Government—had emerged from the Standing Committee on Law as a single measure, and it was thought, after the copious debates of the preceding session, that it would rapidly pass through its final stages. There were, however, several groups to whom the bill as amended caused serious annoyance both from what it did and from what it omitted to do. Mr. H. Foster (*Lowestoft*,

*Suffolk*), who was apparently the champion of lay patrons, moved (June 20) to reject the bill altogether, on the ground that it proposed to confiscate private rights without compensation and to interfere largely with the civil rights of many. He commented on the express exclusion of questions of doctrine and ritual from a bill dealing with the reform of the Church. The danger of the Church of England arose not from the existence of immoral men within her ranks, but from the existence of men who did not keep their ordination vows. Mr. S. Smith (*Flintshire*) seconded the motion in a vigorous speech in which he referred in great detail to the growth of Roman Catholic practices within the Church of England. Large sections of the clergy seemed to go out of the way to show their contempt for their ordination vows. Mr. Smith went on to quote from various manuals and tracts circulated with the approbation of certain clergymen advocating "the mass," the veneration of the cross, the use of the confessional, and many other practices. Their object was to destroy the Protestant character of the English Church, and to prepare for its reunion with the Romish communion. Sir William Harcourt next took up the Protestant cause, and insisted that the bill was one which professed to define the grounds upon which it became the duty of the bishop to refuse institution. He alleged that at the present moment there was a conspiracy in the Church of England to overthrow the principles of the reformation, and proof that that conspiracy existed was shown by the statements made the other day in convocation, when one of the bishops said he was aware that secret societies existed in the Church of England for the purpose of overthrowing the Protestant principles of the English reformation. There was no ground upon which institution to a benefice ought to be refused stronger than that of perjury. What was to be thought of a perjured priest who took an oath and then violated it? The clergy as a body did not observe the declaration they had made, and the bishops had not been very conspicuous in their efforts to restrain them. Ought not the House of Commons, then, to take account of the matter? There was one paramount reason why the matter should be dealt with, and that was that these clergymen were the men who, in the villages of England, were practically the conductors of the voluntary schools. They were the men into whose schools were forced the children of people who had not yet abjured the principles of the English reformation. This was not a question of religious opinion; for if these men could not conscientiously hold the opinions of the Church they ought to leave it, and join that Church with whose opinions they were in sympathy. Mr. Balfour attempted to bring back the House to the consideration of the actual bill; expressing his regret that so many members should appear to be ready to sacrifice the reform it did contain because it did not also aim at other objects. The question of ritual was not touched upon by the bill; and

Mr. Smith, in his striking but irrelevant speech, had, he thought, in his allusions to occult, dark schemes of general conversion to the Church of Rome, greatly exaggerated the facts. Mr. Balfour then turned upon Sir William Harcourt, who had told the House that in every parish in the country the children of Non-conformists and Churchmen alike were driven into the schools and compelled to hear the doctrines described by Mr. Smith. The real facts were that such a condition of things was only possible in 1 per cent. of the 14,000 parishes of England. After dealing with the several points of Sir William Harcourt's denunciation, Mr. Balfour concluded by saying that he himself was anxious to have a reform to prevent what was really illegal in the practices of certain clergymen, but in so doing he should avoid arousing those elements of popular excitement in which Sir Wm. Harcourt revelled. Only seventy-five members followed Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Smith into the division lobby.

On the following day the House of Commons was once more plunged into a heated theological controversy, and Sir William Harcourt resumed his attitude of the great Protestant champion. The chief fight arose over an amendment proposed by Mr. S. Smith (*Flintshire*), giving power to a bishop to refuse to institute under the bill a presentee who "taught doctrines contrary to or inconsistent with the Thirty-nine Articles, or participated in ecclesiastical practices not authorised by the Book of Common Prayer." In other words, he ignored the whole process of development in religious thought and ecclesiastical influence which had been working in the Church of England since the days of Elizabeth. The Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster, while opposing the amendment as unnecessary, inasmuch as the existing law could deal with offences against doctrine and ritual, denied that the Opposition benches possessed a monopoly of Protestant enthusiasm. He regretted as much as anybody the supineness of the bishops, and he strongly condemned ritualistic practices. Sir William Harcourt then joined in the fray. After revelling in quotations from speeches made at the recent meeting of the English Church Union, and particularly a passage declaring of the clergy that they were ordained, "not as members of the Church of England, but as priests of the Catholic Church of God," Sir William Harcourt asked: "Is it consistent with what we understand by honour that men who enjoy the emoluments and preferments and exercise the authority which belongs to the ordained ministers of the Church of England, should stand up and, amid the applause of surrounding ecclesiastics, make such statements as these?" He then went on to describe certain ceremonies and services conducted in London and suburban churches, with a reminder that the Church of England is not merely the bishops and clergy. He ended: "You have planted down in a parish and imposed upon an adult laity practices which are repugnant to all their feelings and to all

their convictions, and if the bishops do not choose to interfere the people have no remedy; they are driven away from their church. . . . What is still worse, you have children of Protestant parents corrupted by these men, who not merely teach them lessons abhorrent to the religious convictions of their parents, but who are in themselves living examples of dishonour and falsehood, and who demoralise all those among whom they live, whose existence is in itself a living lie."

Mr. Balfour's reply was quiet and dignified, drawing an expression of approval from Mr. John Morley—an incident so unusual in parliamentary etiquette as to provoke Sir William Harcourt's indignation. Mr. Balfour declined to follow the leader of the Opposition into the theological arena, but he spoke a few words in condemnation of the excesses of ritualism. He declared, at the same time, that he did not believe that there was the slightest danger that the religious convictions of the people were going to be revolutionised, because certain practices prevailed in this or that church, adding: "Profoundly as I disapprove of the kind of ceremony of which the right honourable gentleman read us a detailed account as having taken place in a church in South London, I confess that to see them tossed across the floor of this House and made the subject of laughter, and made to give point to some parliamentary retort, offends myself to a degree which I do not find easy to express, and which absolutely prevents my following, at all events, in the wake of the right honourable gentleman in dealing with matters which, whatever our opinion may be upon them, at any rate represent sacred truths." After some further debate, in the course of which Dr. R. Wallace (*Edinburgh, E.*), of the Scotch Free Church, and Sir John Kennaway (*Honiton, Devon*), a leading Evangelical, strongly opposed the amendment, it was defeated by 215 to 103 votes.

It was anticipated that the "No Popery" agitation, of which Sir William Harcourt had constituted himself the leader, would have been continued at the subsequent sitting, but apparently the strong expressions of dissent from the Irish Nationalists, and the want of cohesion among the English Nonconformists, induced Sir William Harcourt to reconsider his policy, and after much verbal criticism and some few alterations, the bill passed through committee. On the third reading (June 28), however, although no division was challenged, Sir Wm. Harcourt said that he should continue to protest against the legitimacy of the attempt being made to identify the doctrines and practices of the Church of England with those of Rome. If the clergy desired to be relieved from their ordination vows, there was the remedy of disestablishment and disendowment. Mr. Balfour said he was a steadfast opponent of anything which unduly stretched the law governing the practices of the Church, but he could never be a party to driving out of the Church any of those who obeyed the existing law; nor did he think anybody



ought to desire, under any guise whatever, to narrow the boundaries of the Church.

After the bitter controversies of the previous year over the relative claims of voluntary and board schools to support from the imperial exchequer, a certain degree of interest was aroused by the education vote for England and Wales, amounting this year to 8,520,175*l.* The Vice-President of the Council, Sir John Gorst (*Cambridge University*), explained that the increase for the year, 228,055*l.*, arose partly from the progress of education and partly from the abolition of the 17*s.* 6*d.* limit. Adding to the total the sums obtained from voluntary subscriptions and rates, it might be assumed that in the coming year a total sum of no less than 11,690,762*l.* would be spent by England and Wales upon elementary education. Sir J. Gorst then proceeded to point out the various "obstacles" which prevented this vast expenditure from fulfilling the purpose for which it was intended. The first was the early age at which children left school, and he complained of all exemptions from attendance at a reasonable age as bad in principle, as they weeded the schools of the most promising children. The second obstacle was irregularity of attendance, and he showed that while there were nearly 8,000,000 of children who ought to be at school, there were actually upon the books only 5,500,000, and even of those only 81½ per cent. attended regularly, and that percentage had been slightly but substantially declining for the last three years. The fact was that administration of the law was extremely lax, and there were many districts in the country in which a man might neglect to send his children to school for years, and then be let off with a caution or a small fine. Irregular attendance, of which he cited many examples, both in town and country, was not only an injury to the boy himself but to the school to which he belonged, for class work could not be carried on properly. If the Government chose to make attendance compulsory it could be done by making the fines real and progressive. The next obstacle to education was that children often attended school when they were unfit to receive instruction, either through being "half-timers" and exhausting themselves by labour in a factory in the morning before they went to school at all, or in some other occupation, or because they went to school in a starving state. Another obstacle was the inferiority of the voluntary schools in the large towns to the board schools, because the managers had not got the necessary funds for competing with the board schools, and the voluntary subscriptions of the Church of England, which had been steadily increasing year after year, had an ominous drop in the preceding year. As to religious teaching, he emphatically declared that in London, at all events, the teaching in board schools was so superior to the teaching in voluntary schools that there was no comparison between them. These facts, which he might suppress, but could not alter, were most



unpleasant to those who, like himself, desired the maintenance of the voluntary schools ; but he felt convinced that the voluntary schools could only continue to exist on condition that they were made thoroughly efficient. Then he commented on the inferiority of rural schools throughout the country, and he complained of the want of a proper authority for dealing with education in the rural districts. The next obstacle was the want of teachers ; and the last obstacle was the want of any organised system of secondary education, without which our workers and traders could not be properly equipped for their competition with foreigners. " Open doors " and " spheres of influence " were of little use if we were so ignorant, stupid and ill-trained as not to be able to take advantage of them.

Sir W. Harcourt praised the candid speech of Sir J. Gorst, and he asked what the present Government had done, after being three years in office, to cure the defects in our educational system. Their only practical contribution to the education of the people had been the grant of 500,000*l.* to the voluntary schools, and of a trifling sum to the board schools. We were spending annually between 11,000,000*l.* and 12,000,000*l.* on a system which was the most imperfect, inefficient and, he might almost say, ridiculous of any kept up in any country at anything like half the cost. Then he once more introduced the question of ritualism, and referred to the meeting of the Church Union, which showed that what Lord Beaconsfield described as " the mass in masquerade " was still with us, though the mask had been somewhat removed. This lay at the root of the question of the rural schools, for there were 8,000 parishes in the country in which the children of the people were driven into schools controlled by law-breaking ecclesiastics. If the laity were to be compelled to send their children to school, they must be schools in which they had confidence, and therefore they must be schools in which the laity should have a share of the control. Mr. Balfour complimented Sir W. Harcourt on the ingenuity with which he had introduced extreme ritualistic practices into two successive debates, and shown that his speech in either debate was equally appropriate to the other. As for the charge against the Government that they had done nothing for education, he declared that they had done at least as much as their predecessors in office. The late Government made no legislative efforts at any time to improve elementary education, or to deal with it in any shape whatever. As to the diminution in the subscriptions to the voluntary schools, it amounted to 10,000*l.*, or 1½ per cent. But the money raised was all employed in improving education, and the Voluntary Schools Act of last year had been of immense advantage in helping on that work, and would prove an immense gain to the elementary education of the country. He refused to believe that there were vast numbers of Church schools where ritualistic practices inconsistent with the ritual and doctrines of the Church

of England were taught, and he emphatically denied that there were vast areas of the country in which extreme ritualistic practices were habitually carried out.

The debate was continued for some time longer, and the working of the Voluntary Schools Act was impugned and defended with equal vigour from different parts of the House, but eventually the vote was agreed to after the closure had been moved and carried. Very naturally Sir John Gorst's speech, in so far as it concerned the comparative inefficiency of voluntary schools, raised many protests from the Church party. It was also urged by those who would have otherwise endorsed the Vice-President's views that they were not tenable by one who continued to hold that office. If he consented to form part of a Ministry which considered the increased subvention to voluntary schools a matter of supreme importance, it was for each individual member to subordinate his personal views to those of his leaders and colleagues. The constitutional method of protesting was resignation, and this step Sir John Gorst would not take. He felt it, nevertheless, incumbent on him to explain away (June 24) some of his remarks. He had, he said, condemned voluntary schools generally, but only those in great towns. In the country districts, he admitted, they were often better than the board schools, but he thought it his duty to tell the facts as regarded the town schools. The Church party, moreover, was not disposed to rest satisfied without a more formal disavowal of the Vice-President's opinion, and the Archbishop of Canterbury undertook (July 12) to invite an expression of the views of the Lord President of the Council. He remarked that ever since 1876 her Majesty's inspectors had ceased to examine into the religious teaching given either in board schools or in voluntary schools, and they had, therefore, no direct means of ascertaining what the knowledge of the children really was on those subjects. There was, he admitted, good religious teaching in board schools; but as to its being superior to that given in voluntary schools, he could only say that all the information he received pointed exactly in the opposite direction. The Duke of Devonshire, in reply, read an explanation from the Vice-President, in which he said that his statement was an expression of his own personal opinion, and was not based on any official authority but on personal observation.

On the same evening an important debate was raised on the South Wales coal strike, which had lasted three months, throwing at least 90,000 men out of employment and causing, amongst other troubles, the abandonment of the autumn naval manœuvres. Mr. Brynmor Jones (*Swansea*), in bringing the matter before the House, after giving a detailed history of the strike, urged the Board of Trade to take fresh steps towards bringing about a settlement. Sir William Harcourt supported the motion on the ground that the strike was a national disaster, and because the true facts could only be reached by means of an official inquiry.

The Conciliation Act, he thought, had been specially framed to meet such a state of things and the Board of Trade ought to act, even if the leaders on both sides did not voluntarily appeal for arbitration. The President of that Board, Mr. Ritchie (*Croydon*), replied that he had already inquired, and that on his suggestion a joint-committee of masters and men had been appointed and had met, but had not been able to come to an agreement. He must, therefore, as provided in the Conciliation Act, wait until both parties had applied to him to appoint a conciliator, on whose recommendations he would promptly act. The course of events, however, did not run so smoothly as was hoped, for although an eminent retired judge, Sir Edward Fry, offered to undertake the thankless task, he found the coalowners determined not to recognise his position, or to admit the intervention of any person whatever between themselves and the men. A fresh conference between the representatives of both sides was opened at Cardiff (July 16), but came to nothing. The terms on which they offered the men immediate work were: "(1) The terms and conditions of the sliding scale agreement (known as the 'old scale'), which terminated upon March 31 last, to be embodied in an agreement, which shall continue in force until January 1, 1902, and may be determined by six months' notice on either side, to be given on July 1, 1901, or January 1, 1902, or any other following July 1 or January 1. (2) The monthly holiday known as 'Mabon's Day' shall be abolished, and no other holiday of a like nature be permitted. (3) That an immediate advance be given of 5 per cent. above the wages in force on March 31 last, which shall merge into or form part of such advance as shall be found to be due under the scale." No agreement on these terms could be arrived at, and so the strike and lock-out continued, causing great suffering to the men, inconvenience to trade, and the abandonment of the autumn naval manœuvres.

Two bye-elections occurring at this moment enabled the to gauge to some extent the effect upon the electoral policy at home and abroad. In East Hertfordshire, Mr. Abel Smith, had carried the seat for the Liberals in 1892 by a majority of 1,458, and had been re-elected in 1895. There was nothing to indicate a change of views among the constituency, and the seat was promised to Mr. Evelyn Cecil, a son of Lord Salisbury and nephew to Lord Salisbury. The Liberals nominated Mr. C. R. Spencer, the most popular candidate in the county on their side. The contest was carried with keenness on both sides, Church questions occupying an important place in candidates' speeches, and the weight of influence being thrown in favour of Mr. Cecil. The election showed that while Mr. Cecil had been elected by only 268 votes; the Church policy of the Government, it was said, alienated a large body of

Liberal Nonconformists, who had supported Mr. Abel Smith. The Durham City election (June 30), on the other hand, was a slight consolation, bringing with it the actual gain of a seat. In this case there was a personal element, the Liberal Unionist candidate, Hon. Arthur Elliot, having in 1895 lost the seat to the Radical, Mr. Fowler, by only three votes—subsequently reduced to one (1,111 to 1,110) on a scrutiny. He stood again on this occasion, having for his opponent Mr. H. F. Boyd, Q.C., who polled 1,102 votes to 1,167 given to Mr. Elliot. The gain here, although it carried the seat, scarcely compensated for the great defection of the agricultural voters in East Herts, especially as these belonged largely to a class for which the Government had sacrificed much of its popularity with the urban voters.

The report of the Committee on Old Age Pensions, which appeared about this time (July 5), was not of a character to stimulate the Government to take action upon a question which presented so many difficulties. The committee was originally formed to consider if any practical legislation could be grounded upon the conflicting recommendations of Lord Aberdare's Royal Commission on the Aged Poor. Various schemes were submitted to the committee, which were thus summarised: (1) Schemes involving compulsory contribution towards a pension fund, either by compulsory deduction from wages—the employers contributing also to the fund—or by the voluntary payment of a lump or annual sum. (2) Schemes providing a universal grant of pension to all persons upon attaining a certain age, without requiring any contribution or examining merits. (3) Schemes providing special facilities and state assistance to voluntary assurance against old age. (4) Schemes providing state aid towards old age pensions for members of friendly societies. The first and second groups of schemes here enumerated seemed to the committee outside their powers. The third group was that which chiefly attracted consideration, but after a very careful study of numerous alternative applications of the system involved, the committee found themselves unable to recommend the adoption of any, either because they involved compulsory insurance against the contingency of old age, or because they confined the benefits contemplated to a portion of the industrial population, or because they did not require from the pensioner a contribution towards the cost of his pension.

The scheme which most commended itself to the committee was one drawn up by Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B., one of its members. Its principal features were to give a claim to any person who on attaining the age of sixty-five possessed an assured income of not less than 2s. 6d. and not more than 5s. a week; and if the claim were admitted the income of each applicant should be made up to 5s. per week, to be paid one-half out of the local rates and one-half from the Imperial Exchequer. The difficulties suggested were those of ascertaining the actual means, the correct age, and the true qualifications of the applicants. Assum-

ing the number of claims made good to be 2,000,000, the cost involved would be about 2,300,000*l.* per annum, apart from the cost of distribution. At the same time such a scheme would undoubtedly encourage thrift and self-denial up to a certain point, but the motive to thrift would disappear after the workman had saved enough to produce 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. The committee consequently were forced to the conclusion that none of the schemes submitted to them would attain the objects which the Government had in view, and they felt themselves unable to recommend any proposal free from grave inherent disadvantages.

The forbearance and liberality of the House of Commons was destined to be further tried before the close of the session, a rising revenue being considered a sufficient excuse for all sorts of expenditure. The first demand (June 27) of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, apart from the ordinary requirements of the year, was on behalf of the expenses of the Army in Egypt. The reconquest of the Soudan, although carried out with the utmost economy—even stronger terms were employed—had cost 1,805,000*l.*, and a further expenditure of 750,000*l.* was anticipated before the fall of Khartoum could be expected. The former sum had already been provided, but the Government had proposed to meet the future expenditure by a grant in aid of 798,000*l.* to the Khedive. The grant would take the form of a remission, a previous loan of the amount mentioned being changed into a gift. The loan being thus extinguished, the Egyptian Government would recover its treaty power of borrowing up to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and the estimated future cost of the campaign would thus be met. The Chancellor of the Exchequer fully admitted that the war as yet did not pay, because Dongola had been denuded of population and all trade destroyed by the Khalifa's oppression, but already immigration had begun, industry was reviving, and a good crop was expected even this year. The expense of maintaining order would not be large, for the people were heartily on our side, and the improved Egyptian Army could do all necessary work. The conquered provinces would in fact repay Egypt almost at once, while the relief to Egypt from its dread of invasion from the south would be immense. Sir William Harcourt protested against this vote as "unsound finance" in form, and as involving indefinite expense in the future. He doubted if we could hold Khartoum without Europeans, or if we should refrain, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach believed, from conquering provinces to the south. Mr. Courtney did not enter into that question, but suggested that these loans might be recurrent; while Mr. Labouchere considered the English a gang of hypocrites, who, in the name of civilisation, were always grabbing and robbing. Sir Charles Dilke, who declared that September 16 or 17 had been fixed for the capture of Khartoum, maintained that the real object of the invasion was to hold the Nile up to Uganda, and the Chancellor of the



Exchequer rather encouraged that idea by declining to discuss it until Khartoum had fallen. In the end the remission was voted by 155 to 81 votes.

Subsequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that in the final settlement of accounts, the fact that the loan included the sum of 270,000*l.* for the purchase of the railway material between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed would not be overlooked. The war expenditure south of Assuan was defrayed directly by the Egyptian Government, whilst the extra charge for the British forces north of Assuan, including their cost of transport, although temporarily defrayed out of Army funds, would be recovered from the Egyptian Government, which would also provide the expenses of the expedition to Khartoum.

A small but interesting bill for enabling an accused person to become a competent witness at every stage of the proceedings taken against him, had been rapidly passed through the House of Lords, with the general approval of the law lords; but in the Commons the committee stage gave rise to a very protracted and intricate discussion (June 29-30), chiefly of a technical nature. The opposition to the bill was led by Mr. Pickersgill (*Bethnal Green, S.W.*), who was supported by several lawyers, as well as laymen, irrespective of political party. It was at length permitted to pass (July 26), and the Lords readily accepted the numerous alterations to which the bill had been subjected by the Commons.

The London University Commission Bill was another measure which, having been the subject of much debate in previous years, was passed through the House of Lords early in the session, and then sent to the Commons. Its chief object was to combine the two functions of teaching and examining in one body. With this object twenty-five institutions were indicated which would form the basis of a teaching university, and much discussion was raised on this and other prominent features of the bill. As this bill, however, had been framed to embody the recommendations of a royal commission, the validity of the objections raised could not be recognised by the Government, and the bill eventually passed (July 25) through committee unchanged.

The session was drawing to a close before Mr. W. Redmond (*Clare, E.*) found an opportunity to raise (July 4) once more the question of Irish financial relations. The theory put forward by the Irish members, almost without regard to political party, was that under the provisions of the Treaty of Union, Ireland had a claim to distinct consideration in the matter of taxation, so long as its general poverty exceeded that of England. This view was not only supported by the Nationalists, but by Conservatives like Sir Edward Clarke (*Plymouth*) and Mr. Lecky (*Dublin University*). The view held by Sir M. Hicks-Beach and the chief leaders of the Ministerial bench was that the Irish had no grievance, inasmuch as they paid no tax which was not paid by English-



men and Scotchmen ; whilst they had paid for them out of the Imperial Exchequer many services which in Scotland and England were paid out of local rates. Sir William Harcourt, although he voted with his Irish friends, spoke rather in the opposite sense, but he pointed out that if a grievance really existed it was in the excessive burden of indirect taxation upon the poor. The most immediate outcome of the debate, however, was one little anticipated by the Radical party. Mr. Doughty (*Grimsby*), who at the general election had defeated Mr. Heneage, one of the most prominent Liberal Unionists, chiefly on the Home Rule question, published a letter to his constituents. After denouncing the Irish tactics, Mr. Doughty said: "The manufacture of this new Irish grievance demonstrated to me most conclusively the impossibility of any English party ever satisfying Irish Nationalist and Parnellite demands." He went on to ask whether it was Home Rule that Irish members desired, or was their ultimate object separation? "From my observation and experience in the House of Commons I regret to say that I am driven to the latter conclusion." On every occasion that foreign complications had arisen, Irish members expressed their delight, and one of their most prominent leaders declared that if the Irish could prevent it there should be no understanding between Great Britain and America. "In view of these facts, I cannot conceive how any English party desiring to maintain the unity and prosperity of the empire can commit themselves to another Home Rule bill." In order, however, to ascertain how far this change in his own opinions was shared by his constituents, he placed his resignation in their hands.

The House of Lords naturally found a fine field for discussion in the Benefices Bill, although many of its clauses had been drafted after consultation with the prelates of the Church, but even amongst these unanimity did not prevail. On its second reading (July 7) the Archbishop of Canterbury gave his approval to the bill, though he would have liked to get rid of the sale of advowsons altogether instead of merely stopping the sale of next presentations. Lord Herschell criticised the bill rather severely, though he did not oppose it. He could see no distinction in point of morals between the sale of the advowson and of the next presentation. Lord Kimberley turned the discussion once more into the channel of ritualism. He distinguished, however, between the effect of an extreme ceremonial in a rural parish, and in a great town where there were plenty of alternative places of worship if a man disliked the ritual of his parish church. One of the highest duties of a patron, he concluded, was to select a man likely to be acceptable to his parishioners.

Lord Salisbury's contribution to the debate was very remarkable. After declaring that many of the things on which excitement had arisen were in themselves trivial, he dwelt upon the duty imposed on the bishops of bringing the clergy more

into harmony with the laity. There was, he said, a curious state of feeling in this country regarding bishops. They were greatly respected, but there still lingered a distrust of the episcopal office, "which prevents us from putting it to the purpose for which it really exists." There was no discipline in the Church of England, whether in morals, efficiency, doctrine, or ritual. In every other office or profession it was admitted that proper powers must be vested in the superiors. "But when you come to the Church you will give no power to the bishops, and the two popular currents meet—the popular distrust, not of the bishops themselves, but of the episcopal office, meeting that unhappy remnant of bygone errors in another age which allows spiritual functions to be bought for money." Hence the difficulty over patronage arose for the sale and transfer of patronage as long as private patronage existed must be recognised. "I want to know what right you have to fasten on me and my descendants this power, which we have none of the ordinary means of getting rid of." The Bishop of Salisbury closed the debate by protesting that discipline did exist in the Church, for, as he assured the House, he dealt with questions of discipline every day.

The committee stage, extending over two evenings (July 15 and 18), called out many interesting expressions of clerical and lay opinion as to the needs of the Church. Lord Grey desired to add to the reasons why a bishop might refuse to institute, the fact that he was satisfied that representations made by the churchwardens on behalf of the parishioners as to the presentee being unsuitable, were well founded. The Archbishop of York agreed that in some way or other the opinion of the parishioners ought to be taken. Lord Salisbury "subscribed to the admirable sentiments which had been expressed, but it was not admirable sentiments with which they had to deal." Lord Grey's amendment virtually made the churchwardens the judges of whether a presentee was suitable or not. If they were publicans they might say a teetotaler was unsuitable; if teetotalers, that a clergyman with liberal views on that question was unsuitable. There had been for 200 or 300 years an opinion in the Church of England that election was not a good mode of supplying the incumbent of a parish. Lord Selborne pointed out, however, that the bill, in fact if not in name, gave the parishioners the necessary influence. The parish would have notice of the name of the proposed incumbent, and thus they would be able to call the attention of the bishop to any objections they thought fit to raise. Ultimately Lord Grey's amendment was rejected by a majority of 55 votes (77 to 22). The Archbishop of Canterbury next moved that a bishop should not be ordered to pay any costs in a case in which the judge's finding was in his favour. This proposal having been negatived, Lord Salisbury, after repeating his belief that there was not sufficient discipline in the Church, moved a clause allowing the

Ecclesiastical Commissioners to pay the cost of proceedings taken by bishops under the Clergy Discipline Act of 1892 out of their common fund. The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the proposal, however. "It was not desirable that the bishops should have their expenses paid at the cost of a fund which was being used to alleviate in some degree the great distress which had fallen on many of the incumbents of parishes." Lord Herschell then proposed that the bishops should themselves form a common fund, *i.e.*, insure against litigation. Ultimately Lord Salisbury withdrew his proposal on the understanding that "further power should be given under the rules to determine what expenses in carrying out the measure, and for the relief of the bishops, should be charged to the common fund."

On the report stage of the bill (July 22) Lord Selborne made an ineffectual effort to put a check upon the sale of livings, but the Archbishop of Canterbury was more successful in obtaining an extension of the powers under which a bishop could inhibit on report of negligence, and the Bishop of Winchester obtained the avoidance of an incumbency under certain conditions of bankruptcy by the incumbent. After a few further verbal alterations, the bill was then (July 28) sent back to the Commons, who accepted the majority of the Lords' amendments, but in their turn suggested further alterations, which were agreed to, and the bill became law.

Another measure connected with ecclesiastical matters passed through the House of Lords by a most unexpected majority. The various attempts to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister had either failed altogether or been carried by such small majorities in one House as to discourage their supporters in the other. The bill introduced by Lord Strathcona and Mount-royal was of a more restricted application than the previous bills brought forward. He desired only that a marriage regarded as legal in the colonies should be recognised as valid for colonial citizens when in the mother country. His bill, of which he moved the second reading (July 8), did not interfere with the law in this country, but merely recognised the marriages of persons domiciled in colonies where such marriages were allowed. Marriages of this kind were held to be valid for the succession to real property in almost every country except the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor opposed the bill, mainly because what it would do was to alter the succession to real property in this country. The colonies appeared to want to dictate to us as to the law regarding succession to real property; this they had no right to do. Lord James of Hereford replied in a speech of great power and eloquence. Every great colony but one, he said, had legalised marriage with a deceased wife's sister. If these laws were immoral and unjust they ought not to have received the royal assent. Ultimately a division was taken, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 83 (129 to 46). The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Devonshire, and nearly all

the Liberal Unionist peers voting in the majority. Whilst the names of Lords Salisbury, Cross, Balfour of Burleigh, and ten bishops appeared in the minority.

The importance of maintaining the Militia force and of increasing its efficiency had on more than one occasion been brought before the House of Lords by the Earl of Wemyss, who was desirous to see the clauses of Lord Cardwell's Army Regulation Bill of 1871 more strongly enforced. The Secretary for War, Lord Lansdowne, while recognising the importance of the suggestion, stated that the War Office had for the moment other plans which were more pressingly urgent. These were embodied in the Reserve Forces Bill, which, as he explained in moving the second reading (June 14), was to empower the Government to make a contract with a limited number of Army Reservists, rendering them liable during the first year of their service in the reserve to be recalled to the colours in any of those minor emergencies which were of comparatively frequent occurrence. It was proposed that the number so liable should not exceed 5,000; that they should receive, in addition to their ordinary reserve pay of 6*d.* a day, an extra 6*d.*, or 1*s.* in all; and that any man should be at liberty to terminate his contract at any time by giving three months' notice in writing so as to enable him if he saw a good opening for civil employment to avail himself of it. There would, he held, be no difficulty under the bill in strengthening a reasonable number of battalions without an undue admixture of heterogeneous elements, because the battalion to be strengthened would take all the special reservists of its own regiment, who would then be supplemented from the reservists of other regiments connected with it, locally or otherwise. It was also intended by the bill to relieve the Militia from the restrictions imposed by the Militia Act of 1882, under which they could be employed outside the United Kingdom only in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar and Malta, and then, even in those places, only after the force had been embodied. As an additional means of strengthening a home battalion it was therefore proposed to allow trained men of the Militia to serve with it for one year, the men receiving in respect of that liability an extra bounty; and if an entire Militia battalion, both officers and men, signified its readiness to incur that obligation it would become available for service abroad anywhere outside of the kingdom, and then recruiting for it would be open only to men willing to assume the same obligation. He trusted that the Militia would accept that proposal as an indication of the Government's desire to associate the force more closely than had been done before with the troops of the line. The bill, which had been sent up from the Commons, was passed with little debate, and finally became law.

For reasons, either tactical or administrative, the Government had put aside the further consideration of their most important measure, the Irish Local Government Bill, although

it was known that many contentious points had been postponed until the report stage. When it was taken up (July 6), several fresh clauses were introduced, some by the Government, and others by private members, dealing with meetings of District Councils, audit of local accounts, the regulation of cyclists, and many other points of detail which occupied four long sittings. The Irish members, as a body, showed themselves anxious to push forward the bill, notwithstanding the numerous amendments presented from their benches. But it soon became clear that a certain number of English and Scotch Radicals were actuated by very different motives, and would gladly embarrass the Government in its work. The Speaker in fact went so far as to declare (July 13) that an endeavour was being made to move a series of amendments all raising precisely the same points and supported by the same arguments. In spite, however, of this, the work of obstructing went on, and the friction between the Radical Home Rulers and their former allies became very strongly marked. Mr. Healy carried the war into the enemy's country by hinting that there was a Nonconformist Marriages Bill coming on, which might require a good deal of discussion, while Mr. Redmond made a stately protest against the waste of valuable time, and declared that the Irish people would take note of the action of their friends and allies. Mr. Dillon, meanwhile, only wailed somewhat feebly over this sad scrimmage among friends. On the next night (July 14) the debate was resumed, when the firmness of Mr. Balfour and the suspension of the twelve o'clock rule, though it led to a very late sitting, secured the bill being reported. On the motion for the third reading (July 18), Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*) and Mr. Lambert (*South Molton, Devon*), who had been prominent in the attempts to defeat the bill, protested once more against its financial clauses, ignoring the principle underlying the measure, which was the price to be paid for the unwilling acquiescence of the landlords.

No time was lost in bringing forward the bill in the Upper House, and the Irish Lord Chancellor, Lord Ashbourne, in his explanation of its aim, followed the line taken by Mr. G. Balfour in the Lower House. Earl Spencer, while welcoming the bill on behalf of the Opposition, managed with no little dexterity to introduce the celebrated quotation from Lord Salisbury's Newport speech, in which the present Prime Minister pointed out that it was safer to apply local government in large than in small areas. He was convinced, also, that the measure would not put an end to the demand of the Irish people for Home Rule, but that on the contrary the new elective bodies would join their countrymen strongly in pressing that demand. Lord Londonderry, on behalf of the Irish landlords, accepted the bill with frigid equanimity. The risk of the minority being oppressively rated under the bill, he thought, was great and had not been sufficiently guarded against. The Duke of Devonshire closed



the discussion. He pointed out that though Lord Spencer and Lord Crewe had spoken disdainfully and suspiciously of the "grant" made by the bill, they had not ventured to assert that it was inequitable, and declared that Lord Londonderry's fears were exaggerated.

No division was taken on the second reading (July 21), the Irish peers reserving their objections for the committee. The first important stand made by them was on the constitution of District Councils in country districts. Lord Clonbrock moved an amendment providing that in each rural district two councillors should be elected to the District Council for each electoral division, and Lord Salisbury, in view of the pledge given in the House of Commons, would not oppose the amendment, which was carried by 78 to 15 votes; Earl Spencer, Lord Inchiquin, and the Marquess of Lansdowne being in favour of one councillor for each division. An attempt to exclude ministers of all religions from County and District Councils was negatived by 62 to 26 votes; and after a few fruitless attempts to make further alterations, the bill passed through the Lords, whose amendments were with slight modification accepted by the Commons, and the most important Government bill of the session became law, its operation being suspended until after the beginning of the following year.

There seemed at one moment to be greater danger of a collision between the two Houses, for which the Government was responsible, over the Vaccination Bill than over Irish local government. On the consideration of the bill as amended by the Standing Committee (July 19), Sir W. B. Foster (*Rushcliffe, Derbyshire*), by profession a medical man, who had taken a leading part in the discussion from the Opposition side, proposed that a "statutory declaration" to the effect that the parent had a conscientious objection to vaccination should have the effect of freeing his child from the necessity of being vaccinated. Though this was opposed by the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. H. Chaplin, on the ground that it would lead to the neglect of vaccination altogether, it soon became evident that it had the support of a considerable number of members on both sides of the House, for out of a dozen or more who spoke only two were found resisting the proposal of Sir Walter Foster. Under these circumstances it became increasingly apparent with almost every speech that was made that it was almost a matter of necessity for the Government to abandon the position it had taken up. Accordingly Mr. Balfour rose and consented to abandon the position as untenable, though he showed that he had not been convinced by the arguments of the supporters of the clause. He also announced that he would accept the principle of the clause on behalf of the Government, but with certain modifications to ensure the result that only *bonâ fide* conscientious objectors to vaccination should have the benefit of the clause, and that they would have to satisfy the authorities that



they had really conscientious objections, and were not acting from mere whim, and, further, that the provision should only have a temporary operation for five years, during which its effect on the health of the general community could be fairly tested. With this arrangement Sir Walter Foster and his friends were satisfied and the debate was adjourned. On the following day (July 20) a new clause was proposed by the Government to the effect that every applicant for relief from the Vaccination Act should satisfy two magistrates that he conscientiously believed that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of his child. Sir W. Foster, however, said the concession did not content him, that he would not leave so much to the magistrate, and that a declaration on oath ought to be sufficient. Mr. Balfour agreed to this, but wished words added ensuring that the justices should be satisfied of the *bond fides* of the statement, though, as he explained, he would not allow cross-examination. To this clause Sir William Harcourt objected, because it would allow justices to examine into the parents' *bond fides*, but Mr. Chaplin, though admitting that his own convictions were unchanged, supported Mr. Balfour on the ground that, in the face of present opinion, without concession the vaccination laws could not be worked. Ultimately the clause was passed, as drafted, by 158 to 101 votes ; both parties being equally afraid of the anti-vaccinators and equally ready to abandon universal compulsion, although believing it to be essential.

In the interval between the bill leaving the Commons and being discussed by the Lords, the British Medical Association held its annual meeting at Edinburgh. The president of the year, Sir T. Grainger Stewart, in his inaugural address, naturally dealt with the subject, and spoke strongly of the slackness in the enforcement of the vaccination laws in this country. In Germany, he said, where the law was strictly enforced, small-pox had almost disappeared. One of the great blots on the present bill was that it proposed nothing in the way of revaccination, although a compulsory repetition of the process virtually secured complete immunity. Sir T. Stewart went on to ask whether, in favouring the so-called conscientious objector, the House of Commons was itself acting conscientiously, or merely afraid of a noisy minority. In this matter, he asked, was it not to be feared that the House of Commons had decided contrary to its own belief ? " There must be but few members who do not believe in vaccination, and would not desire to see it insisted upon. Why have they voted as they did ? Was it not on the part of some a weak yielding to the bigoted prejudices of their constituencies ? Would they ever have dreamt of acting as they did but for this influence ? And may it not be said that in the case of others the ' conscientious objector ' has made cowards of them all ? " He expressed the hope that the House of Lords, as being untrammelled by election pledges, would reconsider the decision of the House of Commons.

This hope was widely echoed, and it was thought that Mr. Chaplin would receive more consideration from the House of Lords than from his own colleagues. Moreover when it was understood that Lord Lister, a name pre-eminent in medical and scientific matters, was to take part in the debate, it was hoped that the Government would find itself provided with sufficiently strong arguments for reverting to their original intentions. Contrary to expectation, Lord Lister (Aug. 4) supported the clause relieving the conscientious objector in a speech which was able and statesmanlike in a high degree. The supreme object was to secure the maximum of vaccination. It was better to pass the bill as it stood than to see it dropped and to go on with the old system, under which one-third of the children evaded vaccination. The anti-vaccinators had two weapons — the possible communication of malignant disease, and martyrdom of the parent who defied the law. The bill would knock both these weapons out of their hands, for the glycerinated lymph could not produce disease, and the conscience clause would stop the fines and imprisonment. The *Barton Regis Guardians* had set up a conscience clause of their own, and it had resulted in an increase, not a decrease, of vaccination. An additional argument for passing the bill was the promise of the Government to introduce a revaccination measure next year. Lord Salisbury endorsed Lord Lister's argument. "Under certain circumstances and in the presence of certain delusions the action of power does not tend to obedience but to resistance." He ended by warning the peers that if they rejected the conscience clause the bill would be lost. On a division the clause was rejected by a majority of 2 (40 to 38). If the Liberal Lords had acted as their leaders acted in the Commons the clause would have been carried.

The two Houses were thus in direct conflict of opinion upon a point affecting the whole population, and what was more inconvenient, the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Chaplin, had to become the mouthpiece of those whose opinions he did not share. When the bill as amended came to be discussed in the Commons (Aug. 5), a long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Chaplin made an elaborate defence of the action of the Government, and eventually obtained the reinstatement of the conscience clause by 129 to 34 votes. The bill as revised was then sent back to the Lords (Aug. 8), and Lord Harris moved that they should not insist upon its rejection, urging that the people who really offended were the idle or indifferent people, who under the clause would now find escape troublesome. Eight Unionist peers in succession rose to oppose the Government and the conscience clause, urging various weighty reasons for not giving way to the clamour of a body of objectors to the existing law, which was framed for the protection of the public at large. Lord Salisbury then appealed to his supporters to accept his guidance in this matter. He

began by defending himself from the charge made by Lord Feversham in the previous debate of having "threatened" the loss of the bill. He had only pointed out what would be the result of the two Houses failing to agree, for in that case the bill would, *ipso facto*, be lost. He wanted to know what the Lords would do if the situation were reversed, and they had passed an amendment by a majority of ninety, and it had been rejected by the Commons by a majority of only two. In such a case their lordships would maintain their amendment, and he was sure that the Commons would give way. Surely a majority of ninety must carry more weight and authority than a majority of two. Some peers seemed to think that if the bill were lost now, directly Parliament met again next year the Government would reintroduce it, but that was not his experience. No doubt the Government would do what was best for the public service, and most likely to promote the public interest, but, when there was a difference of opinion between the two Houses, most Governments were anxious to avoid touching that particular subject as long as they could. It would be a dangerous experiment to rely now upon the existing law, after its force and authority had been weakened, and when one-fourth of the local authorities of the country declined to put it in operation, for they were the masters in the matter, and Parliament was powerless against them, as there was no appeal against their decision. If they chose not to obey the law, the number of cases where the law was not put in force would grow more and more, and respect for the law would become less and less. The agitation would extend, and the fact that the law existed only by the will of the House of Lords, and was condemned by a large majority of the House of Commons, would be a most important factor. On a division the Government triumphed, and the peers decided not to insist upon their amendment by 55 votes against 45, and thus the bill passed, involving, as many asserted, the sacrifice of principle to expediency.

The Navy Estimates, which, on their introduction, had been framed with no special regard to economy, had been readily voted by the House of Commons. The explanations of the First Lord of the Admiralty were accepted with little or no demur, and the shipbuilding programme was looked upon as necessary. Mr. Goschen himself had said that "the advance in men and ships" since the previous estimates had been enormous. Since the beginning of the session, however, it had been publicly announced that the Russian Government had decided to make a large increase to its Navy, involving an expenditure of nearly 9,000,000*l.* over the sum set apart for the naval requirements of the year. This announcement called forth a good deal of comment at the time, and taken in connection with Russian policy in Chinese waters, it was accepted as a challenge thrown down to Great Britain. It was, therefore, not altogether a surprise when on submitting the special vote for contract

work, shipbuilding and repairs, Mr. Goschen explained (July 22) that he should require a larger sum than he had originally anticipated. They had, he said, made good progress in the year, though they were still hampered by the effect of the labour difficulties. Three of their cruisers had been delivered; the last two, making nine of the *Majestic* class, had been put in commission, as well as the *Renown*—a ship of slightly different character. That made a total of eighteen first-class battleships of the most modern type. Besides these there were the *Barfleur*, *Centurion*, *Nile*, *Trafalgar* and the *Sans Pareil*, and six ships of the *Admiral* class; giving a total of twenty-nine ships of the first class. Then there were building six of the *Canopus* class, three of the *Formidable* class, and in his original programme this year three more *Formidables* were to be laid down. That made twelve first-class ironclads building, which, added to the twenty-nine completed of which he had spoken, gave a total of forty-one first-class battleships built or provided for. These could not be matched in power, speed and efficiency generally by the fleets of any two Powers. According to the original programme of this year there were to be three battleships, four cruisers, four armoured cruisers and four sloops. The three battleships were to be *Formidables*, and the four sloops would be of the *Torch* class. Apart from battleships, the chief interest of the programme centred upon four armoured cruisers, with regard to which he next proceeded to give the committee some information. Two of them were to be of the *Cressy* class, while the other two would be of a different character. They would be superior in speed and armament to the *Cressy* class and of larger dimensions. It was of supreme importance that our cruisers, which had to protect our trade routes and food supply, should not be exposed to raids made in distant waters in case of war by some specially constructed and more powerful cruisers from which they could not escape. Therefore the Admiralty thought they ought to have a limited number of cruisers which would be able to watch the cruisers of high speed possessed by other Powers. That was the original programme, and the Admiralty considered it sufficient on the knowledge they had when the Estimates for the year were presented. It was based upon the principle that we must be equal in numbers and superior in power to the fleets of any two countries. As to the supplementary programme, he regarded it as a misfortune to have to introduce the name of any foreign Power, but it was impossible to conceal the fact that it was the action of Russia and the programme on which she was engaged that was the reason for strengthening our fleet and taking parallel action. It must be distinctly understood, however, that what the Government proposed was not aggressive in the slightest sense. Let Europe note that. But we must take action parallel with that of the other Powers, and if we did that, considering the rate at which we could build ships, we might certainly keep pace with, if we did not outstrip them. The

Admiralty now knew of six Russian battleships to be laid down this year, including one already commenced. Of these six he took two into account in his original estimate. Thus the balance against us was four, so he must ask the committee to sanction four new battleships not in his original programme. The Russian programme provided for four cruisers to be commenced this year. He proposed to commence an equal number, in addition to the four cruisers in the original programme. The type was not yet settled. Thus his proposals were four battleships, four cruisers, and twelve torpedo-boat destroyers. The battleships would not be of the *Formidable* class, but would have rather more speed, less draught of water, be better adapted for passing through the Suez Canal, slightly less armoured, and designed to meet such ships as they are likely to encounter in the waters to which they were sent. The total liability which would be incurred by this supplementary programme was about 8,000,000*l.*, and this, added to a liability of 7,000,000*l.* on the original programme, made a total of 15,000,000*l.* on new ships, armaments and ammunition, which would be spread over not more than four years.

Lord Charles Beresford (*York City*), whilst heartily supporting the proposed addition to our fleet, was not disposed to allow to pass without challenge Mr. Goschen's claim that we owed our present magnificent fleet to the foresight and vigilance of successive boards of the Admiralty. The reverse was nearer the actual truth, for it was the persistent agitation out of doors which had stirred Lords Spencer and Northbrook and Mr. Goschen himself to maintain the British sea power as the basis of the British Empire. Responsible politicians—Conservative as well as Liberal—had done their utmost to repress the agitation, and, having failed, were now apparently coming forward to claim all the credit. Lord Charles Beresford had, perhaps, more than any single individual forced the Naval Defence Act upon the Government of the day, and his official reward had been only contemptible and harassing treatment by the Admiralty. In his speech he showed very conclusively that either the Admiralty was absolutely ignorant of what was going on in Russia since the month of March or that the First Lord had purposely endeavoured to mislead the public—stating first that Russia was building only two ships, then after an interval three, and then after a further interval four. Now he stated that she was building six—the very number which Lord Charles Beresford had originally asserted.

Sir William Harcourt condemned the "extraordinary finance" of the proposal, which had never before been heard of except in time of actual war. On a mere surmise that some other country was going to build more ships, this country was to be hurried, at the end of a session, into a programme which was not exact, as the Admiralty did not appear to know how much they were to build, and the estimate was to be postponed



until next session. He denounced the proposal of the Government as "a flaming programme," involving "a most irregular financial operation." As the Government had already disposed of all their surplus, he wondered where the money was to come from to meet this new demand. Later on, Mr. Goschen defended his financial method, pointing out that it was impossible to say exactly how much the contractors would require in a given time for their work, and he insisted that the Government were doing no more than was necessary, and invited Sir William Harcourt to "come out into the open," and to say whether he was, or was not, against increasing the strength of the Navy. This challenge was not accepted, and the Navy votes were passed without further delay.

The remainder of the session produced few points of interest, although several important measures were passed through their final stages, and the Lord President of the Council presented (Aug. 1) an important measure, which was practically offered for public discussion during the recess. Its object was to place secondary education upon a more satisfactory footing throughout the country, and to found as a new department of the state a Board of Education with a minister as its chief. The new department would take charge of elementary and secondary education, and would assume the functions of the Science and Art Department, with the result that an attempt would be made to get rid of the jealousies and rivalries and competitions that were now existing between school boards and county council committees, and to make the working of a new and defined system harmonious and united. The work of the Charity Commissioners would not be interfered with, except that the new department would have power to revise and alter their schemes, for it was felt that charitable trusts involved such difficult and delicate labour that it would not be wise to change a quasi-judicial body for a political authority. As to the registration of teachers, and the dealing with teachers generally, it was proposed to form a council which should not be statutory, and should not have statutory authority, but should be formed partly by the Crown, partly by the universities, and partly by the representatives of the teachers themselves, to advise the Minister of Education on such matters as he might submit to them, he retaining full responsibility to Parliament for his decisions. The Earl of Kimberley approved generally of the scheme, but regretted that stronger steps were not to be taken for reforming the Charity Commission.

The report of the British delegates to the Sugar Conference held at Brussels had been awaited with interest by those interested in the condition of our West India Islands. The discussion had been carried through in a business-like way, and the report (July 26) showed that the British, German, Austrian, Dutch and Belgian colleagues were in favour of a complete suppression of the bounties, but that the French and Russian



representatives would not give up their indirect bounties. This naturally produced a deadlock, for the Germans and Austrians would not act unless the other Powers gave up all bounties, both open and concealed. Great interest was shown as to the possibility of Great Britain putting on countervailing duties. In conclusion, the report stated that the bounties could only be got rid of (1) by inducing the French and Russians to make such modifications in their systems as would satisfy the other Powers; or (2) by imposing countervailing duties, or prohibiting bounty-fed sugar. Incidentally the report noted the fact that the United States had become an unprofitable market for bounty-fed sugar, having imposed countervailing duties on such sugar. In conclusion the report stated that the Powers which gave bounties were beginning to find the fiscal burden very onerous, and that this might lead to some agreement for mitigating them. If not, "a still worse state of affairs may result by the increase of bounties in various countries."

Mr. Chamberlain lost no time in unfolding his scheme for assisting the West Indian Islands, which were suffering from a combination of untoward circumstances, amongst which "bounty-fed" beet-root sugar was in the minds of the colonists the most important. The causes, as appeared from the report of the royal commissioners who had visited the principal islands, were manifold, and doubtless the decline of the sugar industry was the most widely felt. At an early period in the session Mr. Chamberlain had taken a vote of 120,000*l.* to meet the more pressing needs of the islands. He now came forward (Aug. 2) with more detailed proposals for dealing with the difficulty. He showed that the injury inflicted on the sugar industry, mainly through the bounties given by certain foreign countries, had practically paralysed the islands, and made it impossible for them to bear the cost even of their own administration. In this way a series of deficits had grown up which could only be cleared off by the mother country. Among the arrangements made to carry out the recommendations of the royal commission, was that labourers should be provided with plots of land and made into peasant proprietors, and that other industries should be cultivated in the islands to partly replace the sugar industry. One such industry was the cultivation of fruit, and for that purpose a botanical department had been established under the supervision of an official from Kew Gardens. This would cost 4,500*l.* for the first year, and about 17,000*l.* subsequently. He also proposed to establish direct steam communication with Canada, Jamaica and London, with intercommunication among the islands, costing 5,000*l.* in the current year, and 20,000*l.* in future years. Roads were to be constructed, and other works carried out, including the erection of three model factories to work up the sugar-cane grown in the smaller islands—Antigua, Barbadoes and St. Kitts—such factories to be built by means of a loan of 750,000*l.*, the interest of which at 3 per

cent. per annum would be guaranteed by the Government for ten years. As to the sugar bounties, he contended that if they could not be abolished this country would be justified in imposing countervailing duties, which, in such circumstances, as he showed by quotations from Cobden, Bright, Ricardo and Joseph Hume, were not against the principle of free trade. But the Government preferred not to adopt such a resource until all other means of remedying the evil had failed. In the discussion which followed the policy of the Government was generally approved, except by Mr. Labouchere, who denounced it, and moved a reduction of the vote; but he found only 40 members to support him, while there were 178 in favour of the proposals of the Government.

The outcome of the debate was regarded as a general endorsement of Mr. Chamberlain's colonial policy, which on this occasion had been carried out without giving offence to rival nations. The West Indian Islanders themselves probably expected a more direct grant of money from the British exchequer, but the remedies proposed were intended rather to develop self-reliance and prudence among the colonists than to make them the objects of charity, and after all the mother country had assumed obligations which might involve the payment of 200,000*l.* to aid the West Indian industries.

It was impossible to allow the session to end without a further discussion of the Eastern policy of the Government, and with this object Lord Kimberley, in the House of Lords, raised the question (Aug. 1) as to what steps were to be taken to safeguard British interests in reference to railways in the provinces of China bordering on the Yang-tsze-Kiang. He explained that great uneasiness prevailed because of reports of menaces addressed against China for making concessions to British subjects, and as to the action of Russia in excluding all foreigners who were not Russians. He also adverted to the rumour that a British company having tried to obtain a concession to make a railway from Kau-lung to Canton, the French Government had remonstrated against the concession on the ground that the province of Kwan-tung lay within their sphere of influence. The contention that that great province should be a happy hunting-ground for concessions to a single Power was one of the most extravagant propositions he ever heard of. Means, fair and unfair, seemed to be being used against us, and in favour of the interests of other Powers, and he hoped that the Government were thoroughly alive to the situation. The Marquess of Salisbury met this indictment of his policy by a speech which greatly impressed the House. He repudiated the idea that the British Government were to undertake the tracing out and construction of lines of railway in China, and to find capitalists for working them. Sir Claude MacDonald had been instructed within the last fortnight to inform the Chinese Government that Great Britain would support them in resisting any act of



of Port Arthur. The great progress of Russian diplomacy in China was due to the fact that we had been behind the age, and, in fact, we had never been adequately represented at Peking since the time of Sir Harry Parkes. Our present representative looked to the Foreign Office for inspiration, which the Foreign Office was not always able to give. We ought to aim at preserving the integrity of the Yang-tsze Valley and the integrity of the hinterland of Hong-Kong, and the great province of Kwangtung. The Belgian railway concession was something very like a slap in the face to England, and he believed it to be a purely Russian scheme. What we ought to do was not to put pressure upon poor, unfortunate China, but to speak plainly and courageously to the other Powers. Sir William Harcourt thought that in dallying between "spheres of interest" and "the open door," the Government were in danger of falling between the proverbial two stools. He himself preferred "the open door" policy, which involved no special occupation of China, but asked for equal facilities and equal treatment for all the nations of the world. He complained that the Government had not dealt fairly and frankly with the House in explaining the real situation and its circumstances. Only on the previous day they had been told things they ought to have known long ago, and which practically amounted to an acknowledgment of Germany's claim to preferential treatment in Shantung. How could that be reconciled with the policy of "the open door"? The fact was that the Government were standing neither upon the one policy nor upon the other—it was impossible to say whether they were pursuing the policy of spheres of interest or that of "the open door." What he wanted to know was, upon which horse they declared to win? He was especially anxious for information about the concession for the line from Peking to Han-kan, for that was in the Yangtsze Valley. He regretted that the First Lord of the Admiralty should have "shaken his mailed fist" at Russia and threatened her with four first-class battleships. He remembered Lord Beaconsfield's famous remark, that "India is not to be defended upon the Indian frontier: it must be defended in London." The present question was to be settled, not by the squabbles of ambassadors at Peking, but by the intervention of the Foreign Offices in London and St. Petersburg. That was the way in which the peace of the world could be best protected, and our interests and commerce best defended. Mr. Balfour, in the absence of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, after briefly commenting on and dismissing Sir Charles Dilke's attack in reference to the affairs in other parts of the world, turned to affairs in the Far East. He owned that this country could not expect always to have those practically exclusive commercial relations with China which she had enjoyed in the past, nor could she possibly prevent the natural and legitimate development of other great commercial and military Powers. But while in China and elsewhere the relative superiority of this

country could not be maintained at its old level, he did expect that the actual volume of our trade would be increased as rapidly in the future as in the past. He reminded the House that Russia had thousands of miles of frontier adjoining the frontier of China, and that whatever consequence that fact entailed must be endured. As to the policy of the Government, he declared it to be the policy of "the open door," and not that of spheres of interest or influence, for nobody in this country desired to see the partition of China. He pointed out that that policy had nothing whatever to do with such matters as railway concessions, where a totally different set of considerations came into play. In conclusion, he spoke with some scorn of the marked difference in tone and spirit between the two halves of Sir William Harcourt's speech—one half advocating a spirited foreign policy and the showing of a bold front to Russia, while the other half was a "peace-at-any-price" section, the object of which was to show that we could really do nothing against so gigantic an opponent as Russia, and ought only to deal with her by mild diplomatic methods. The one half of the speech turned the other half into nonsense; and the two halves could not be made to match or to fit into one another. The matter was shortly afterwards allowed to drop, but not before very serious differences of opinion among the members of the Opposition had been revealed.

The remaining proceedings of the session were purely formal, but the Queen's Speech at the prorogation (Aug. 12) was of more than usual interest. It ran as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"My relations with other nations continue to be friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities that have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to whom my empire is bound by many ties of affection and tradition. The negotiations which have recently been opened give a fair ground for hoping that this deplorable conflict will speedily be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honourable and enduring peace.

"Changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other Powers with the Chinese Empire have induced me to conclude agreements by which the harbour of Wei-hai-wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong-Kong have been leased to me by the Emperor of China. I trust that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and will be favourable to the development of the extensive commerce which is carried on between the people of Great Britain and China.

"In concert with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, I have consented to guarantee a loan to enable the King of Greece to satisfy the stipulations of the recent treaty of peace between himself and the Sultan. The



evacuation of Thessaly has, in pursuance of that treaty, been duly carried into effect.

“ After lengthened negotiations, I have had great satisfaction in concluding with the Government of the French Republic a convention by which the numerous questions of territorial and commercial rights in West Africa, which had been for years in dispute between the two countries, have been finally settled.

“ This convention is subject to ratification by the French Chambers, but, in the meantime, both Governments have instructed their officials to confine their occupation to the places and territories which, under the convention, have been recognised as belonging to their respective countries.

“ Arrangements have been made for the establishment at an early date of a penny postage between the United Kingdom, my Dominion of Canada, my colonies of Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and other parts of my empire.

“ In certain portions of Western India and in a small district of the Punjab the plague, though it has abated during the hot weather, still exists, and a few cases have occurred in other parts of the country. My officers have done all that lies in their power to relieve the victims of the epidemic and to arrest its growth. I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the famine of the preceding year.”

Outside Parliament a few bye-elections had provoked a good deal of local interest; but it would be difficult to deduce from them any positive evidence of public opinion on home or foreign affairs. At Gravesend (July 14), which in many ways might be regarded as a suburban constituency, the Conservatives, although successful in carrying their candidate, Mr. J. H. Dudley Ryder, by a majority of 417 (2,372 to 1,955 votes), showed that their energy or the enthusiasm of their supporters had considerably waned since the general election, when Mr. Palmer had been returned by a majority of 1187 votes. At Reading (July 25), however, the Radicals were more completely successful, having in Mr. G. W. Palmer a candidate of local influence and of great personal importance. The vaccination policy of the Government, as shown in the original form of the bill, doubtless influenced a large body of electors, who were not to be brought back to their allegiance by the concessions subsequently made. The disappointment felt at the report of the Old Age Pensions Committee—the lavish grants to the “ privileged classes ”—more probably aroused the old Radical feelings of the borough than a dislike of Lord Salisbury’s foreign policy. Whatever the causes may have been, Mr. Palmer was returned by 4,600 votes as against 3,906 given to Mr. C. E. Keyser. In 1895 Mr. Murdoch, the Conservative candidate, had been defeated by Mr. Palmer by 4,278 to 3,927 votes ; but, on the other hand, three years previously, at another general election Mr. Palmer had polled 3,900 votes

against 3,700 given to Mr. Murdoch. The Grimsby election (Aug. 2), however, was some slight consolation to the Conservatives for the Reading defeat. Mr. Doughty, who had resigned his seat because of his opinions on Irish Home Rule, stood again as a Liberal Unionist, and was returned by 600 more votes than he had polled in 1895 as a Radical. On that occasion he had defeated Mr. Heneage by 4,347 to 4,166 votes; on the present he had polled 4,940 against 3,189 given to Mr. Wintringham, the Liberal candidate, and 204 given to Mr. Melhuish, who stood as an Independent Conservative, in order to protest against Mr. Doughty's *volte-face*. The electors of the Launceston Division of Cornwall were more steady in their views than those of Great Grimsby, and returned the Radical, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., by 3,951 votes to 2,863 recorded for Sir Frederick Willis—a majority of 1,088, as compared with 658 by which the late member, Mr. T. Owen, had carried the seat at the general election.

From these and other signs it would be difficult to assert positively that the close of the session found Lord Salisbury's Ministry weaker than at the beginning of the year. His foreign policy had been more vehemently attacked by his supporters than by his opponents, and among the latter there were many who admitted that if his achievements had not been brilliant the position of Great Britain in Europe and Asia had not been seriously affected. Russia and Germany had gained more striking advantages in China, France had obtained a securer position in West Africa; but in neither country had our interests been set back. In both we had substantially secured our former possessions, and taken measures to secure our commercial interests. On the other hand, we had gained what was of far greater value than passing diplomatic successes—the cordial goodwill of the United States, and, as was hoped and believed, had laid the basis of a friendly understanding between the two great English-speaking nations. The tie which bound the two nations, hitherto only fitfully acknowledged, was felt to be actually existent, and the cause of personal liberty and popular government assured.

## CHAPTER V.

An Exciting Recess—British Rebuffs in China—New Viceroy of India—Southport Election—The Czar's Peace Proposals—South Wales Coal Strike—Miners' Wages Settlement in Federation Area—Trades Union Congress—The Victory of Omdurman—Cordial Relations with America—Cretan Difficulties—The Fashoda Incident—Official Despatches—Opposition Support Government—Warlike Preparations—The Sirdar's Return—French Withdrawal from Fashoda—Mansion House Speeches—Cretan Settlement—Speeches in the Country, on Foreign Policy, the Far East, Home Rule, Radical and Unionist Domestic Policy—Sir E. Monson's Speech—Sir W. Harcourt's Retirement—National Liberal Federation Meeting at Birmingham—Troubles in the Church of England—Minor Events of the Recess.

An exceptionally quiet and even dull session was followed by a recess crowded with events and utterances of the highest

interest. Hardly within living memory has England passed through a period in which the national consciousness has been so deeply stirred by imperial issues, or has moved so sharply from a phase of irritation and wounded pride to one of something like exultant confidence. Nor can there be any doubt that this striking evolution at home had for its counterpart a change not less considerable in the attitude of foreign countries towards our own. Whereas there had grown up in many quarters an impression that in the last resort England might always, in these days, be reckoned on to give way rather than incur the risk of war, the course of events during the months now under consideration, in relation both to the Upper Nile and to Crete, convinced the world that the British nation was quite as ready as at any former period to face that risk for an adequate cause.

Just as Parliament was dispersing, news came from Peking which was unquestionably of such a kind as to stimulate the sentiment of dissatisfaction that had been freely expressed by influential Unionist newspapers with the working of British diplomacy in China. It was telegraphed on August 10 by the well-informed correspondent of the *Times* that the long contest with regard to the terms of a loan which the Chinese Government had contracted to obtain from the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, for the Niu-Chwang railway extension, had resulted in a decisive rebuff to the claims sustained by Sir Claude Macdonald, her Majesty's representative at Peking. In deference to the continued pressure exerted by M. Pavloff, the Russian envoy, the Tsung-li-Yamên, it was stated, had agreed, contrary to the terms of the already signed contract, that the line in question should not be mortgaged as security for the loan, and that no foreign (*i.e.*, British) control or interference of any description should be permitted, even in case of default. Nor was this all.

Concurrently with the evidence thus afforded of the determination, and, apparently, of the ability of Russia to exercise something more than a reversionary control over the northern provinces of China, it was clearly indicated that, though in a somewhat indirect fashion, she was beginning to put forth an effective influence within that portion of the Celestial Empire which her Majesty's Government were understood to have claimed as absolutely exempt from any other than British intervention. We refer to the great central zone embracing the provinces watered by the river Yang-tsze and its affluents. For some months a project had been on foot for the construction of a trunk line of railway from Peking to Han-kau, the great port and centre of trade on the middle Yang-tsze. Negotiations had been in progress for the prosecution of this undertaking by a syndicate of ostensibly Belgian origin. It had, however, been confidently alleged, and was made matter of complaint by some of those who criticised unfavourably the Chinese policy of her Majesty's Government in the House of

Commons, that this so-called Belgian syndicate was, in fact, largely a French combination, and was financed by a bank under Russian control. Strong feeling was therefore excited by the report that an agreement was contemplated, and had, indeed, been signed, committing the Chinese Government, in the event of any dispute during the construction of the Pekin-Han-kau line, to appoint as arbitrator the minister at Pekin of that country which had the largest financial interest in the undertaking.

The Tsung-li-Yamên, according to the *Times* correspondent, professed amazement at the terms of the contract embodying the agreement just mentioned when they were published, and endeavoured to throw the responsibility on Li-Hung-Chang, who conducted the negotiations and whose Russian sympathies had long been notorious. They recognised that the arbitration provision would give the Russian minister absolute power in all disputes. Sir Claude Macdonald sought to prevent the ratification of the contract, and received assurances from the Tsung-li-Yamên that that step would not be taken until after further conference with him. The Belgian minister, however, obtained the support of the representatives of Russia and France in the pressure which he brought to bear at Pekin to secure the ratification of the contract, and on August 12, the very day on which the British Parliament was prorogued, the imperial decree of ratification was issued at Pekin. There could be no doubt that this event, combined with the modification of the loan contract for the railway extension to Niu-Chwang, at the instance of the Russian minister, appeared to constitute a very considerable rebuff to British diplomacy, calculated, unless steps were taken for its vindication, to lower the prestige of this country in the Far East, and to diminish the likelihood that her Majesty's Government would be able to secure the interests of British commerce and enterprise in that part of the world.

Much irritation was excited by these reflections, and nowhere was it felt more keenly than in Lancashire, the future of whose trade must be very considerably affected by the course of Chinese development. Unluckily for the Government, it happened that an important Lancashire constituency, the Southport division, was vacated just at this moment by the selection of Mr. G. N. Curzon to succeed the Earl of Elgin in the Viceroyalty of India. This appointment, in itself, excited general interest, and for the most part cordial approval. Mr. Curzon, though only in his fortieth year, had won a position in the House of Commons more than equal to that of several politicians of Cabinet rank on both sides. He had also taken pains both by travel and otherwise to acquire special acquaintance with Asiatic questions, on which he had published more than one interesting book. Altogether it was felt that in character, ability, and intellectual equipment generally the new Viceroy had before him a career of great promise. It remained, however, the fact that he had been the official representative of

the Foreign Office in the House of Commons. This emphasised the directness with which, in any case, a bye-election in the latter part of August, 1898, must have been regarded as affording evidence of the set of public opinion on the performances of our Foreign Office in the Far East. The Radical candidate, Sir Henry Naylor-Leyland, made the weakness of the Government policy in respect of China one of his principal grounds of appeal for the support of the electors, and Mr. J. J. Holden, who had previously acted as chairman of the Liberal Unionists of the division, declared in Sir Henry's support largely for the same reason. So far as official statements went, Mr. Holden entirely failed to carry his party with him, and its machinery was used on behalf of the Ministerial candidate, Lord Skelmersdale. Mr. George Wyndham, who was subsequently appointed Under-Secretary for War, made an able and vigorous defence at Southport of Lord Salisbury's policy in China. He claimed that time was upon its side, that it was not a timid policy, but a bolder one than the alternative of conniving at the approximate partition of China into separate spheres of interest; and he maintained that it was also a juster policy both to China and to the legitimate industrial ambitions of other civilising nations. He argued well for a position, no doubt, defensible by argument. But the country was not convinced. And when the polling for the Southport division resulted in the return of Sir Henry Naylor-Leyland by 5,100 votes as against 4,828 for Lord Skelmersdale, the numbers at the general election of 1895 having been 5,163 for Mr. Curzon against 4,399 for Sir H. Naylor-Leyland, it was felt, notwithstanding the considerable part played in the election by local circumstances, that Southport had focussed the expression of a widespread dissatisfaction. No one perhaps was able to say definitely at what points and in what way the action taken by the Government in China ought to have differed from that which they actually pursued. Hardly any one ventured to say that in any one of the individual cases in which British policy appeared to have suffered a reverse it would have been worth while to go to war with Russia, and probably France too, in order to secure success. Yet there was undoubtedly a widely diffused feeling that, having regard to the inherent strength of the British position in the Far East, a firmer and more resolute policy might, and probably would, have secured without war more both of the appearance and the reality of success than had actually been achieved.

In a very short time, however, the attention of the British public was drawn off in other directions. The first event of a striking character was the issue of the Czar's proposal for an international conference to discuss "the most effective means of assuring for all peoples the blessings of real and lasting peace, and, above all things, for fixing a limit to the progressive development of present armaments." The substance of the State



paper containing this proposal and the circumstances under which it was issued are dealt with in another chapter. Here it is enough to say that notwithstanding the fact that the policy of Russia, in the Far East in particular, had appeared of late as in somewhat sharp antagonism to the prestige and interests of Great Britain, there was a very general disposition among Englishmen to credit the Czar with the best possible motives for the remarkable initiative he had taken, and a desire that so far as prudence would allow his Majesty's aims should be furthered by the British Government. At the same time it must be acknowledged that, as weeks and months passed by, there was a diminishing rather than an increasing inclination to be sanguine with regard to any practical issue from the conference suggested by the Czar. And it was also fully recognised that while in regard to military armaments those possessed by this country were so much less than the average maintained by great Powers as virtually to withdraw any discussion of their amount from any international debate on the subject, on the other hand the continuance of the supremacy of the British Navy was a matter of life and death to the empire. These considerations placed very obvious limits upon the effective participation by Great Britain in such a conference as that proposed by the Czar.

Home affairs, with the exception of a somewhat excited controversy, to which reference will be made later in this chapter, on the subject of ritualism in the Church of England, were, as usual, remarkably quiet during the first few weeks of the recess. The most important event in the industrial sphere was the termination, at the beginning of September, of the great dispute in the coal trade of South Wales, which had lasted for more than four months and had involved the idleness during that period of the capital invested in at least 150 collieries, employing more than 100,000 men. Reference has already been made to the public-spirited, but under the circumstances necessarily abortive, attempt made by Sir Edward Fry to act as conciliator on behalf of the Board of Trade. In a report, dated July 28 but not published till August 19, which he addressed to Mr. Ritchie, Sir Edward Fry pointed out that the refusal of the associated employers to hold any intercourse with him "put an end to the possibility of conciliation in the ordinary sense of the word, and left" him "only the duty of attempting to bring about a settlement by influencing the men." That, however, proved a hopeless task. The men were very imperfectly organised—if, indeed, they could be said to be organised at all. Their negotiations with the masters were carried on by a provisional committee, as to whom Sir Edward Fry observed that he found "that they had arrived at no clear notion of the demands on which they proposed to take their stand, and that they were evidently not at one among themselves." Further, the proceedings of a meeting of delegates, as reported in the newspapers, showed "that the majority of the delegates and



presumably of the men whom they represent were out of sympathy with the majority of the Provisional Committee; for they had repudiated all notions of a sliding scale and insisted upon principles less likely to be accepted by the masters than those adopted by the Provisional Committee." Not only was conciliation obviously impossible in such circumstances, but there could be no chance of successful fighting against a well-organised body of masters by workmen in the condition and temper indicated by Sir Edward Fry. Moreover the Welsh miners had no reserve funds to fall back upon, and though they received considerable contributions from colliers and other trade unionists in other parts of the country, it was and remains a mystery how they were able to stand out as long as they did. That they should surrender in the end was inevitable, and the only question was how long the end could be deferred. It came on September 1, when an agreement for the resumption of work was signed by eleven out of fifteen members of the Workmen's Provisional Committee. The terms were the masters'. The old sliding scale agreement was reinstated. An immediate advance of 5 per cent. above the wages in force on March 31 last was to be given, but this would in any case have been earned under the scale. The monthly holiday known as "Mabon's Day" was to be abolished, and no other holiday of like nature to be permitted. The agreement as to the sliding scale was to continue in force—subject to a condition to which we will immediately refer—until January 1, 1903, and might be determined by six months' notice on either side to be given on July 1, 1902, or on any succeeding January 1 or July 1. The men had all through the struggle strenuously claimed that the principle of a certain minimum wage should be attached to the sliding scale. To this the masters resolutely refused to agree. They assented, however, as some acknowledgment of the strength with which the men held to their own point of view, that if at any time after the signing of the new agreement the wages of the miners should sink below a certain point, *viz.*, 12½ per cent. above the standard of 1879, the workmen should not have to wait until the middle of 1902 before giving six months' notice, if they so desired, but should be entitled to give such notice on the first day of any January or July next after the supposed reduction. Practically, of course, this peculiar provision only recognises a right in the men to strike after six months' notice against a wage falling below a particular minimum, and it may be doubted whether the concession of this recognition by the employers served appreciably to mitigate the sense of complete defeat which the issue of the struggle produced among the miners. Still, it is conceivable that under different economic conditions, the tribute, very slight and imperfect though it be, which the Welsh coalowners have paid to the principle of a minimum wage may bear considerable fruit.

The same principle, coupled with that of a maximum wage,

is definitely embodied in the agreement which was arrived at after considerable negotiation, but happily without any suspension of work, at a joint conference of the Coal-Owners and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, an organisation which covers most of the important English coal districts, with the exception of South Wales, Durham and Northumberland. Early in the summer the men asked for an immediate advance of 10 per cent. in wages on the standard. This the masters refused at a conference on July 6, but made the following offer: " (1) That the present rate of wages be increased as from October 1, 1898, by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the standard, and that the wages remain at that rate till January 1, 1899; (2) that for a period of two years from January 1, 1899, the rate of wages shall not be below 30 per cent. above the rate of wages of 1888, nor more than 45 per cent. above the rate of wages of 1888; (3) that from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1901, the rate of wages shall be determined by a conciliation board within the above-named limits; (4) that the conciliation board to be formed shall be on the lines of the conciliation board formed under the Rosebery agreement."

The above offer was submitted to a ballot of the miners, which resulted in a refusal on their part to accept the advance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the standard as adequate. On September 17, the consideration of the subject was resumed at a joint conference between the Coal-Owners' Committee and the representatives of the miners, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The coal-owners on that occasion declared themselves unable to make any advance upon their previous offer, but they proposed as an alternative, if the miners would prefer it, that the question of the amount of increase in wages to be made forthwith should be referred to the decision of a conciliation board to be formed on the lines of that constituted under the Rosebery agreement. The men's representatives asked for time to make a further reference to their constituents, which was granted. The result was that at a final conference held on September 29, the representatives of the miners agreed to the terms above given, as having been offered by the masters on July 6. The masters, however, it should be added, assented to a concession asked for in the interests of the above-ground workers at collieries, which is embodied in the terms following: " Whilst not admitting the principle that surface wages are to be regulated as to advances or reductions by the alterations in the rate of underground wages, it is agreed that (unless under local agreement) the arrangement shall extend also to surface men engaged on the pit bank who manipulate the coal." Altogether the settlement of the wages question in the Federation area was an event of favourable promise for industrial peace.

The Trades Union Congress, which was held at Bristol during the week beginning August 27, had no very distinguishing feature, unless, indeed, the occupation of the chair during

the proceedings by an avowed socialist, Mr. O'Grady, be considered such. In his opening address the president dwelt on what he considered the failure of trades unions to advance such needed reforms as an eight hours day, and argued that the requirements of the working classes could only be secured by organised political action in the direction of collectivism. For such organised action, which was to be independent of all existing political parties, Mr. O'Grady advocated the utilisation of trades-union machinery. He contended that, if every trades unionist subscribed a penny per week, by the end of the present Parliament they would have in hand a sum of nearly 900,000*l.*—sufficient to enable them, if need be, to threaten every seat in the kingdom. The president's proposals were not formally considered by the congress. But it seemed possible that they might receive some discussion at a special meeting of the Trades Union Congress, which it was resolved at Bristol to hold in Manchester in January, 1899, for the consideration of the question of the federation of unions for purposes of common interest. The basis for discussion at the Manchester meeting was to be furnished by the report of a special committee appointed by the congress of 1897, to consider the subject of federation. A statement made at Bristol by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Knight, the well-known secretary of the Boilermakers' Association, cannot be said to have been of an encouraging character. The truth was, he said, that the difficulties were seen to be almost insurmountable by those who knew anything about the subject. A really powerful federation must be composed of individually powerful societies, and it was an essential element in the strength of any society that it should include practically all the members of a particular trade. Now, while the condition just mentioned is fulfilled by the Boilermakers' Association, its position is probably quite exceptional. Another difficulty in the way of federation to which Mr. Knight referred was the great diversity in the financial strength of the various unions. The Trades Union Congress again committed itself to the principle of the nationalisation of the land, and of the "means of production, distribution and exchange." A resolution to that effect, and recommending trades unionists to give their support, moral and financial, to the working class socialist parties, was adopted amid loud cheers by delegates representing 708,000 votes as against delegates representing 410,000, as an amendment to a resolution, advocating only the nationalisation of mineral royalties. Whether this vote represents anything like a corresponding preponderance of serious and genuine collectivist opinion among trades unionists generally is a point upon which considerable doubt is permissible. Certainly the results of the independent labour candidatures at the general election in 1895 were far from indicating any material growth of working class detachment from existing political parties. The Bristol

congress also unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to require from all firms licensed to print and publish the Bible an assurance that they pay trade-union wages for printing and book-binding work. It was explained that this resolution was not aimed at the Queen's printers or the University presses, but a firm in Glasgow was mentioned as paying 200 women from 4s. to 6s. a week for the same class of work that men in London received 23s. a week to do. Other resolutions passed by the congress complained that the spirit of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons was being evaded by Government departments; supported Sir Charles Dilke's bill for the limitation of shop hours; demanded the abolition of all labour for children under the age of fourteen, and of all night labour under the age of eighteen. Only about fifteen delegates dissented from the last specified resolution, notwithstanding that a delegate from Darwen said that a ballot taken by the Textile Trades Union among its members, with reference to a similar resolution passed at the Trades Union Congress of 1897, had resulted in its overwhelming rejection by nearly 80,000 votes to under 4,000. It is interesting to notice that although the Bristol congress had passed a resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in labour disputes, it also passed the following amendment, which appears to be opposed to all compulsion in such cases, except in a limited and indirect form: "That, while favourably disposed towards the principle of arbitration in labour disputes, this congress is not in favour of the forcible dragooning of either party, but would urge upon the Parliamentary Committee the necessity of moving a resolution in the British House of Commons that all contractors be permanently debarred from tendering for any Government work, who, in either their public or private capacity as employers, refuse to submit a labour dispute to arbitration when requested by the Board of Trade."

Even while the "Parliament of Labour" was holding its sittings the long conflict in the Soudan between civilisation under British auspices and fanatic barbarism under those of the Khalifa was brought to a decisive issue. On Friday, September 2, was fought the battle of Omdurman, in which the combined British and Egyptian forces, under the command of the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, gained a complete victory over the host of Dervishes who sustained the cause of the Khalifa. The news of this great event, which is dealt with in detail elsewhere, reached England at the beginning of the following week, and awakened profound and universal satisfaction. The comprehensive foresight with which all the arrangements for the delivery of the decisive blow had been conceived, and the precision with which they were carried out excited applause and admiration not less enthusiastic than those roused by the gallantry of the troops engaged. In the latter connection, while their due meed was rendered to the absolute firmness of the British

infantry and the conspicuous daring of the charge of the 21st Lancers through a large body of the enemy found unexpectedly in most difficult ground, it was felt that an even more signal British triumph was manifested in the magnificent steadiness with which Macdonald's Egyptian Brigade sustained the last and most desperate charge of the Dervishes. That incident of the action, it was recognised, afforded crowning evidence of the completeness of the conversion effected by British training, influence, and example in the *morale* of the Egyptian soldier. But, above all, the destruction of the Khalifa's power at Omdurman brought satisfaction to the British people as constituting the discharge of a debt which, as Lord Rosebery said a few weeks later, had lain very heavily on the national heart since the murder of General Gordon in 1885. This aspect of the event was illustrated in a manner which commended itself entirely to public feeling when on Sunday, September 4, the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted on the walls of the palace at Khartoum, and a military service, in which the Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chaplains all took part, was held in memory of Gordon.

The importance of the victory of Omdurman and the very high qualities, alike administrative and combatant, which it illustrated were fully recognised by foreign public opinion. The most emphatic testimony to the magnitude of the Sirdar's achievement was given by the German Emperor, who, addressing the garrison of Hanover and the troops quartered in the neighbourhood after a camp service held in the Waterloo Platz on Sunday, September 4, said that, standing within sight of the Waterloo Column, they were on historic ground. Reminding his hearers of the comradeship in arms of the British and German soldiers at Waterloo, he observed that the English Army had but a few hours before won in Africa a victory "over a much stronger foe." He then called upon the troops to give three cheers for the Queen of England as chief of her regiment of Dragoons of the Guard. The Emperor also telegraphed to the British Agency in Egypt: "I am sincerely glad to be able to congratulate you on the splendid victory of Omdurman, which at last avenges poor Gordon's death." The very friendly tone of the German Emperor's utterances just mentioned was in harmony with statements published about the same time in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that an important diplomatic agreement had been concluded between the British and German Governments covering several matters of common interest, especially in regard to the spheres within which railways should be constructed by English and German capital respectively in China, and "providing a basis for the adjustment of any differences which may arise in the future between the two Powers in any part of the world on territorial questions." No precise confirmation of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* statement was made during the remainder of the year, but it was generally understood that the two Governments concerned had arrived at some understanding as to the



means of giving effective harmony to their respective interests in all, or, at any rate, some of the spheres in which they come into contact.

The first public man of importance who spoke after the battle of Omdurman was Sir Edward Grey, who addressed a meeting at Darlington on September 8 in support of Mr. Philipps, the Radical candidate at the bye-election for that borough caused by the death of Mr. Arthur Pease. Sir Edward Grey said that the result of the Sirdar's victory was that the Soudan had once again been brought into communication with the civilised world, and for the first time in its history it had a chance of knowing what good government and justice were. Nobody, he said, wished to embarrass the Government in giving it that chance. With respect to the Czar's proposals, he saw no reason to doubt their good faith. Very likely a motive of self-interest lay behind them, but if the Russian Government wanted a long peace to develop its resources, that did not prevent the object it set before Europe from being a desirable one in itself. Sir E. Grey declared that Home Rule was not for the present an issue in practical politics, but declined to admit that it would not again become so. In his opinion, the first sign of having to discuss the Irish question again would be the return from Ireland of a compact body, putting forward not outrageous proposals which would entail separation, but a reasonably thought-out demand which they themselves would accept.

In an address which he delivered at a meeting of his constituents at St. Monan's, East Fife, on September 9, Mr. Asquith touched on the relations of England with the United States. He was one of those who believed, paradoxical as it might seem, that the more points of contact we had with America the fewer would be the points of collision. He was confident it would be found as years rolled by, and as our relations became more and more widespread and intimate in every part of the world, that our enduring interests were identical, that this approximation of heart and sentiment which we had all witnessed with so much gratification during the past few months corresponded to a felt necessity of the enduring interests of both nations. Mr. Asquith alluded in a like tone to that employed by Sir Edward Grey to the Czar's proposals. It was easy, he said, to indulge in cynical comments respecting their origin and the moment chosen for their issue. In his judgment, they were entitled to the favourable and sympathetic consideration of the inhabitants of these islands. Between Russia and ourselves had been divided in the course of events the great task of governing and of civilising peoples and nations. Whether we liked it or not, as he had pointed out recently in the House of Commons, we could not escape the contiguity, the neighbourhood, that the force of events had brought about, which compelled us, with or against our will, to live side by side with Russia in Asia. Then surely, Mr. Asquith urged, it ought not to be beyond the resources of statesman-



ship that two great Powers to whom destiny had assigned such a mission, under such conditions, should be able to arrange with one another, not by formal alliances or by paper treaties, such a good understanding, such common principles of action, as to enable each to discharge to the full its share of the task which had been assigned to it without constant suspicions, rivalries, misunderstandings and quarrels.

On the day before that on which Mr. Asquith had referred in the cordial terms above indicated to the relations between the United States and this country attention had been called to the same subject by a deputation from the Anglo-American League, headed by Mr. Bryce, M.P., who waited on the United States Ambassador to present an address of regret at his approaching departure and of congratulation on his appointment to the office of Secretary of State. The signatories rejoiced at the marked increase in the feeling of friendship between the two countries which had signalised his Excellency's stay amongst us. In the course of his reply Colonel Hay said: "My work has been made very easy by the instructions I have received from home and by the frankness, fairness and courtesy with which I have been constantly met by all the ministers of her Majesty—in fact, by all Englishmen—with whom I have come into contact. The relations between the two countries have never before been so intimate and so agreeable, and on both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear and cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and America is a necessity of civilisation."

Within the same week a critical situation had developed in a quarter in which it had been long recognised that British credit was gravely involved. After the withdrawal of Germany and Austro-Hungary from the European Concert in regard to the affairs of Crete, the remaining great Powers, France, England, Italy and Russia constituted their four admirals a sort of temporary commission for the administration of the island. Those officers proceeded to make a local division of their responsibility, and under that arrangement the important city of Candia fell to the charge of Admiral Noel. As a result of the unhappy series of events during the last two years, there was a predominance of Christians in the rural interior and of Mahomedans in the coast towns. The latter were crowded with refugees of the Mussulman faith who, having fled from their country homes and left all their property behind them, proceeded, when they found themselves in a majority, to appropriate the vacant houses of Christians and to plunder those that were still occupied. To avert the risk of a general fight, the authorities decided to draw a cordon round the towns, keeping the Mahomedans within, and insurgent Christians descending from the mountains to co-operate with their urban comrades, without. The conduct of the police measures thus necessitated of course cost money, and it was determined by the admirals, against the strong protest of

the Sultan, to appropriate some customs duties for that object. This decision led, at Candia, to an outbreak, serious in itself, which has had very important historic results. A small force, consisting of Highland Light Infantry, bluejackets and Marines, was landed from a British gunboat to take possession of the customs house, with a view to installing there officials representing the Executive Committee to which, in agreement with the admirals, a Cretan Assembly had delegated its powers. The British were fiercely attacked by a mob of overwhelming numbers, against which they struggled resolutely for four hours, only at the end of which Edhem Pasha, the Governor of Candia, put the Turkish soldiers at his disposal in motion to arrest the outbreak, in which the British losses were one officer and eleven men killed, and two officers and forty men wounded. Some 800 Christian Cretans were also massacred, the town was set on fire in several places, and the British vice-consul perished in his own burning house.

Lamentable as the above outbreak was there can be no doubt that it accelerated as hardly any other event could have done the final emancipation of Crete from Turkish authority. Her Majesty's Government at once recognised that prompt and thorough-going reparation must be exacted for the murderous violence of which so many British soldiers and sailors had been the victims. They put the matter in the hands of Admiral Noel, at the same time strengthening the naval and military force at his disposal, and he dealt with the situation with a promptitude, nerve and vigour which won universal admiration. An ultimatum from him to Edhem Pasha secured the surrender of the ringleaders in the outbreak, who were subsequently tried by a British court-martial, and several of them publicly hanged. Other measures for the re-establishment of order and security in Candia were exacted, including the disarmament of the Mussulmans. The admirals of the other three Powers acted loyally with Admiral Noel, and a policy of collective coercion was developed and applied, both locally and at the Porte, with such decisive effect that early in November the last Turkish soldier was cleared out of the island.

There can be little doubt that the spectacle of resolute British action in Crete combined with the victory of Omdurman to repair much of the damage which the Government had suffered in popular esteem at home from the supposed weakness of their Chinese policy. The bye-election at Darlington resulted, on September 17, in the return of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Herbert Pike Pease, by a slightly larger majority than that which his father had obtained in 1895. Issues other than imperial indeed played a large part in the contest. Still so far as it went the result indicated that in industrial North-eastern England the Government was holding its own. And already the nation was beginning to be conscious of the imminence of a crisis, in presence of which the ministers of the Crown ought

to be assured of the support of a united people. It had become known that white men were in occupation of Fashoda, and that they had fired on a steamer of the Khalifa's which had been sent up the Nile a few days before the battle of Omdurman. Though other conjectures as to the nationality of the force in question were made, it was generally assumed that the white men were the officers of Major Marchand's expedition from the French Congo. All doubt upon the subject was set at rest when the Sirdar, who had promptly gone up the Nile with a flotilla of gunboats and a considerable military force, returned to Khartoum. All the intelligence publicly communicated was that he had established garrisons at Fashoda and on the Sobat River, but on September 26 the British public became aware, through a despatch from the war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the correctness of which was admitted at the Foreign Office, that the Sirdar had found Major Marchand at Fashoda, had informed him that the territory was Egyptian and invited him to retire from it; that Major Marchand had refused to move without authority from his Government; and that thereupon, without fighting, the British and Egyptian flags had been hoisted and a Soudanese garrison established under Major Jackson, the question of possession being left to be settled between London and Paris.

It was obvious that the two nations were face to face in a situation of great gravity. A fortnight later, on October 10, her Majesty's Government took the country into their confidence by publishing in a parliamentary paper the series of despatches which had passed between London and Paris on the subject of Fashoda. From these it appeared that, so far back as December 10, 1897, Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador in Paris, had been authorised to state to M. Hanotaux, the then Foreign Minister of the Republic, in connection with certain negotiations as to the proposed recognition of the French claim to the northern and eastern shores of Lake Tchad, that her Majesty's Government "must not be understood to admit that any other Power than Great Britain has any claim to occupy any part of the valley of the Nile." And the British Ambassador was further instructed to inform M. Hanotaux that the Queen's present advisers "entirely adhered to the language employed by their predecessors" early in 1895, when, on their behalf, Sir Edward Grey made his well-known declaration in the House of Commons that a French advance into the Nile Valley would be viewed in this country as "an unfriendly act." The line thus marked out Lord Salisbury, as the despatches showed, consistently and firmly maintained, when by the victorious advance of the Anglo-Egyptian force on Khartoum the question of a disputed control of the Nile above that city took a practical form.

After the occupation of Khartoum M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, congratulated Sir E. Monson, but added that he had just received news, dated some time before, from which

it was to be expected that the flotilla would come upon Major Marchand, and he hoped that no steps would be taken which might lead to local conflict. Major Marchand had received instructions, M. Delcassé said, to be most careful to abstain from all action which might cause local difficulties, and he had been enjoined to consider himself as an "emissary of civilisation," without any authority whatever to decide upon questions of right, which must properly form the subject of discussion between her Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic. M. Delcassé repeated his desire that all causes of difference between the two Governments should be amicably settled, and again expressed the conviction that this result could be achieved by means of frank discussion.

On September 9 Lord Salisbury telegraphed that should M. Delcassé allude to the matter again, Sir E. Monson should point out to him that, by the military events of last week, all the territories which were subject to the Khalifa passed by right of conquest to the British and Egyptian Governments. Her Majesty's Government did not consider that this right was open to discussion, but they would be prepared to deal in the manner suggested by his Excellency with any territorial controversies now existing in regard to those regions which were not affected by this assertion.

In reply to the position thus definitely adopted by England, M. Delcassé did not take any clear or consistent line. On the one hand, he recalled that M. Hanotaux, when Foreign Minister, had protested against the exclusive claims of British influence in the Upper Nile region. On the other hand, he maintained more than once that, as a matter of fact, there was no "Marchand Mission," Major Marchand being only a subordinate of, and taking his orders from, M. Liotard, who in 1892 and 1893 was made Commissioner of the Upper Ubanghi, "with instructions to secure French interests in the north-east." That being so, he contended that the presence of Major Marchand and his followers at Fashoda could not be regarded as an "unfriendly act" in the sense intended by Sir E. Grey. But when it was pointed out to him by Sir E. Monson that the dates given by himself showed that M. Marchand had been sent on his errand a long time after Sir E. Grey's intimation, M. Delcassé tried the argument that the Soudan having been lost to Egypt, France "in advancing towards the Nile, was only imitating England, who, on her side, was undertaking the conquest of the Equatorial Province." Sir Edmund Monson, who conducted the conversation in Paris with great vigour and address, avoided any language of menace, but conveyed to the French Foreign Minister in the clearest manner the "fixed determination of her Majesty's Government to vindicate claims of the absolute justice of which they hold that there can be no question," and consequently the impossibility of their consenting to any compromise on the subject of Fashoda. The con-

versation just referred to took place on September 18. On the 26th, Sir E. Monson, under Lord Salisbury's instructions, read to M. Delcassé telegrams received by the British Government from the Sirdar, reporting his proceedings on the Upper Nile. Among other things he mentioned that M. Marchand had stated to him that he "had received precise orders for the occupation of the country and the hoisting of the French flag over the Government buildings at Fashoda," and that "without the orders of his Government, which, however, he expected would not be delayed, it was impossible for him to retire from the place." This statement, it will be observed, is hardly altogether in harmony with M. Delcassé's suggestion to Sir E. Monson of the non-responsibility of the French Government for M. Marchand's presence at Fashoda. Sir H. Kitchener reported that he had protested in the most emphatic terms against any occupation of any part of the Nile Valley by France, and that he had hoisted the Egyptian flag at a spot "commanding the only road leading into the interior from the French position," and had informed Major Marchand that the transport of war material on the Nile was absolutely prohibited. Sir H. Kitchener also observed: "M. Marchand is in want of ammunition and supplies, and any that may be sent to him must take months to arrive at their destination. He is cut off from the interior, and is quite inadequately provided with water transport. Moreover, he has no following in the country, and nothing could have saved his expedition from being annihilated by the Dervishes if we had been a fortnight later in crushing the Khalifa."

Having heard the above reports, and been informed that her Majesty's Government entirely approved Sir H. Kitchener's proceedings and language, M. Delcassé consulted his colleagues, but then, instead of announcing their decision, said that they desired to have Major Marchand's report before them. To that end he asked that a telegram might be sent (*en clair* if necessary) by the French Agent at Cairo to Khartoum, to be forwarded to Fashoda. "Thereupon," telegraphed Sir E. Monson to Lord Salisbury, "I told M. Delcassé, in reply, that I must conclude from the language which he had held that the French Government had decided that they would not recall M. Marchand before receiving his report, and I asked if I was right in this conclusion. . . . After considering his reply for some few minutes, his Excellency said that he himself was ready to discuss the question in the most conciliatory spirit, but I must not ask him for the impossible."

Lord Salisbury replied by telegraph, on September 28, that the British Government could not decline to assist in forwarding a message to "a French explorer who is on the Upper Nile in a difficult position," but that they could not be responsible for any consequences to the safety or health of that explorer which might be entailed by the delay in his quitting his present position. And on October 3, when stating to Sir E. Monson that



the French message, of which he had not desired to know the purport, had been duly transmitted to Khartoum and would be sent on, Lord Salisbury, in order to avoid misunderstanding, instructed the ambassador to inform M. Delcassé that this act did not indicate the slightest modification in the views of the British Government. "You should add," said Lord Salisbury, "that, whether in times of Egyptian or Dervish dominion, the region in which M. Marchand was found has never been without an owner, and that, in the view of her Majesty's Government, his expedition into it with an escort of 100 Senegalese troops has no political effect, nor can any political significance be attached to it."

In an appendix to the series of despatches above summarised, papers were given, showing, among other things, that when in 1894 the French Government raised a difficulty in the way of an agreement by which the British Government desired to lease the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province to the Congo Free State, one of their grounds of objection was that the proposed arrangement did not adequately recognise the latent rights of Egypt. The position embodied in that contention, as will be observed, was precisely the reverse of that conveyed by M. Delcassé in one of the conversations already referred to, and at a later date elaborately enforced on the part of France, that Fashoda with all the territory dependent on it was abandoned and derelict, and open therefore to occupation by any European nation. The appendix also showed that in 1894 Lord Kimberley, then Foreign Secretary, acknowledged the reserved rights of Turkey and Egypt, said that a declaration made at the time of the signing of the agreement between Great Britain and the Congo State was considered by the British Government "tantamount to an assurance that the claims in question would not be disregarded whenever Turkey and Egypt might be in a position to assert them," and offered to consider whether any more explicit form of recognition could be placed on record.

The publication of the Fashoda papers while the question at issue was still pending, was an unusual proceeding, but from a British point of view entirely justified itself. It brought out as nothing else could have done the readiness of the country to support the Government in going all lengths to prevent the installation of a rival and probably hostile influence to that of Great Britain on the Upper Nile. Newspapers of all shades of party politics vied with one another in the cordiality with which they expressed approval of the firm and direct course which the despatches showed that the Government were pursuing. That was all to the good, but still more important was the demonstration of feeling on the part of the Opposition in support of the Government, which was led by Lord Rosebery. It was at a dinner of the Surrey Agricultural Association that his lordship, after touching on the points naturally referred to at such a gathering, said that the assurance which was recognised on all hands as Lord Rosebery said that being

engaged to speak that night, he felt obliged to say a few words on the Fashoda question, as being "personally and Ministerially responsible" for Sir E. Grey's declaration on the subject in 1895, and as "feeling no disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration." Two or three considerations, he went on to say, made the present a question of supreme gravity. First, after warning by the British Government that a certain act would be considered an unfriendly act, it had, despite the greatest geographical and other difficulties, been deliberately committed. The word "unfriendly" was among diplomatists of exceptional weight and gravity. Again, in this matter the policy of the British Government was backed up by the united strength of the nation; it was the policy of the last Government adopted and sustained by the present. It was the policy of the nation, and no Government which attempted to recede from or palter with it would last a week. He was sure the present Government would stand their ground, and if they kept to what they had expressed, the nation would make any sacrifice and go any length to sustain their action. There was also a point of great gravity on the other side of the channel, the question of the honour of the French flag. There was no wish here to pay any disrespect to it. But, after all, the flag was "a portable affair." It could be "carried in a small compass by responsible people," and he had some hopes "that in this case the flag is not necessarily the flag of France, but the individual flag of an individual explorer." And the case had also reassuring aspects. To begin with, M. Delcassé had received the representations of the Government, if not in a favourable, at least in a conciliatory spirit. He had more than once expressly denied that there was such a thing as a Marchand Mission, thereby taking away from the mission its official character, and so reducing the seriousness of the hoisting of the flag, and he had also indirectly denied Major Marchand's official character by describing him as "an emissary of civilisation." It was true that both Major Marchand himself and his immediate superior, M. Liotard, had stated that Major Marchand was instructed to occupy Fashoda and hoist the French flag there, but he was content to take the authority of the Foreign Minister against those subordinate authorities. Besides, the claims of Egypt to these temporarily derelict territories could not be urged with more force than they had been by the French Foreign Minister and by M. Hanotaux when he (Lord Rosebery) was in office. Lastly, there was a consideration of some, though perhaps slight, weight, that Major Marchand's own position was a practically untenable one. These considerations enabled him to hope for a pacific settlement of the incident, but it must be understood that there could be no compromise of the rights of Egypt.

The concluding passage of Lord Rosebery's speech is of sufficient importance to be given *verbatim*, possessing as it does a bearing even wider and more permanent than that of the

then existing difficulty with France. "There is," said Lord Rosebery, "a further consideration which applies not merely to this question but to others that preceded it, which it is worth while to bear in mind. Great Britain has been treated rather too much as what the French call a negligible quantity in recent periods. There has been a disposition in the last two or three years to encroach and impinge on the rights of England in various parts of the world in a way which is not gratifying to Englishmen, and which I do not think is calculated to promote those cordial relations with other Powers which it must be the wish of a great commercial empire like ours to cultivate. The present Government has shown no want of conciliation; some may think that they have gone too far in the path of conciliation in various parts of the world; but it is no part of my province to discuss that question to-night. It is outside the limits I have set myself. But for my purpose all I wish to say is that Great Britain has been conciliatory, and that her conciliatory disposition has been widely misunderstood. If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, or that her resources are weakened, or her population less determined than ever it was to maintain the rights and the honour of its flag, they make a mistake which can only end in a disastrous conflagration. The strength of Ministries in this country with regard to foreign affairs does not lie in the votes they can command in either House of Parliament; it lies in the intrepid spirit of a united people. If they are not the channels and the mouthpiece of that spirit they will cease to exist and be succeeded by ministers who are. That continuity of policy is the only certainty, perhaps, that exists with regard to British politics to let other nations remember—I doubt not that they are as anxious for cordial relations with us as we are for cordial relations with them—that cordiality as between nations can only rest on mutual respect—respect for each other's rights, for each other's territories, for each other's flag. If that respect be not cultivated on both sides—and I am bound to say that Africa and even Asia have furnished of late some strange object lessons with regard to international law and international practice—if that mutual respect be not cultivated we shall relapse ultimately into a sort of barbarous condition, but, at any rate, we shall relapse into a state of things most perilous for the peace and welfare of humanity at large." There can be no doubt that this powerful and impressive deliverance of Lord Rosebery's, while it afforded support of signal value to the Government and to the country at a moment of national crisis, has marked an important stage in the evolution of English political parties. Very widely, indeed, it was felt that the voice which rang through England from the chair of the Agricultural Association's dinner at Epsom was the voice of a governing man, who could not possibly stand out long from the full power and responsibilities of political

leadership. On the day following that on which Lord Rosebery spoke in Surrey (Oct. 12), Mr. Asquith, addressing his constituents in Fife, delivered himself in clear and effective fashion in support of the national position in face of France. He spoke as a member of Lord Rosebery's Government, and therefore jointly responsible for what was said and done in the earlier stages of the question, but also as one who valued cordial relations with France and who would regard a quarrel between the two great Western Powers as one of the gravest possible calamities to civilisation. They had all read the declaration about Fashoda made by the British Ambassador, and he thought that those declarations had been practically unanimously endorsed by the people of this country. He thought, too, that it was wise to publish the correspondence, and a useful precedent for the future. But grave though the situation was, it was difficult to see in it the materials for a real dispute. There could be no serious controversy between the French and British Governments about the international *status* of that part of the Upper Nile held by Egypt before the rise of the Mahdi's power, and that would include Fashoda. For though beyond those limits French statesmen had not recognised the precise limits of the British "sphere of influence," yet they had strenuously contended that within them the rights of the Khedive, though his agents had been compelled to withdraw, had never lapsed. He would not criticise the contention that the Sultan had claims over those territories, for no one could contend that either Sir H. Kitchener or Captain Marchand was acting under the Sultan's mandate. But the point was that it had never been suggested that these countries were derelict land. He would only add that on either side of the channel he was no true citizen of his own country who would raise those false points of honour which were the deadliest danger to the peace of the world.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, who had just been appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, in addressing his constituents on October 14, drew attention to Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Asquith's speeches as proving that Lord Salisbury, in his Fashoda despatches, had spoken with the united voice of every section of politicians throughout the country. Evidence of a very different character, but pointing not less emphatically in the same direction, was afforded in the same week by the utterances of influential members of the Congregational Union. At the autumnal meeting of that body held at Halifax the Rev. Dr. Goodrich (Manchester) said they had all read Lord Rosebery's speech, a speech with which he heartily agreed. For depend upon it, this action of France was unfriendly and defiant, and France, grasping at Fashoda, must retire or retreat. The Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers said it was idle to suppose that England could accept the situation to which France would assign us, if she were able, by simply sending a daring adventurer across a

continent where she had no possessions to annex a great territory to France. The significance of these utterances was emphasised by the fact that they were parts of the speeches of the mover and seconder of a resolution expressing satisfaction at the Czar's peace manifesto.

During the three weeks that were yet to follow before the issue was finally determined there was a succession of speeches from public men of varying degrees of importance, almost all of whom contributed in a loyal and hearty fashion to the reinforcement of the national diplomacy. They included, taking them in the order of their delivery, among prominent Liberals, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Crewe, Mr. Bryce, Lord Rosebery (a second time), Sir William Harcourt, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Spencer, and Sir Henry Fowler. Two or three of these speakers, such as Lord Tweedmouth and Lord Crewe, took occasion, as also did Sir Charles Dilke, to indicate that Lord Salisbury by his foreign policy in other matters had failed to earn the confidence of the country in his firmness, and that some anxiety might be felt on that head even with regard to the occupation of Fashoda, or, at any rate, as to the negotiations which must follow the settlement of that question for the delimitation of spheres of influence in the heart of Africa. But hardly a single politician of any note raised his voice in unfavourable criticism of the position taken by her Majesty's Government in the published despatches. In his speech at the opening of the University College buildings at Aberystwith (on October 26) Sir W. Harcourt said he would not have alluded to general public affairs but for the somewhat anxious circumstances in which they stood at present.

"It has always," he proceeded, "been the great and patriotic tradition of this country for men of all parties, independent of political differences, in the presence of national difficulties and dangers, to give to the Government of the Queen their support in the maintenance of the rights of the empire. At a moment such as the present, under a difficulty, especially with reference to the condition of the French Government to-day, I believe, altogether unexampled, such a duty is more than ever, in my opinion, urgent. I do not think I can add with advantage any argument or any statement to those which have been already made. The issues, the great issues, are now in the hands of responsible and capable men, to whom the fortunes of this country are entrusted. The responsibility is a heavy one, and, in my opinion, we should all abstain from language of vulgar swagger, or of provocation, or of menace, which might embarrass their conduct or precipitate their action. They will, I hope and I believe, be guided by the sincere desire, while firmly maintaining the national interests, to seek a peaceful and honourable conclusion of the difficulties with which they have to deal; and, if they do so, I am sure they will receive the sympathy and support of this nation."



Lord Rosebery, on October 22, at Perth, had used the striking phrase, "The Nile is Egypt, and Egypt is the Nile"; and Sir Edward Grey, in an address to the Huddersfield Junior Liberal Association on the 27th, took up that saying of his former chief's, and enforced with great earnestness and ability the obligation resting upon England as the "trustee" of Egypt. "These," he said, "are the three salient points of this question—the rights of Egypt, the necessity of Egypt, and our obligations—and these three points make it imperative for the Government to take the position they occupy and make it impossible for them to recede from it."

Even the peace party, as represented by the International Arbitration League and the British and Foreign Arbitration Association, was seriously divided; for while the council of the former passed a resolution urging arbitration upon both the Governments as to the matters in dispute, if they were unable to adjust their differences by peaceful negotiation, it was resolved at a meeting of the council of the latter that M. Marchand's entry into the Nile Valley "was a trespass upon, and infringement of, the territorial rights of a friendly and neighbouring State, and cannot therefore be the subject of arbitration" (though the delimitation of territory at the head-waters of the Bahr-el-Ghazal River might be), and that such trespass calls for compensation from France to Great Britain and Egypt, or to one of them. Rarely, in fact, if ever, has a war waged by this country been deemed by the national conscience so "just and necessary" as would have been a war with France if the evacuation of Fashoda had been refused. Members of the Ministry who spoke during this anxious period laid stress, with reference to the bitter language of a number of French journals, on the entire absence, alike on the part of the Government and of the British people, of any desire to humiliate France. This was made clear by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who at the same time adopted a very determined tone, in a speech which he delivered on October 19, in connection with a conference of Conservative Associations at Tynemouth. "The Government," he said, "did not wish to humiliate France, or to do or say anything which we would not wish them to do to us." But they wished to be treated fairly. "I hope and trust and believe," said Sir M. Hicks-Beach, "that this question is capable of a friendly and an amicable solution, but this country has put its foot down. If, unhappily, another view should be taken elsewhere, we, the ministers of the Queen, know what our duty demands. It would be a great calamity—I do not underrate it—that, after a peace of more than eighty years, during which I had hoped that unfriendly feeling had practically disappeared between two neighbouring nations, those friendly relations should be disturbed, and we should be launched into a great war. But there are greater evils than war. We believe that we have in this matter the

country at our back, and we shall not shrink from anything that may come, knowing that we are supported by a united people."

In the last week of October the public anxiety for information as to the chances of the issue of the controversy was fed, but not satisfied, by the appearance of a Yellow Book in Paris, immediately followed by a second White Paper in London. The former publication, besides presenting the French version, which did not differ in any material feature from the English one, of the conversations between Sir Edmund Monson and M. Delcassé, contained reports by the French Ambassador in London, Baron de Courcel, of two long conversations which he had held with Lord Salisbury. They were not sought by the British Foreign Minister, who intimated on the first occasion, October 5, that he would prefer that the question should be dealt with in Paris, but he courteously listened, and occasionally replied, to the protracted and ingenious, if not always connected, remarks of the French Ambassador. This course was not free from inconveniences, for, as appeared from the accounts given in the Yellow Book and second Fashoda White Paper by Baron de Courcel to M. Delcassé and by Lord Salisbury to Sir E. Monson respectively, the two diplomatists separated, after a long interview, on October 12, with distinctly divergent views as to what had passed. It had for some time been apparent that the French Government were prepared to withdraw Major Marchand from Fashoda, if their doing so could in any way be made, or made to appear, part of some general African transaction between the two Governments. But the British position was from the first, as explained by Sir E. Monson to M. Delcassé, that having regard to the clear and emphatic warning administered by Lord Rosebery's Government against any French intrusion into the Nile Valley, the matter could not possibly be made the subject of a bargain or compromise. Yet in Baron de Courcel's report of his conversation with Lord Salisbury on October 12 the British Minister is represented as "urging" the French Ambassador "strongly to formulate proposals," if his instructions authorised him to do so, as to the limits of the territorial authority of France and Egypt, and to have said that he would reflect, but would have to consult his colleagues, on the wish Baron de Courcel had expressed "to see access to the Nile by the Bahr-el-Ghazal reserved to France," as if he had consented to connect negotiations on these subjects with that of the evacuation of Fashoda. In the second Fashoda White Paper, however, which fortunately appeared in London on the day following that of the publication of the Yellow Book in Paris, Lord Salisbury made it quite clear that he had not in any respect shifted his ground in regard to the necessity for the withdrawal of Major Marchand and his followers before negotiations could proceed on any other subject. In a despatch to Sir E. Monson, describing his conversation with the French Ambassador

on October 12, Lord Salisbury related how he had insisted that the Anglo-Egyptian victory had entirely re-established Egypt's title (even supposing it to have been diminished) to the whole of the Mahdi's territory, and that this could not be affected by such an expedition as M. Marchand's. "I then," Lord Salisbury said, "called M. de Courcel's attention to the fact that M. Marchand was in an impossible position, because I had good reason to believe that he himself admitted that he could not return westward, and that his own Government forbade him to make use of the Nile, which was the only existing mode of escape. His Excellency traversed this assertion, and said that M. Marchand could perfectly retreat by the west if we would allow him to do so. I replied that we offered no sort of impediment to his doing so."

The ambassador having suggested that he would require food and munitions of war, Lord Salisbury replied that the British Government would provide both. "But on two conditions—first, that he would engage only to use such munitions of war for his own protection against the indigenous tribes; and, secondly, that he would retire to that which we admitted to be French territory—namely, the region lying beyond the watershed which separates the Ubanghi from the affluents of the Nile." The French Government might sufficiently guard themselves by accepting such an arrangement without prejudice.

"To this suggestion, however, his Excellency did not assent. He passed from it suddenly, and stated that the object of the French Government was to have an outlet to the Nile for their Ubanghi province, and he asked for such a territorial delimitation as would place France upon the navigable portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, so that no frontier could intervene between her commerce and the Nile. He stated that posts had been for a considerable time established by France in the upper portions of the province, and that they had every right to them which could arise from long and undisputed occupation."

Lord Salisbury said this he was not in a position to discuss. Any proposals affecting a general delimitation were of too grave a character to be disposed of except by the submission of definite proposals to the Cabinet, which should be in a written form.

Lord Salisbury added: "The extreme indefiniteness of his language, and the rhetorical character he gave to it by the great earnestness with which he addressed himself to the subject, made it impossible for me to express or to form any definite opinion upon the various propositions which he seemed to desire to convey. . . . I informed him that it was no part of my duty to discuss these (the French) claims now, but in abstaining from doing so, I must not be understood to be in any degree admitting their validity."

While the publication of the despatches just referred to illustrated the continued strain in the relations between the two Governments, the public mind was further excited by reports

of extensive warlike preparations. A powerful reserve British squadron was formed in the Channel, and other naval preparations of various kinds were understood to be in progress, both at the home ports and at British stations abroad, with a view to the possible sudden outbreak of hostilities. The Admiralty were said to have ordered that no repairs to ships at home were to be undertaken which would occupy more than twenty-four hours. Considerable surprise was caused by the announcement on October 28, that Major Marchand, an emissary from whom, Captain Baratier, had reached Paris not quite a week earlier, had left Fashoda on October 23, and arrived at Khartoum on his way to Cairo. Captain Baratier, after more than one interview with the French Foreign Minister, left Paris on October 29 to meet Major Marchand at Cairo. It was semi-officially stated in Paris that Major Marchand had left his post on his own responsibility, leaving his subordinate, Captain Germain, in command. His action therefore did not involve his Government. But of course it was obvious that neither he nor Captain Baratier could return to Fashoda, except with the permission of the English and Egyptian authorities at Cairo.

Meanwhile British national feeling was deeply stirred by the arrival of the victor of Omdurman. He had been greeted at Khartoum on his return from Fashoda by a telegram announcing the Queen's intention to confer a peerage upon him, and explaining with special graciousness that the communication would have been made earlier had not duty taken Sir Herbert Kitchener temporarily beyond the reach of the telegraph. The title which he took was that of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall, in the county of Suffolk. The Sirdar arrived at Dover on Thursday, October 27. He was received with immense enthusiasm both there and at Victoria Station, and having reported himself at the War Office, he paid a visit to the Prime Minister at Hatfield, and on the following Sunday night proceeded on a visit to Balmoral, whither he had been summoned by her Majesty. Thereon ensued a succession of entertainments, official banquets, civic ceremonies, and popular demonstrations in honour of Lord Kitchener and also of those who had served under him in the Soudan. Concurrently with the earliest of these festal proceedings, there went forward quietly but vigorously the grave work of bringing the first fighting line of the empire into as perfect a state of preparation as possible. On November 3 the honorary freedom of the Fishmongers' Company was conferred on the Sirdar. On the same day, Mr. Goschen, who was to have been the principal guest at the Master Cutlers' feast at Sheffield, sent a message that it was absolutely impossible for him to leave his post at the head of the Admiralty. Sheffield, he significantly added, would appreciate this in the present state of affairs.

But the end of the long crisis was at hand. On the following day (Nov. 4) Lord Kitchener went to the Guildhall, where 3,000 guests had assembled to see the freedom of the city conferred upon

him, and it was with singular dramatic propriety that at the banquet given in the Sirdar's honour by the Lord Mayor, the Prime Minister was able to announce that the French expedition into the Nile Valley was about to be withdrawn. From the outset of his triumphal progress at home, Lord Kitchener had set himself to secure that full recognition should be given to the services of all who had worked with and under him. In returning thanks for the sword of honour and the freedom of the city bestowed upon him at the Guildhall, Lord Kitchener said that his two and a half years' campaign had been a success because every one had done his best, but the master mind had been Lord Cromer, and he had also received valuable assistance from General Knollys and Sir F. Grenfell. This striking tribute from the Sirdar to Lord Cromer aroused all the more popular sympathy in view of the melancholy bereavement which the distinguished diplomatist and administrator had recently suffered in the loss of his wife. At the Lord Mayor's dinner to Lord Kitchener in the evening of the same day, the one foreign diplomatist present among the large and brilliant company was Mr. White, the United States *Chargé d'Affaires*, a not altogether insignificant circumstance. The health of the Navy and the Army, a toast which that night had special reference to the Soudan Campaign, was proposed by Lord Rosebery. In drinking it, he said they thought not only of Lord Kitchener and his most trusted lieutenants, but of all who had done their work—soldiers, blue-jackets, platelayers on the line, stokers on the Nile, all received their tribute and the gratitude of their country for having done their duty. The toast went farther—they could not forget the Egyptians and Soudanese, though he knew they were not the Queen's forces, and he would not say anything in the presence of the Foreign Secretary that might raise controversy. One name could not be brought within the compass of the toast, which they must all remember that day—the name of Lord Cromer. What he had done for Egypt only Egyptian Ministers and Egyptian officials could know, and in this hour of dark shadow on his life, they ought not to drink this toast without remembering that he was largely instrumental in the success of the campaign.

Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon responded for the Navy, which he said was ready for any emergencies, and had, he thought, the confidence of the nation, which for the first time in his memory was face to face with the possibilities of war without suffering from a war scare.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, in responding for the Army, said that of the relations of the War Office with Lord Kitchener he would only say that they had done what they could to facilitate his task, and that as he had borne the burden of the early stages of the campaign, they had left it to him, and to him alone, to carry it to a conclusion.

The Marquess of Salisbury, in proposing the health of the



Sirdar, said that the note of this campaign had been that the Sirdar not only won the battles which he was set to fight, but furnished himself with the instruments with which they were won. In the debates during that terrible campaign of 1884-5 a distinguished member of the Liberal Government observed that the Egyptian troops were splendid soldiers if only they would not run away; they had not that courage which could only be obtained by freedom and by united military training. "That defect had been supplied them, and the Egyptian Army, as it has issued from the hands of Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Francis Grenfell, and the Sirdar, is a magnificent specimen of the creative power of the English leader." Lord Cromer—one of the finest administrators the British race had ever produced—was in the habit of saying that if Lord Kitchener were not one of the first generals of the world he would be one of the first Chancellors of the Exchequer. He believed the Sirdar was the only general who had ever fought a campaign for 300,000*l.* less than he had undertaken to do it. The Sirdar was also a splendid diplomatist; it must have needed no small talents to carry out successfully that delicate mission up the Nile which brought him into the presence of Major Marchand, so that the intercourse of that time had ended in apparently the deepest affection on both sides, certainly in the most unrestricted and unstinted compliments.

Then followed the announcement for which the country had been so anxiously waiting, introduced, with great oratorical art, almost incidentally. "The Sirdar," said Lord Salisbury, "recently expressed the hope that the difficulties which might have arisen from the presence of Major Marchand would not transcend the powers of diplomacy to adjust. I am glad to say that, up to a certain point, he has proved a true prophet. I received from the French Ambassador this afternoon the information that the French Government had come to the conclusion that the occupation of Fashoda was of no sort of value to the French Republic, and they thought that, under those circumstances, to persist in an occupation which only cost them money and did them harm, merely because some people—some bad advisers—thought it might be disagreeable to an unwelcome neighbour, would not show the wisdom with which, I think, the French Republic has been uniformly guided, and they have done what I believe many other Governments would have done in the same position—they have resolved that the occupation must cease. . . . I do not wish to be misunderstood as saying that all causes of controversy are removed by this between the French Government and ourselves. It is probably not so, and I dare say that we shall have many discussions in the future; but the cause of controversy of a singularly acute and somewhat dangerous character has been removed, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves."

In reply, Lord Kitchener said he was aware that the honours he had received were accorded to him, not in his individual

character, but as representing the Anglo-Egyptian Army. "Any general," said the Sirdar, "who failed to lead such men as I had the honour to command to victory would have been incapable indeed. For it was not only, nor even principally, on the day of battle that the great qualities of these troops were displayed. The cheerful endurance and soldier-like spirit with which they bore the long delay during the Soudan summer between the battle of Atbara and the advance on Omdurman was as high a test of discipline and efficiency as the endurance exhibited in the long marches, or the courage shown at the trenches at Atbara or on the plains at Omdurman. A man may be proud, indeed, whose fortune has placed him in command of troops capable of deeds like these." When he said this he spoke not only of the British, but of the Egyptian Army. It had been contended that the material from which the Egyptian Army was recruited could never be made into good soldiers, but the British officers in the Egyptian Army never held that view, and their confidence in their men had not been disappointed; when they were allowed to take the offensive instead of the defensive they soon inspired the Dervishes with respect for their fighting qualities. The Egyptian soldiers, too, had done an immense amount of hard work constructing the railway, and in all kinds of fatigue duty. Had it not been for their services the British troops could not have reached Omdurman without far greater suffering and loss of life. "But it was not only in these pioneer duties," continued Lord Kitchener, "that they showed their power. When they met the enemy they showed courage, discipline and steadiness. At Firket and at Abu Hamed, alongside the Soudanese troops, they turned the Dervishes out of their position. At Atbara they were not behind their British comrades, and at Omdurman, when Macdonald's Brigade repulsed the fierce and determined attacks that were brought against them, I think I am right in stating the thought that was in the mind of every British soldier or officer was, 'We could not have done it better, we might have done it as well.' And how was this result accomplished? By good training, good discipline, and mutual confidence between officers and men. These principles were laid down when the Army was formed and organised by Sir E. Wood and Sir F. Grenfell, and I have only, with the assistance of the very best body of officers that the British Army could produce—I have only carried out their views and tried to follow in their footsteps." He would like to allude to one other point. During the last two and a half years they had spent 2,500,000*l.* as a military special grant (including the grant recently made for the extension of the railway from the Atbara to Khartoum). "Well, my lords and gentlemen," said the Sirdar, "against this large expenditure we have some assets to show; we have, or shall have, 760 miles of railway, properly equipped with engines, rolling stock, and a track with bridges in good order. Well, for this running concern, I do not think that 3,000*l.* a mile will '

considered too high a price. This gives us 2,250,000*l.* out of the money granted, and for the other 250,000*l.* we have 2,000 miles of telegraph line, six new and superior gunboats, besides barges, sailing craft, and—the Soudan. . . . We have freed the vast territories of the Soudan from the most cruel tyranny the world has ever known, and we have hoisted the Egyptian and British flags at Khartoum—never again, I hope, to be hauled down.”

Sir W. Harcourt, in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, said that Lord Kitchener’s great qualities of able and careful preparation, patient consideration of all that which might be required, determination not to be hurried, and disinclination to be puffed, power of keeping his own counsels till the proper moment arrived, concentration of the forces when the moment arrived for the decisive blow, had distinguished great commanders such as Marlborough and Wellington; but his dealings with Major Marchand were worthy of the knightly chivalry of ancient times, and he (Sir William) was delighted to hear from the Prime Minister that it was a great element in helping to remove the difficulties which had arisen.

The British nation received the announcement of the French withdrawal from Fashoda with a certain proud satisfaction. There was little or no disposition to indulge any sentiment of exultation at the expense of France, but it was felt that a very grave national situation had been so firmly and successfully faced that alike in France and elsewhere a useful lesson had been administered to all who had been inclined to treat the firmness of British purpose with disrespect. Moreover, as was recognised on both sides of the Channel, the remarkably unyielding attitude taken up by this country on the question of Fashoda was not prompted merely by consideration of the merits of that question itself, entirely beyond dispute as Englishmen believed them to be, but also by a realisation that in the Marchand expedition there culminated a long course of irritating and provocative policy pursued by France towards this country in various parts of the world. A widespread feeling on this aspect of the subject was expressed in a speech by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice at the Liberal Colston banquet at Bristol, on November 14, when he said that it was not about Fashoda or the Bahr-el-Ghazal in themselves that we were contending so much, as because we had all felt that the moment had at last come to stay, once and for ever, the intolerable campaign of annoyance instituted and carried on against us in every quarter of the globe. And yet, he added, the France of a litigious diplomacy, the France of the boulevard newspaper, was not the French nation. Let us trust that the day was not distant when that great people would vindicate their own honour and the peace and security of the world against those who, in their name, desired wrongfully to slight their great traditions, and that these two great peoples, freed at length from the dead-weight

of ever-increasing military armaments, might resume a joint activity in the path of civic improvement as well as in the path of empire.—It was no doubt very generally denied by the Paris newspapers that England had had any just grounds of irritation against France, but yet there were Frenchmen who condemned the “policy of pin-pricks,” and denounced its futility and unwisdom as employed by their country in relation to England.

It was an agreeable coincidence that in the same week as that in which the resolute attitude of the British Government and nation in regard to the Upper Nile obtained its reward, the energetic policy embodied by Admiral Noel bore fruit in equally decisive results for the benefit of Crete. Various attempts were made by the Porte to induce the four occupying Powers to check or modify the proceedings of the admirals on the spot; but these all failed. The admirals went steadily on their way towards the goal of the complete removal of the Turkish troops from Crete. When necessary, they administered ultimatums to the local authorities and made a sufficient display of force to secure submission. At Candia the Turkish commandant, Cherki Bey, on being told, on November 4, that the day had come for the embarkation of the Ottoman troops, replied that he had no orders to that effect from Constantinople. Thereupon Admiral Noel had the *Turquoise* cleared for action and took possession with armed picket-boats of all the lighters in the harbour. Meanwhile Colonel Howard with a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which had come from Omdurman, surrounded the barracks, and on the refusal of the Turkish commander to march out his men, said that if he did not do so in ten minutes he would embark them as prisoners. This intimation was enough, and the complete Turkish evacuation of the Province of Candia took place forthwith. Within a few days, through the pressure brought to bear by the other three admirals locally, and by the four collectively, every Turkish soldier and official was withdrawn from the island. Meanwhile the disarmament of Christian as well as Mahomedan Cretans went on steadily. Russia's proposition that Prince George of Greece should be appointed High Commissioner of Crete was agreed to by England, France and Italy, and an attempt said to have been made by the Sultan to get difficulties raised by the other two Powers proved abortive.

The general foreign situation was reviewed by the Prime Minister at the usual Mansion House banquet on November 9. On that occasion Lord Salisbury observed that it was quite true that the year had been an anxious one for the Government. Events at home had furnished little ground for comment, though much for congratulation. Of events abroad the first which he mentioned was the murder of the Empress of Austria, of which horrible deed an account will be found in another chapter. Lord Salisbury alluded to it not only to

express the sympathy generally felt in this country, but because the Government had received an invitation, which they had accepted, to a congress of European Powers to determine whether any measures could be taken to abate the anarchist conspiracy. They had accepted, that England might not seem to be behindhand in appreciation of the evil, but they had no great hope that it could be purged by legislation. "At all events," said Lord Salisbury, "we have felt bound to warn our allies that we—as I think some of them also—are bound too closely by sacred traditions to regard the liberty of our own countrymen to allow us to sacrifice that liberty in any degree, even in so sacred and desirable a cause as the suppression of those hideous crimes." One great military achievement had already occupied the attention of the city, and he would not dwell upon it then. But he must not pass over the Indian Frontier Campaign, carried on with much gallantry and much suffering on the part of the British troops, which had had the effect of conjuring the danger which threatened our only vulnerable frontier in India. The sister service had done good work in Crete. He had spoken previously of the slow progress of that rolling machine the Concert of Europe; but it had now crushed what opposed its progress in Crete, and the promise of Europe to the Cretans that they should have autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan was practically fulfilled. He spoke of this more especially because of the splendid conduct of the admirals displayed in an unexpected direction. "They have shown that the government of a great ship is a great training in the art of administration, and they have been able to do what the Cabinets of Europe found it a great difficulty to do—to agree to the solution of all the problems that presented themselves. I have sometimes thought that if the Cabinets were all dismissed and an admiral installed in place of each of them, Europe would get on better than it does now." The Premier believed that if it were possible to restore to Europe a pacified and well-administered Crete, it would be due more to Admiral Noel's individual action than to that of any living man. The Government had had quite recently to consider the question of European war; but the great judgment and common sense displayed by the French Government in circumstances of unusual difficulty had, he thought, relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm. But while matters were to some extent in suspense, it was necessary to take such precautions that we should not be found to be taken unawares if any danger were suddenly to come upon us. Those precautions were taken with great promptitude and effect, but now that their immediate necessity had passed away some surprise was expressed on both sides of the water that all the preparations had not suddenly ceased; but such precautions could not be stopped at a moment's notice. "I know," said Lord Salisbury, "that many conclusions have been drawn from the fact that a certain amount of activity



(it is a good deal exaggerated, but still a certain amount of activity) is proceeding in our dockyards. Some people will say we intend to seize Syria, others say that we intend to seize Crete, and a third view is that we intend to declare a protectorate of Egypt, and so on." (At this point there were prolonged cheers.) "It is quite clear," proceeded the Prime Minister, "if some of my audience were at the head of affairs what would be done. But I am sorry to say that for the present I cannot rise to the height of their aspirations. I do not say that if we were forced by others into a position we do not now occupy—I do not venture to prophesy what would take place; but we are very well, we are quite sufficiently, satisfied with the state of things as it exists at present, and we do not think that any cause has arisen for any effort at present to modify it on our part. I do not say that it is entirely comfortable, I do not say that occasionally friction does not arise; but I say—looking at the matter all round, and considering the feelings of other people as well as ours—we think that we can very reasonably rest for the present with the state of things which now exists." He must not be understood to say that he considered that the events of the last three months had had no effect upon our position in Egypt, for a stricken field was one of the stages upon the road of history. Our position in Egypt after Lord Wolseley's victory at Tel-el-Kebir was very different from what it had been before. The same thing had happened with Lord Kitchener's victory at Omdurman. "I earnestly hope," said the Prime Minister, "that no circumstances will arise which will make it necessary to modify in any degree our position in Egypt, for I am convinced that the world would not get on as peaceably as it does now if such a necessity were imposed upon us." But if Great Britain were not going to take Crete, or Syria, or Egypt, why, it might be asked, all these preparations? Lord Salisbury replied by pointing to the state of the world at the end of this century. England had been invited by the Czar to attend a congress to provide for the disarmament of the nations. Lord Salisbury paid the most hearty tribute to the Emperor's motives and promised him the sympathy and assistance of the Government. But till his aspirations were crowned with success, they must still have regard to surrounding dangers, and provide needful precautions. In some respects the era of this great proposition had been marked by unhappy omens. "It is the first year," said Lord Salisbury, "in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among the nations whose dominion is expanding, and whose instruments to a certain extent are war. I am not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which it has passed, but no one can deny that their appearance among the factors of Asiatic, at all event, and possibly of European, diplomacy is a grave and serious event, which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think, in any

event, they are likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. But what has been impressed upon us as the subject-matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. You see nations who are decaying, whose Government is so bad that they can neither maintain the power of self-defence nor the affection of their subjects. You see this on all sides, and you also see that when that phenomenon takes place there are always neighbours who are impelled by some motive or other—it may be from the highest philanthropy, it may be from the natural desire of empire—are always inclined or disposed to contest with each other as to who shall be the heir of the nation that is falling away from its own position. And that is the cause of war.” Moreover, such wars came upon them absolutely unannounced, and with terrible rapidity. Great Britain was a great colonial and maritime Power. Four or five great colonial and maritime Powers before us had fallen because they had all land frontiers by which their enemies could approach, and by which their metropolis could be struck. “We have no such land frontiers, but if we ever allow our defences at sea to fall to such a point of deficiency that it is as easy, or nearly as easy, to cross the sea as it is to cross a land frontier, our great empire, stretching to the ends of the earth, supported by maritime force in every part of it, will come tottering to the ground when a blow at the metropolis of England is struck.” Our whole existence—not only our whole prosperity, but the whole fabric by which our millions are nourished and sustained—all depend on our being able to defend our own shores against attack, and that ability depends on our power at any moment of summoning to our aid a maritime force far larger than any opponent can bring against us.”

It was interesting to notice that, speaking at Ashington, in Northumberland, on November 12, Sir Edward Grey used much more explicit, though not perhaps really more significant language than that above quoted from Lord Salisbury’s Mansion House speech with regard to the permanence of British control in Egypt. “It is true,” he said, “we went to Egypt under the promise, and with the intention, of withdrawing; but, unfortunately, there are things which you might call circumstances, or facts if you like, which create contrary obligations which Governments have not always intended, and have not always expected, and the fact should not be overlooked that what we have done in Egypt in recent years in establishing the government of the country is as good work as has ever been done in the government of a weaker country by a strong one. We have brought into that country commercial stability. We have brought wealth to it by carrying out irrigation works. We have made the government of the country a satisfactory one, because we have eradicated corruption from it, and, more than all, we have brought justice into the country, which it had never known before. . . . If it be the case, as it would, undoubtedly, be the case, that if we were to retire from Egypt that country would again relapse into its former state of cor-

ruption and oppression and lack of justice it would be our doing, and upon us would be the obligation, and with our own hand we would destroy as good work, both material and moral, as has ever been done by any nation. Those obligations have grown and we intend to obey them."

The prevalence of a high imperial spirit within the Liberal party was further illustrated at the same time by an observation made by Lord Kimberley from the chair of a dinner given by East Anglians to Lord Kitchener, in London, on November 14. Having expressed his approval of the manner in which her Majesty's Government had dealt with the Fashoda question, in respect both of their firmness and of their moderation, Lord Kimberley added: "I am one of those who believe that in the conduct of relations between the great nations of the world, which will always be matter of difficulty and sometimes of danger, peace is best preserved, not by always exercising what is termed conciliation, although conciliation should form a large ingredient in our diplomacy, but that peace is also well preserved by due firmness, on occasion, in maintaining rights which are just and which ought to be defended." Not less—some might think even more—significant of the strength of the same kind of temper among the Opposition of all ranks was the tone of an interesting address on "Labour and Empire," delivered by Mr. John Burns, M.P., at Battersea, on November 13. There were times, Mr. Burns said, when the ideas of international peace and arbitration should be subordinated to the supreme crises which now and then arose. On such occasions all internal differences should disappear. Recent events had taught them the duties and responsibilities of empire, and shown that the dreams of peace in which the Manchester school indulged were based on delusion. Both religion and commerce had failed to prevent war. The success of British colonisation, conducted on sound business principles, had excited the envy of less competent rivals, and it was natural that they should object to give up any part of that which had been acquired. Light-hearted politicians had spoken of leaving Egypt as soon as the work of reconstruction was completed, but they could not leave Egypt. (This sentiment was received with cheers.) Neither could they reduce their Navy. He believed they ought to get a bigger and a better one for the money which they spent, but without it the British Empire would be at an end and its colonies would be gone. He was in favour of the peace conference, but he thought a greater factor in the question than the Czar's rescript would be the unity of free peoples and free governed countries, united in race, possessing the same language, subject to the same laws, and of the same industrial capacity. The Latin and other races were beginning to see that the world-wide supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race was imminent, if it had not already arrived.

In view of such utterances as those just quoted, it was very evident that the Government could still rely upon the unani-

mous support of the country for the protection of imperial interests and the discharge of imperial obligations. Lord Salisbury's speech had been somewhat enigmatic in its indication of the quarters where national danger might lie. Phrases used by both Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain a few days after the Mansion House banquet appeared to suggest that there was at least a possibility that serious difficulty might arise with France about the Upper Nile Valley, although the Fashoda question had been settled. Addressing a Unionist meeting in Manchester on November 15, the Colonial Secretary said that he hoped the decision of the French Government to withdraw Major Marchand from Fashoda was to be taken as an indication that they accepted the principle for which our Government had been contending. Fashoda was only a symbol. The great issue was the control of the whole valley of the Nile. We claimed on behalf of Egypt the full control of all the territories formerly in her possession which fell under the rule of the Khalifa. This was a matter of life and death for Egypt, and, while we were ready to give France commercial access to the great waterway of Egypt, there could be no discussion as to the principle he had laid down.

No further despatches were published to throw light upon the course of negotiations after, nor indeed upon any communications that may have passed during three weeks before, the announcement of the decision of the French Government to withdraw Major Marchand from Fashoda. The remarks just quoted as made by Mr. Chamberlain were contained in a series of political addresses which he delivered in Manchester on November 15, 16 and 17. In one of them he reviewed the extensions of British authority and influence in various parts of the world during the lifetime of the present generation, and maintained that we had "not done badly" in the competition for new markets and territory. After speaking hopefully of the prospects of several of our more or less recent acquisitions, including Uganda, and of the Gold Coast and Lagos, as now enlarged under the West African agreement with France, Mr. Chamberlain said: "We have pegged out a fair number of claims for posterity. Now we have to see that nobody rushes them." He had not said anything yet of China (and there was a curious change in his tone when he approached that subject). The great firms operating in China, he maintained, would say they were pretty well satisfied. The Government were accused of vacillation, but they had made up their minds, though they did not say what was in them. He would restate in plain terms the objects at which the Government were aiming. They wished (1) to do nothing which would hasten the dissolution of China; consequently (2) they had no desire for acquisitions, except to guarantee the British naval position; (3) they did not think it necessary to impede the ambitions of other Powers so long as the markets of China were open to fair competition

to all through the open door. It had been said that the open-door policy had been abandoned and had been unsuccessful. Up to the present no port where trade passed or was likely to pass had been closed. It was true that there had been disputes about concessions, but railway concessions might be of political value, and the open-door policy must be somewhat modified with regard to them. Englishmen had obtained some concessions, but they could not claim a monopoly. But this criticism really applied more to the future than to the past, and the real cause of anxiety (which he himself shared) was how to prevent the open door being slammed in our face. "Some of our friends or opponents," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "suggest that we should come to an agreement with Russia. Well, we have had agreements with Russia. I do not myself say that an agreement with Russia is impossible, and I may say if it be possible it is a desirable thing. An agreement is desirable because it makes clear the objects and the intentions of both parties; but after the experience that we have had we must remember no agreement that we can make—I will not say with Russia, I would almost say with anybody—can be permanently valid unless it is for the interest of both parties to maintain that agreement, or unless one party is strong enough to enforce it." The door could only be kept open by its being the interest of other nations besides ourselves that a liberal trade policy in China should be pursued. Nations with such interests were Japan, Germany and America.

There were interesting points of agreement as well as of strong difference between the speech just quoted and one delivered on Nov. 19 at Shanghai, at the annual dinner of the China Association, by Lord Charles Beresford, who was travelling in China with the leave of the Admiralty to investigate the prospects of openings for British trade. Lord Charles expressed his determination to bring home to the electorate in England the vital importance of British interests in the Far East, and the seriousness of the dangers threatening them in the near future. He held that our commerce could not rest on any basis of security while the dominant military position of Russia and the effete condition of the Chinese Government were allowed to continue. In his opinion the British Government's policy of drift had allowed the "open door" to become absolutely shut by the recognition of the right of foreign interference in purely commercial enterprises, while the supposed sphere of influence in the Yang-tsze Valley was simply mythical. He insisted on the immediate necessity to define a firm policy, which should include the organisation of the Chinese Army, and a commercial alliance with the United States, Germany and Japan, for the preservation of the integrity of China, and the protection of the "open-door" policy. Describing the position of Russia at Niu-Chwang, he said he believed that in the absence of opposition that position was likely to become indefinitely extended.



In November there was some renewal of discussion, though there can hardly be said to have been a serious revival of interest with regard to home affairs. Speaking at Padiham on November 12, Mr. Asquith said there was now some talk of a measure for a redistribution of seats. The Liberals would insist that redistribution should be accompanied by a simple uniform suffrage, abolition of plurality of voting, and casting the necessary legal expenses of elections upon the taxes or upon the rates. But what, he asked, was the use of a representative system which was constantly at the mercy of a non-representative assembly? It was only when the Liberal party was in office that there were two Chambers, and they knew it to their cost. Mr. Asquith also maintained that the Unionist party, having obtained power upon a programme of social reform, had in three years only dealt with one item of that programme—compensation to workmen for accidents—and even in that had fallen far short of their promise. In particular, he charged them with having failed to fulfil the expectations they had raised in regard to pensions for the aged poor, and provision of facilities for the acquisition by workmen of the freehold of their dwellings.

In reply to this, Mr. Chamberlain repudiated and threw back the charge of broken promises. Whereas the Radicals came into office in 1892 with a programme of twenty-eight distinct promises, not one of which they had fulfilled, of the eleven subjects which had been so prominent in the addresses of Unionist candidates in 1895 that they might be said to have formed the electoral programme of the party, eight had been already dealt with, besides several other important matters. As to old age pensions, Mr. Chamberlain denied that they had been promised by any speaker of authority on the Unionist side. He himself had laid down as essential to any satisfactory scheme conditions which ruled out the majority of the projects put before them. He recognised that the report of the committee of experts which the Government had appointed to inquire into the subject was, on the whole, unfavourable to the establishment of old age pensions, and it might not be possible to deal with the question immediately. But he hoped before the Government went out of office they might do something to secure the veterans of industry from the worst consequences of failing power and undeserved misfortune. In another speech of the same series, at a luncheon given in his honour by the president of the Manchester Liberal Unionist Association, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the Liberal Unionist party, altogether in contradiction to the prophecies of Mr. Gladstone and others, had lasted over three general elections, and were, as he believed, stronger in public respect and authority than ever before. Their work was not yet done, as some people said, for Home Rule was scotched, not killed. He urged that at every election the candidates of the Liberal party ought to be asked whether they would oppose the

second reading of any bill for creating a separate Parliament in Dublin; if they answered "No," the constituency would know what they were voting for; if "Yes," the candidates might be left to the tender mercies of their miscellaneous supporters. Mr. Chamberlain claimed that the Conservative party was now a progressive party, and that either it or the combined Unionist party now in office had carried out all but one of the reforms advocated in his own "unauthorised programme" of 1885.

Perhaps the most remarkable utterance from a Liberal leader in regard to any domestic topic during the recess was Sir Henry Fowler's declaration on the Irish question, made in a speech to his constituents at Wolverhampton on November 21. Having touched on foreign affairs, he referred to the most important and far-reaching act of last session, which ranked next after Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, that by which the local government of Ireland, for the first time, was placed in the hands of the elected representatives of the Irish people, by whom the local taxation, expenditure and administration would henceforth be controlled. This gigantic reform had, indeed, been carried by Lord Salisbury's Government, who alone could have secured the concurrence of the House of Lords, but the true author was the great leader who accomplished more, attempted more, and sacrificed more for Ireland than any other statesman in this century. Mr. Gladstone did not, could not, carry out Home Rule as embodied in the bills of 1886 and 1893, but he convinced the people of Great Britain that the continuance of the caricature of local government by which Ireland was oppressed was not only an injustice and a danger, but an impossibility. He ventured to express the opinion that the constituencies of Great Britain would require that this great experiment should be fully, fairly and completely tried before they would reconsider the question of any further change in the government of Ireland.

It was at once seen that the view thus enunciated by Sir Henry Fowler would involve the exclusion of Irish Home Rule from the working programme of the Liberal party for an indefinite period. When at about the same time it was announced that Mr. Morley had accepted the great commission offered to him by Mr. Gladstone's family as the authorised biographer of the illustrious statesman—a work which it was recognised must place serious limitations on his effective participation in politics for some two or three years at least—it was felt that the Irish policy to which Mr. Morley was the first among influential public men to be converted had ceased to be one of those commanding the active allegiance of British Radicals. Mr. Asquith, who spoke again at Sunderland on November 23, had not much to offer on domestic subjects beyond a rejoinder to Mr. Chamberlain with regard to Unionist promises which, though, of course, framed in the best style, was not of a type to produce any excitement among any section of the

electors. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in addressing his constituents at Stirling on the 24th, subscribed to the opinion that the recent difficulties were mainly due not to the French people at large nor even primarily to the French Government, but mainly to the initiative of a small but influential knot of French politicians who supported an aggressive colonial policy. The great mass of the French people, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman observed, had no hostile feeling to this country. But both from the geographical and political standpoint the French claims in mid-Africa were unsound. . . . The very same set of men who had instigated the Fashoda expedition were busy in the East plotting and contriving, with the assistance of one or two Russian emissaries, to induce the Abyssinian monarch to come down from his mountains with his warlike hordes, and bar the progress of the British up the Nile. The Abyssinians, whose barbarism was not changed very much for the better by a thin crust of nominal Christianity, were to be launched by Prince Henry of Orleans and the educated gentlemen of Paris who shared his views into the Nile Valley, in order to meet and encounter and defeat or thwart the object of the British and Egyptian soldiers who were moving up the valley for the purpose of rescuing the whole country from savagedom and restoring order and decent government. . . . Prince Henry of Orleans's family had found a home and unstinted hospitality and sympathy, not only from our royal family, but from the whole British people. The French had from the first embarrassed our action in Egypt, and now that had culminated in this great abortive intrigue. . . . He believed that the Fashoda incident would never have occurred if Lord Rosebery had been our Foreign Minister at the time.—Hardly any one of the same rank in politics had spoken so fully and frankly of the nature of French machinations against British authority as Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in the observations just quoted.

In the following week the country was greatly interested by the appeal made by Lord Kitchener for funds to establish a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. The work of such an institution, as he explained in speeches and letters to the newspapers, would in the first instance be that of elementary instruction in reading, writing, geography and the English language to the sons of leading men, such as the heads of villages and districts. Later, a more advanced course would be instituted, embracing technical instruction in subjects adapted to the requirements of those inhabiting the Upper Nile Valley. The chief teachers would be British, but there would be no interference with the religion of the people. The Sirdar believed that the existence of such an institution, supported and organised from Britain, would in large measure realise Gordon's aspirations for the benefit of the Soudan, and be therefore the most appropriate tribute to his memory. The project at once aroused a hearty and liberal response, and before the end of the year the sum of 100,000*l.*,

which Lord Kitchener had mentioned as necessary to secure the starting of the proposed College on an adequate basis, had been subscribed. Mr. Asquith, who spoke at Lowestoft on December 1, welcomed Lord Kitchener's proposal as the earnest that this country was about to fulfil in worthy fashion the greatly extended responsibilities which had now devolved upon us in the Upper Nile Valley, as the agents and trustees of Egypt, where he considered that for the last fifteen years we have been doing some of the best work our race had ever done. Sir Edward Grey, at Blackburn, on December 2, also strongly commended the Sirdar's rapid discernment of the way in which success in war might be turned to account in the progress of peace. With regard to our position in Egypt, he said that the grand work we were doing there created an obligation on our part to the Egyptian people to see that it should be continued; and that would keep us in Egypt. But we also, Sir E. Grey held, owed it to Europe not, on our own initiative, to open the Egyptian question, and thereby create a disturbance among those Powers by whose consent we had stayed in Egypt. He rejoiced in the improvement in our relations with the United States, towards which the press had substantially aided; and recognised that the Government deserved credit for the better understanding which existed with Germany. In foreign policy generally the Government ought to be clear in their own minds what was for the interests of this country, make that clear to other nations, and then stick to the position they took up. The China question, Sir E. Grey considered, was for us and other countries the most difficult of all questions abroad, and it was absolutely essential to the peace of Asia that there should be an understanding between us and the Russian Government, and he believed the latter was sincerely anxious for peace.

Domestic politics engaged a good deal of attention during the last few weeks of the year, and furnished one really exciting event. On November 30, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in addressing the conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations at Bristol, intimated plainly enough that the Unionist Government, while listening with respect to the views of that body, had no intention of taking their orders from it. Some of the matters they had discussed and passed votes on would be, he believed, soon dealt with by legislation. But in respect to others he did not think the time was ripe, and as to others again he did not agree with the resolutions passed. In this connection he referred to a resolution passed in favour of tariff reciprocity with Canada. He argued that any such procedure would be fiscally impracticable; but he pointed out that the Government had shown its desire to meet the colonies in the spirit in which they had dealt with us, by agreeing to pay a large subvention to a steamship line giving a more rapid and direct connection with Canada, and by accepting the proposition for an imperial penny postage with the Dominion. With respect to the subject of the

inequality of parliamentary representation, on which the conference had passed a resolution calling for early legislation, Sir M. Hicks-Beach pointed out that it was one bristling with difficulties. Whenever it was taken up, it would have to be dealt with not in the interest of any particular party in the State, but on the ground of justice. In dealing with it, they would have to regard the old Conservative spirit of our English institutions, and they could never deal with it on those lines on which he believed it was dealt with in every fresh Congress in the United States—in utter disregard of old associations and old local boundaries. The matter could not be dealt with alone. Other questions affecting the representation of the people of equal importance must also be raised and dealt with; and it was the duty of their party to bear this in mind, and to think carefully before propounding any particular scheme for dealing with it.

The subject of the representation of the people was referred to in Mr. Asquith's Lowestoft speech already mentioned, which indeed seemed designed to sketch out a line of policy on which the Liberal party might concentrate its strength. Foremost among the points on which Mr. Asquith claimed that there was absolute unity among Liberals was the duty of securing that "in the future the principle of popular control—not in a shadowy and illusory form, but complete and thoroughgoing from the top to the bottom of our educational system—should be carried out consistently in the case of every school throughout the length and breadth of the country." The Conscience Clause, as a protection to Nonconformist children in Church schools, was a "flimsy delusion." Again, it would be the duty of a Liberal Government and majority to compel ground values to contribute their fair share to the cost of works of public utility. Then the question of compensation to injured workmen could not be satisfactorily settled until the working classes as a whole were dealt with, instead of unjust discrimination being made, as by the recent act of the Unionist Government, between one industry and another. As to old age pensions, Mr. Asquith again maintained that the Government had given a pledge which they had not fulfilled. In his own opinion, "whether by pensions or by some other means, the time had come when the statesmanship of this country should attack the problem completely and directly, and remove the scandal and reproach of destitute old age from our midst."

But for the work of democratic reform a democratic machine was required. Our House of Commons, Mr. Asquith contended, must be made a truly representative body by getting rid of the elaborate network of restrictions and obstructions by which access to the franchise was hindered. The period of qualification must be shortened. We must not only prevent a single person exercising more suffrages than one, but see that every man who had fulfilled the simple qualification was placed by public



authority, without expense to himself or his party, on the register. Provided that were done he did not care very much what their Tory friends might do in the way of redistribution. But what good would a Liberal House of Commons do if it were liable to be overridden by the caprice of the House of Lords. It was no good electing a Liberal House of Commons with a Liberal programme "unless they were prepared at the same time to give them power to get rid, one way or another, of this permanent obstacle to the achievement of popular reform." It was nothing more nor less than ploughing the sand to have a Liberal House of Commons attempting to do Liberal work so long as they confided to a non-representative and irresponsible body the powers which the House of Lords at present possessed.

In an important speech on December 8 at Wakefield, largely devoted to questions of foreign policy, Mr. Chamberlain discussed in lively fashion Mr. Asquith's Lowestoft programme. He said that he had sympathy with programme-makers, for he had been one himself; but he thought this the most beggarly array of empty boxes he had seen. The omissions were perhaps more remarkable than the items—no Home Rule, no local veto, no Welsh Disestablishment. "Mr. Asquith was evidently thinking of addressing a new congregation, from which the Irish members, teetotalers, and Nonconformists were to be excluded, and only the great Liberal party was to remain." The first item of the new programme was the destruction of the voluntary school. Would that please the parents, and would an extra shilling or sixpence on the local rates be popular? Then came the taxation of ground rents. He had no objection to that, but the trade unions and friendly societies and co-operative stores who had invested their money in them probably would have. And, after all, would not the result be that the landlord would ultimately shift the burden on to the tenant? Then the Compensation Act would be extended to all trades and employments. Why had not Mr. Asquith extended his own bill to all classes of accidents when he was Home Secretary? Finally, there was to be a Reform Bill which should sweep away all anomalies favourable to the Unionist party, and leave those alone favourable to the other.

To accompany this the authority of the House of Lords was to be destroyed. Well, said Mr. Chamberlain, they were all, in theory, in favour of reforming the House of Lords, and Lord Salisbury himself had tried his hand. But Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith had each his scheme inconsistent with the rest. Their opponents would have to settle upon some one scheme. Besides, the House of Lords must be reformed or abolished either by its own consent or by a revolution. He did not think the House of Lords would commit suicide to please the Home Rule party, and the people of this country were not likely to take up arms against a body which, by destroying the Home Rule Bill, had earned the gratitude of this generation.

He did not believe Mr. Asquith's programme would arouse the enthusiasm of the Liberal party. Then, referring to the legislative plans of the Government, Mr. Chamberlain said that they intended to ask Parliament during the next session to pass a measure by which assistance would be given to the working classes throughout the United Kingdom to become owners of their own dwellings. He believed legislation of this kind to be Conservative in the truest and best sense of the word. Among the many other subjects which ministers had on their list, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the "question of secondary education, the organisation of which has become daily of greater importance in view of the strenuous competition to which we are subjected by foreign countries. We hope also," he added, "to secure provisions which will ensure the safety and the health of those who are engaged in dangerous trades. We hope to develop and extend municipal life in London, and we hope to give to Scotland the development of its local government for which it has long petitioned, in connection with what is called private bill legislation."

Interesting as were the indications thus afforded of the development of domestic reform under Unionist auspices, it was Mr. Chamberlain's vigorous treatment of the subject of the foreign relations of Great Britain which attracted most attention at home and also, naturally, on the continent. The future, he said, depended on the possibility of an understanding with France. He yielded to none in his desire for friendship between the two great nations, but such a friendship was incompatible with a policy of twisting the lion's tail. The Unionists, at any rate, were not willing to purchase friendship at the price of concessions which were never reciprocated. As to China, after defending the Government's policy there against some of the criticisms which had been made upon it, he said: "I believe that an agreement with Russia is desirable, and I would even say that it is necessary unless very serious complications are to be encountered. But I would go on and add that there are no insurmountable obstacles to such a friendly arrangement, that I believe it is quite possible to conciliate what we may call the reasonable ambition of Russia with the fixed and settled policy of this country to maintain equal opportunities in trade for all other nations. I hope that we may arrive at such a settlement, and I admit I am more sanguine that we shall do so, because it is not our interest alone, because our objects—those we have in view—are also shared by other nations. Japan, Germany, the United States of America, all have identical interests."

Mr. Chamberlain had said, and would again, that the British Empire by itself was able to defend its possessions and its own exclusive interests; but it was not unreasonable to assume that when we championed interests which we shared with other nations, they should give some co-operation. We did not want Germany, for instance, to pull our chestnuts out of the fire,

and we were not going to pull out hers. But a frank interchange of opinion with Germany had shown, said Mr. Chamberlain, that "There are very important questions affecting German interests, as well as English interests, in which we can agree to assist and not to thwart each other's policy. And, as a moment's reflection will show that there is no part of the globe in which British and German interests conflict in any serious way, I think we may hope that in the future the two nations—the greatest naval nation in the world, and the greatest military nation—may come more frequently together, and our joint influence may be used on behalf of peace and of unrestricted trade, in which case it will certainly be more potent than would be the influence of either Power taken alone." He claimed that the better understanding with Germany was not the least of the successes of her Majesty's Government. Still greater reason for rejoicing was there in the development, which the Government could claim to have promoted, of friendly relations with our colonies and with the United States. "If," said Mr. Chamberlain, "we are assured of the friendship of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether they abide under the Stars and Stripes or under the Union Jack, there is no other combination that can make us afraid." Later in the evening, he expressed strong aspirations for a Parliamentary Federation of the Empire, after the colonies should have completed their separate federations.

The allusion to France in Mr. Chamberlain's Wakefield speech was, as will have been noticed, of a somewhat warning character, and therefore tended to confirm the impression that all was not going quite well in that direction, which had been revived by a very remarkable utterance on the part of Sir Edmund Monson. Speaking at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, on December 6, the British Ambassador expressed a hope that the idea that Great Britain was unduly squeezable had been thoroughly exploded. He condemned language of bluster or discourtesy in any quarter. England had no aggressive designs, and was ready to welcome French colonial expansion. She asked France to try to believe that there was no general animosity in England—just as he himself believed fervently that the bulk of the French nation had no animosity against the English—and to meet them on every question at issue with an honest desire for equitable arrangement. Sir E. Monson said that he would earnestly ask those who were directly or indirectly, either as officials in power or as unofficial exponents of public opinion, responsible for the direction of the national policy, to discountenance and to abstain from the continuance of "that policy of pin-pricks which, while it can only procure an ephemeral gratification to a short-lived Ministry, must inevitably perpetuate across the channel an irritation which a high-spirited nation must eventually feel to be intolerable. I would entreat them to resist the temptation to try to thwart British enterprise by petty manoeuvres such as

I grieve to see suggested by the proposal to set up educational establishments as rivals to our own in the newly conquered provinces of the Soudan. Such ill-considered provocation, to which I confidently trust no official countenance will be given, might well have the effect of converting that policy of forbearance from taking the full advantage of our recent victories and of our present position which has been enunciated by our highest authority, into the adoption of measures which, though they evidently find favour with no inconsiderable party in England, are not, I presume, the object at which French sentiment is aiming."

The proposal so emphatically deprecated by Sir E. Monson was one put forward a few days previously by M. Deloncle, a leader of the so-called Colonial party in France, in a letter to the *Temps* announcing a project for the establishment of two native educational seminaries under French auspices, one at Khartoum and the other, to be called the "École Marchand," at Fashoda. "We have some reason to hope," said M. Deloncle, "that our new schools" (for which the greater part of the funds was "already assured by generous donations") "will be able to compare pretty favourably with the Gordon College, and contribute also to the moral and material development of the Egyptian Soudan." The idea that this scheme could have received countenance from the French Government was ridiculed in the Paris press, and several papers wrote indignantly of the speech of the British Ambassador, one or two even suggesting a demand for his recall. A note to the Havas Agency stated that "the comments . . . show that the ambassador's idea has not been understood, or that it was not expressed with sufficient clearness. Sir E. Monson in no way wished to mix himself up in the internal affairs of France or to judge her policy, for he is not competent to do this, and it is not his rôle. His whole attitude, moreover, protests against any suspicion of unfriendly intention." The fact that such an explanation was deemed necessary seemed to justify some of the unfavourable criticisms which were made by some competent judges here upon the ambassador's utterance, in respect, not of its truthfulness, but of its wisdom, as coming from him. The diplomatic circumstances out of which it arose were not, however, elucidated by the publication of any despatches in the closing weeks of 1898.

On the other hand, the passage in Mr. Chamberlain's Wakefield speech relating to Anglo-German relations, which had met with decidedly favourable and even cordial treatment in the German press, found a significant, though brief, official echo in a speech on foreign affairs delivered by Herr von Bülow, Imperial Foreign Secretary, in the Reichstag on December 12. The German minister thus expressed himself: "All that I should like to say to-day on this subject—but I think that I am saying a great deal—is that there are all sorts of questions and a great variety of points in which we can go together with England,

and do gladly go together with England, without prejudicing, and while completely maintaining, our other valuable connections."

Before plain Englishmen had time to pay attention to the contemptuous pity which some ingenious French journals manifested at the deluded satisfaction caused here by Herr von Bülow's observations just quoted, their minds were occupied by a very startling and somewhat perplexing domestic event. This was the appearance on December 14, in all the newspapers, of letters exchanged between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley, in which the former intimated, though somewhat obscurely, his intention of retiring from the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and the latter avowed his sorrowful approval of that course.

In his letter to Mr. John Morley, dated Malwood, December 8, Sir William Harcourt said he was informed that discussions were being raised or proposed to be raised in reference to the future leadership of the Liberal party. That was not a question on which he personally felt any anxiety, his resolution being fixed to undertake no responsibility and to occupy no position the duties of which it was made impossible for him to fulfil. Many considerations would have led him to desire relief from the burdens of office at the time of Mr. Gladstone's retirement, but he thought it his duty to remain at his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to establish the public finances upon a just and adequate basis in the Budget of 1894. After the great defeat of 1895 he and Mr. Morley rallied the broken ranks, and a remarkable victory was won over the enormous majority of the Government on the Education Bill of 1896. That success was due to the united action of the Liberal party, but "a party rent by sectional disputes and personal interests" no man could consent to lead either with credit to himself or advantage to the country. Sir William went on to deny emphatically that he had ever ("as has been whispered by men who neither know nor care to know the truth") allowed personal considerations to influence his public action, or that he had sanctioned personal proscriptions. "I am not," he concluded, "and I shall not consent to be, a candidate for any contested position. I will be no party to such a degradation in the tone of public life in this country. . . . If I have arrived at the conclusion that I can best discharge" my "duty in an independent position in the House of Commons, you will, I feel sure, agree that a disputed leadership beset by distracted sections and conflicting interests is an impossible situation, and a release from vain and onerous obligations will come to me as a welcome relief."

In his reply, Mr. Morley said that he could not feel the smallest surprise that at last Sir W. Harcourt had found it impossible to keep silence in a situation that might well have become intolerable to him. . . . No Opposition leader had ever faced a more discouraging or difficult task than that of leading



the Liberal party in the House of Commons after its great defeat in 1895. And "there is to my mind," said Mr. Morley, "something odious—I can find no other word—in telling a man who has strenuously faced all this, who has stuck manfully to the ship instead of keeping snug in harbour, because the seas were rough and skies dark, that his position in his party is to be incessantly made matter for formal contest and personal challenge. . . . I know well enough, as you say," observed Mr. Morley, "that there have been whispers about your singling out this personage or that as men with whom you would not co-operate. I also know how baseless these stories are; how precisely the reverse of the truth they are; how certain it is to anybody in accurate possession of the facts that it was not from you, at any rate, that attempts at proscription, as you call it, have proceeded. You and I have not always agreed in every point of tactics, or of policy, since you have been the working leader of the Liberal party. For Government and Opposition alike, the times have been difficult and perplexing, and diversity of views on sudden issues was not on either side of the House unnatural. But I am confident that every colleague we have who has shared our party counsels since the disaster of 1895 will join me in recognising the patience, the persistency, and the skill with which you have laboured to reconcile such differences of opinion as arose, and to promote unity of action among us. We are now," concluded Mr. Morley, "to dismiss all this from our minds for no other reason that I know of than that you have not been able to work political miracles and to achieve party impossibilities. On the contrary, I, for one, feel bound to say how entirely I sympathise with the feelings that have drawn this letter from you."

At first some doubt was felt as to the precise import of the word "if" in the last sentence quoted above from Sir W. Harcourt's letter; but it was speedily made clear that it was not intended to qualify the definite character of his resignation. There were, no doubt, people who thought that if the General Committee, comprising some 700 delegates, of the National Liberal Federation which was to meet on December 16 at Birmingham were to pass a practically unanimous vote urging Sir W. Harcourt to retain his position, he would accept such a declaration of confidence as a satisfactory renewal of his commission. This view seemed not without plausibility, having regard to the fact that, as had been known for a week or two previously, the Nottingham Liberal Association had given notice of a resolution, to be brought forward at the Birmingham meeting of the federation, declaring that "the question of the leadership of the Liberal party should be taken into immediate consideration." But it was necessary to remember that the post Sir William Harcourt had held was the leadership, not of the Liberal party as a whole, but of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and that if he had found that untenable,

no vote of any external committee, however representative and influential, could re-establish him in it. As a matter of fact no serious attempt was made in that direction at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation.

On the evening of the day (Dec. 14) on which the correspondence between Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley appeared, Sir E. Grey made a speech at the opening of a Radical club at North Shields. He spoke very cordially of Sir W. Harcourt's parliamentary achievements and his position in the House of Commons, and said that every one who had sat with him on the front Opposition bench would subscribe to Sir W. Harcourt's claim, as set forth in his letter, that he had earnestly striven to secure unity of action in the common cause and to consult the feelings of those with whom he was in co-operation. He wished, as a subordinate colleague, whose duties had made his office somewhat prominent and had brought him into frequent communication with his leader, to pay his personal tribute to the unvarying kindness he had received from Sir W. Harcourt. This recollection added to the willingness with which he subscribed to the claim Sir William had put forward for the consideration he had deserved as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. He acknowledged that Sir W. Harcourt had had great difficulties as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, but he thought that even greater difficulties had attended the position to which Lord Rosebery was called in 1894 on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. All that the party absolutely needed in Opposition was a leader in the Commons and a leader in the Lords. He deprecated any hurried decision on the question of the leadership of the party as a whole, and urged that "the party must not create again that situation in the leadership which Mr. Morley so rightly deplored in his letter."

All this was very interesting, but it left the real causes of Sir W. Harcourt's resignation in, if possible, still greater obscurity. For if Sir William had behaved as leader so nicely as Sir E. Grey indicated, it was plain that there could be no excuse for any inconsiderate treatment of him by colleagues or followers. Yet while both Sir William and Mr. Morley referred, in justifying the former's resignation, to the unworthy complaints and insinuations of which he had been the object, Sir E. Grey had nothing to say in condemnation of the conduct in question. Nor, curiously enough, were there any widespread expressions of excitement or indignation in the Liberal press or among Liberal speakers at the imputation that the party was "rent," in Sir W. Harcourt's words, "by sectional disputes and personal interests." Hardly any attempt was made to repudiate or disprove so grave an allegation. Perhaps the strongest expression of resentment at the line taken by Sir William Harcourt came from the veteran Nonconformist leader, Dr. Guinness Rogers. Writing in the *Independent* with reference to the suggestion that

the resignation was hypothetical and might be overridden by a vote of the National Liberal Federation, Dr. Rogers observed : " A leader who has so bad an opinion of the party which has hitherto followed him would naturally desire to give up the position, and the party must be in a sad condition indeed to desire to retain a leader who has thus publicly held them up to the contempt of their enemies."

One important Liberal journal, the *Manchester Guardian*, which spoke with an air of special information from the side of Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley, set forth the opinion that " the real reason " of the former's resignation was to be found in a " fundamental divergence of view " within the Liberal party affecting the whole field of foreign and colonial politics—the divergence, in fact, between Cobdenism and Imperialism, and it was plainly intimated that Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley would remain in the House of Commons as loyal supporters of the statesman, whoever he might be, chosen to lead the Liberal party there, so long as, but only so long as, he himself led on Cobdenic lines. Several Unionist journals had also treated the well-known difference of attitude and temper between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley on the one hand and Lord Rosebery and other Liberal statesmen on the other, with regard to imperial politics, as furnishing an explanation of the underlying causes of Sir W. Harcourt's resignation. For this view there was no doubt a great deal to be said ; but if it were correct, the acknowledgment had to be made that the retiring leader and his applauding colleague might, with advantage to the credit of their party, have avoided the imputations of personal animus and intrigue in which in their letters to one another they so freely indulged.

It was interesting to observe that at the National Liberal Federation meeting in Birmingham on December 16, the chairman, Dr. Spence Watson, although strenuously affirming that the Liberal party " would never wrap themselves in the filthy rag of a spirited foreign policy "—a sentiment of quite Harcourtian flavour—distinctly discountenanced any attempt to induce Sir W. Harcourt to reconsider his resignation. He himself moved and Sir Wilfrid Lawson seconded the following resolution : " That this committee has read with deep regret of Sir William Harcourt's resignation of his position as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, in whose life, since Mr. Gladstone's retirement, he has been the most prominent figure. The committee hereby tenders to him its heartfelt thanks for his long and brilliant services to the Liberal cause, both in prosperity and in adversity, and rejoices to know that he will continue to devote his pre-eminent powers to the promotion of those great principles of which he has been the fearless and consistent advocate." An amendment being moved and seconded to add the words, " and requests the right honourable gentleman to reconsider his position," the president remarked that such a

request was rather for the Liberal members of the House of Commons. Besides, he said, the amendment would be disrespectful to Sir W. Harcourt in implying that he had taken so important a step without sufficient consideration. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution declared carried, by an overwhelming majority. Later, a Nottingham delegate moved the resolution of which notice had been given on behalf of his association, in favour of the immediate consideration of the question of the leadership of the Liberal party, adding to it the curiously chosen words: "and calls upon the leaders to close up their ranks." But after a brief discussion the mover, with the leave of the meeting, withdrew his resolution.

At an evening meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall Mr. Asquith delivered a speech which was of great interest, both with reference to the immediate situation of the Liberal party (though on that it failed to clear up the perplexity in the public mind), and as furnishing an essay towards a definition of the principles of what may be called Liberal Imperialism. He said that he could not pass over in silence the correspondence published two days before, which surprised him as much as any one else in the room. He deplored the resignation of Sir W. Harcourt, as he had deplored that of Lord Rosebery, but in neither case could he discuss the reasons for it. One thing, however, he must say with reference to Sir William's refusal to be a candidate for any contested position. He could say that so far as his colleagues in the late Government in the House of Commons were concerned there had never been and could not be such a contest. They had not always been agreed, as Mr. Morley had said, on points of tactics, but their differences had never gone beyond the four walls where they were discussed. It would be difficult so long as Sir William remained in the House of Commons to fill the place he had left empty, and the stories of ambitious candidates for the place were pure imagination. The matter was one which concerned the House of Commons alone, and when the leader was selected he would receive the loyal allegiance of his colleagues.

Mr. Asquith went on to refer to the allegation made in some quarters that the new Liberalism had turned Jingo, while their opponents taunted them with hankering for a hesitating diplomacy. Let the three years of Liberal Government be contrasted with the three Conservative years. These latter had been under that *régime* of halting and perilous diplomacy which was not only the worst foe to the honour and interests of Great Britain, but the most formidable danger to the peace of the world. The Government had wisely resisted the pretensions of France in the matter of the Upper Nile, but as the Duke of Devonshire had said, in doing so they were merely following the policy declared by the late Administration. The Liberal party repudiated a brute force Imperialism, but they based the title of Great Britain in India, in Egypt, and "wherever we are exercising our supre-

macy over the populations of any country or race, not upon brute force, not upon the superiority of disciplined strength over the scattered resources and untrained intelligence of undeveloped races, but upon the work which we do, upon the benefits which we confer, and, above all, upon that which is, or ought to be, the predominant purpose of our policy—upon the slow, but, in the course of time, the effective, association of those to whom we come in the character of strangers and conquerors in the task of working out for themselves a higher and a better political and social ideal." After welcoming the "unwritten bond" with the United States, Mr. Asquith went on to say that friendly relations with Russia and France were of capital importance. He and Sir E. Grey had repeatedly insisted on the urgent necessity of an agreement with Russia which would prevent future disputes; for Russia and Great Britain were the trustees of the future of Asia.

Passing on to Ireland, Mr. Asquith said that he believed as he always had done that it was necessary to delegate to local bodies powers of legislation and administration, especially in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone had tried to do this in 1886 and 1893, but on both occasions he had failed because he had not behind him sufficient British conviction. The Unionists said local government would content the Irish. Experience would show; if not, the completion of Irish self-government would be recognised as a national necessity. He himself would be party to no plan which impaired either the unity of the kingdom or the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, but he must be a sanguine man who would believe that county government would content the Irish people.

On the same day Lord Salisbury, speaking at a house dinner at the Constitutional Club, pointed out that nothing was better for a strong party than a strong Opposition, which enabled them to recognise that all their own efforts must be directed to fighting great issues of state. But the present condition over the border was not necessarily permanent; at any moment the opportunity might arise and a Mahdi or Mad Mullah might gather their enemies together to wage a holy war on them or carry off loot. They must keep their powder dry; for the contest might come sooner than they expected. It was a doctrine of their opponents that the House of Lords should be swept away. Twice in the last two centuries the House of Lords had vetoed the action of the Commons on a great and capital measure, and insisted that the country should be consulted—once on Fox's India Bill, which would have enabled the House of Commons to be manipulated by the use of the patronage of India, and again on the Home Rule Bill. In both cases the country had ratified the decision of the House of Lords. The country could not do without a check, which had proved indispensable, till another had been supplied. In regard to the discussion of foreign affairs by responsible ministers, Lord Salisbury pointed out that they



could not exercise both discretion and confidence—the mouth, like the door, must be open or shut. He did not value the reticence which his special office imposed on him : there were many things he would gladly expose to the representatives of the people if he could do so without exposing them also to every court of Europe. He wished there were in this country some such institution as the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate, and that he could meet persons not of his own political opinions, and show them the reasons for his action. People told him that he ought to make a treaty with this or that Power, but a treaty was like a quarrel, it took two to make it. He would like to draw a couple of morals from the foreign affairs of the present year. He recognised with gratitude the support of certain leaders of the Opposition, and the weight it had given to the voice of the country. But, on the other hand, when the country was not unanimous, it was difficult for the Government to speak with a decisive voice. A minister was exhorted to deal in a drastic manner with this or that difficulty. But these questions did not excite public interest, and if he threatened war he might find that the people would not support him, and have to retire, and nothing could more weaken England in her future negotiations. The next point he would urge on their critics would be to take the foreign work as a whole, and to form their judgment on the balance when the books were made up, and not on separate items. Before accusing the Government of inaction on one question they ought to be sure that there was no other pending question which obliged them to husband their resources. The more the British Empire was extended the more necessary it was that it should be managed on business principles, and that rhapsody should not be substituted for calculation.

The chief application of these concluding observations was doubtless to the criticisms widely current earlier in the year of the Chinese policy of the Government. They certainly possessed weight in that connection when it was remembered how near the country had been to war in regard to positions and spheres of influence in another continent than Asia. Perhaps they would have seemed even more conclusive if there had not been in the public recollection Ministerial speeches which appeared to maintain that there was no ground for complaint as to the figure cut by British diplomacy in the Far East. Still, on the whole, pending the development of the campaign promised by Lord Charles Beresford, to be opened on his return home, in elucidation of the requirements of British interests in China, there seemed during the closing weeks of the year to be reason for hoping that the outlook in that direction was more cheerful than it had appeared a few months earlier. For example, a telegram from the *Standard* correspondent at Vienna, published on December 15, stated that information received in the Austrian capital from both London and St. Petersburg went to show that serious negotiations for a solution of the Chinese problem, or at least

for a *modus vivendi*, were proceeding between the British and Russian Governments, in which the former was probably acting also in the name of Germany, the United States, and Japan. At the same time there were, as the year closed, questions open with regard to concessions of land claimed by France at Shanghai and by Russia at Han-kau, which offered occasions for international friction, if not worse, and illustrated the great desirableness of some general understanding, if anyhow obtainable, with regard to China.

On December 22 Mr. Balfour made a very interesting non-party speech at the anniversary dinner of the Edinburgh Merchant Company. His observations on the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt were characterised by a grace and geniality thoroughly consonant with the season of their delivery. He said that as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons he had a special interest in the conflict for the leadership of the other side, for the relationship of the two leaders was one of continued mutual criticism and occasional co-operation, perhaps the closest after the married state. He had had experience of Sir W. Harcourt both as leader of the House and of the Opposition, and in both relations he had found him all he could desire : " A man capable of expressing with the most vigorous eloquence his opposition to the views which I hold, a man capable of giving knocks—hard knocks—and of receiving hard knocks ; but who never permitted the bitterness of public controversy to overflow into private life, and who never allowed the differences separating the two parties in the State for one moment to interfere with those public objects in which both the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition are equally interested—namely, the dignity of that great assembly of which they are members, and the greatness of the Empire of which they are citizens." Mr. Balfour went on to speak of the additional labour thrown on ministers by the constant criticism and supervision of the House of Commons, which, however, with regard to almost every department of the State, was on the whole a great good. But to that rule he made one very important exception. It was, no doubt, impossible to take away from either House the power of constant criticism and debate on the foreign policy of the country ; but unquestionably debates on foreign affairs did on the whole more harm than good. They might occasionally give opportunity for an explanation to the country of a policy which the country had only imperfectly understood, and so far they were unminged benefits. But a debate in the House of Commons by irresponsible persons must necessarily breed a number of statements which had better not be made, and must inevitably provoke from ministers a defence, probably perfectly sound, but which had better not be delivered. And there was no complete remedy for that. There was no partial remedy except the patriotism and the public spirit of the Opposition of the day. During the last ten or fifteen years he had been in the House he thought both sides had shown

themselves equally solicitous of the public good. One restriction, he thought, might be made. Questions on foreign affairs of which due notice was given were an integral part of our parliamentary system, but he thought questions on foreign affairs without notice might be restricted to questions put by the leader of the Opposition to the leader of the House.

Two days earlier, on December 20, Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Keighley, said the Liberal party was sick unto death; its Liberalism was far different from the Liberalism of the great party which ruled this country for so many years, and there would have to be a further transformation before it could be a coherent force in politics. The growth of the Imperialistic spirit had been the most remarkable feature of the political development of the last fifteen years; it was not confined to the Conservative party, and its infection of the Liberal party was one of the causes of the break up of the latter. Within reasonable limits he thought the policy of what Lord Rosebery described as "pegging out claims for posterity" was a wise and sound one. No doubt we sought our own advantage, but the peculiarity was that our advantage did not exclude the advantage of other people. We could also plead for this policy that the countries over which our rule had extended had gained by means of that rule the blessings of order, of good government, and of a higher civilisation than that which they had previously known. After defending the financial clauses of the Irish Local Government Act, Mr. Balfour pointed out, as a difference in kind between Home Rule and local government, that the former conveyed not only administrative, but legislative powers. Home Rule with Sir H. Fowler and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had become a pious opinion, which meant an opinion on which they did not mean to act. Mr. Morley had nailed Home Rule to the mast. Sir William Harcourt clung to it, with or without conviction, with others. Was it wonderful, in these circumstances, that the Liberal party was in its present position? But the demand for Home Rule would probably survive, for many years, the removal even of the genuine grievances on which it was fed. Therefore Unionists must not dream of relaxing their vigilance.

No account of the later months of 1898 would be complete which did not take some notice of the controversy on the subject of Ritualistic and alleged Romanising practices in the Church of England, which was waged practically without intermission in the columns of the newspapers, and found its echoes in the meetings of such societies as the English Church Union and the Church Association, to some extent at the Church Congress, at a few bye-elections, to a happily very limited extent in church-brawling, and very widely in episcopal addresses and visitation charges. The most prominent figure by far on the extreme Protestant side was Sir W. Harcourt, in whose biography the strenuous campaign which he conducted in 1898, in support of what he regards as the principles of the Reformation, will

bulk quite as largely as his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons. From the end of the session in which he had striven so vigorously, but so unsuccessfully, to make the Benefices Act, which was designed and framed for quite other purposes, a means of checking Ritualism, down to the very end of the year, he kept up a dropping fire of ecclesiastical letters in the *Times*. They were characterised for the most part by a vehemence amounting to passion in their denunciation of what Sir W. Harcourt described as, and constantly assumed to be, a deliberate conspiracy on the part of a large section of the clergy for the Romanising of the Church of England. And quite frequently the language which he employed about the bishops, if less violent was no more respectful than that which he applied to "lawless" and "slippery" priests. In particular Sir W. Harcourt's indignation was poured out upon the Archbishop of Canterbury for the authority which he had given to the view that the Uniformity Amendment Act of 1872 did not mean, as on a strict interpretation of its language it appeared to mean, that only such additional services might be employed in churches as were made up entirely of extracts from the Bible or the Book of Common Prayer, but that it would suffice if they were in accord with the spirit of those books. Sir W. Harcourt strenuously insisted that such an interpretation was manifestly forced and disingenuous. The Primate, who at the time was taking a holiday at the English lakes, ignored these attacks; but they undoubtedly injured the general cause Sir W. Harcourt was advocating in the public esteem. Persons who had no sympathy with Ritualism felt constrained to protest against a movement which, in the hands of its principal author, seemed designed to restrict the comprehensiveness which was the historic note of the Church of England. It was also shown in letters from the Bishop of Winchester and others that if the rigid view of the law insisted upon by Sir W. Harcourt were put into force, the result might be a prohibition of a great number of services by which zealous clergy, Low Church as well as High Church, had sought to meet the divers spiritual needs of different sections of their flocks. Any such check on the adaptability of the Church's machinery to the wants of the day was deprecated by many Churchmen who were as loyal as Latimer or Ridley to the principles of the Reformation.

The programme of the Church Congress which was held at Bradford at the end of September had been arranged before the ritual controversy had become acute, and its discussions therefore bore only very partially and indirectly upon that controversy. This perhaps was not altogether matter for regret, having regard to the symptoms of heated feeling which were manifest at the one meeting at which Mr. Kensit, the inspirer and leader of anti-Ritualist demonstrations in churches, appeared on the platform. Both archbishops, however, were present at the con-

gress and spoke on the situation. The general effect of their utterances was to recognise that episcopal action must be taken for checking grave ritual illegalities, but that great caution was required, that some means of authoritatively clearing up doubtful points of church law was needed, and that most was to be hoped from the quiet exercise by the bishops of their fatherly influence. At the same time the Archbishop of Canterbury took occasion to point out that it was frequently under pressure from their congregations that some of the clergy very unwisely introduced extreme observances. Sir W. Harcourt in one of his letters to the *Times*, welcomed the acknowledgment of the Primate and other bishops that measures were required to put a stop to existing evils, but indicated that he had very little faith, except in a few cases, in the firmness of the resolve of the prelates to act up to that acknowledgment. How great the need was for prompt and vigorous action was proved, he argued, by the declarations of Lord Halifax at an English Church Union meeting at Bradford, in which he protested against the steps already taken by some of the bishops for the repression of such practices as the reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the sick and public prayers for the faithful dead, and denied the authority of the Privy Council in matters ecclesiastical, and the right of Parliament to determine the doctrine and discipline of the Church. From time to time during the remainder of the year Sir W. Harcourt wrote to the *Times* indignantly calling attention to the certainly lawless and sometimes very indecorous language used by a few advanced clergy, and to the failure of the bishops concerned to deal effectually, or at all, with practices which he denounced as unquestionably illegal and widely prevalent.

There can be no doubt that if there had been a little less of the tone of Orange bigotry about Sir W. Harcourt's letters, and a little more of courtesy and readiness to allow fairplay to the bishops, he would have carried with him a considerable body of public feeling. Even as it was, the mass of correspondence printed on the anti-Ritualist side, and especially on the subject of the inculcation of the practice of confession, showed how widespread and intense was the aversion entertained to anything that could reasonably be held to be a return towards pre-Reformation abuses. But, as weeks passed it became increasingly evident both that the bishops were seriously grappling with a difficult situation, and that their authority on many important points was being deferred to even by the advanced clergy.

In October the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a long and elaborate visitation charge to his diocese. In it his Grace dealt at length with questions of doctrine and ceremonial. The general effect of his declarations may be said to have been to emphasise the wide limits of variation allowed in the Church of England with regard to doctrinal teaching, especially on the subject of the Holy Communion, but to place considerable restrictions on the liberty of late exercised by the Ritualistic clergy



of symbolising their teaching. At a later date the bishops held a meeting at Lambeth to consider the situation. As to the conclusions of that meeting no public announcement was made, but judging from the references to it in a pastoral letter issued by the Archbishop of York in December, and by the action taken by the Bishop of London in the case of St. Alban's, Holborn, the bishops appear to have agreed on prohibiting several practices, in connection both with "special services" and with the ritual observed at ordinary services, to which the "advanced" party have attached very considerable importance. What was of equal, if not greater significance, was that the clergy of St. Alban's, Holborn, who have always been regarded as standard-bearers of the Catholic revival in the Church of England, bowed, though with avowed sorrow, to Bishop Creighton's injunctions.

Facts such as these will probably be held to have afforded a large amount of justification for the line taken by Mr. Balfour, who, speaking at the Bristol meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations on November 29, claimed, amid loud cheers, that it was the right of every member of the Church of England to have a service in accordance with the Prayer Book, but confessed that he looked in the present crisis in the fortunes of the Church to the courage and discretion of the episcopal bench to use the large powers entrusted to them for the solution of existing difficulties. In the same sense Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the Constitutional Club dinner, ridiculed the idea of regulating the Church any more than the diplomatic or any other service by the intervention of the common informer. The only rational course, he maintained, was to trust the heads of the service, to give them more power if they had not enough, and to punish them if they did not use their powers rightly. It should be added that none of Sir W. Harcourt's late colleagues, and least of all Mr. Morley, took any part in the anti-Roman movement which he prosecuted with so much perseverance and vigour.

A few other matters of public interest must receive mention. First is the inauguration made, very appropriately, on Christmas Day of penny postage between the United Kingdom and very nearly all the colonies and dependencies of the empire except Cape Colony and the Australasian colonies. A great impulse to this very important imperial reform, in educating the public mind for which Mr. Henniker Heaton had laboured with singular perseverance and resource, was given at the imperial conference which followed the diamond jubilee celebrations in 1897. The intimation then made by Mr. Chamberlain, that her Majesty's Government were ready to incur any such expenditure as might be involved on this side in establishing a penny postage with any colony that was inclined to that step, led to another conference in the summer of 1898, at which on the motion of Canada it was agreed that the step should be taken in respect of Canada.

and the Cape. For some reason the Cape Government did not see their way to beginning the new system on Christmas Day, but before that time the adhesion of the Indian Empire had been declared and that of the great bulk of the Crown colonies. Australasian finances were held by Australasian Governments to render delay necessary in their case, but hope was cherished that before many months more had passed they and all British South Africa (Natal came in with the first flight) would be included within the new Imperial Postal Union.

The public conscience received a disagreeable shock from the proceedings connected with the inquiry into the bankruptcy of Mr. Ernest T. Hooley, extremely well known as a company promoter, who had for some years been understood to be making hundreds of thousands or even millions by the process of buying and selling great businesses. In the bankruptcy court Mr. Hooley explained his *modus operandi* to have consisted chiefly in producing an effective front-page to prospectuses, adorned with the names of persons of social distinction, and he frankly avowed that to a large extent this had been done by pecuniary transactions on his part with the eminent persons in question. There ensued a shower of indignant disclaimers, many absolute, some partial and qualified. The public were not able to judge between Mr. Hooley and his noble friends. One of them was so unfortunate as to be proved to have made him an indirect offer of money, contemporaneously with an endeavour to obtain a modification of his evidence, in such fashion as to persuade a judge that he had committed the offence of contempt of court. This series of unpleasant incidents produced a great effect on the public mind, which the Lord Chief Justice endeavoured to deepen and make permanent by some vigorous observations which he addressed to the new Lord Mayor on November 9 upon the discreditable and injurious practices connected with the promotion of companies.

Before the end of the year considerable anxiety was excited by the large numbers of persons who in many districts claimed magisterial exemption from vaccination for recently born children under the much-discussed clause inserted in the new Vaccination Act in favour of "conscientious objectors." In the light of the wholesale applications made, and granted, under that provision, it seemed difficult to continue to cherish the hope on which some eminent persons had based their support of the grave change in the law made in the session of 1898, that it would in fact lead to a diminution of prejudice and an increase in the acceptance of Jenner's great safeguard.

A prolonged limitation of the water supply in East London, in the autumn of the year, which caused great inconvenience, led to a powerful reinforcement of the movement for the acquisition of the control of all the Metropolitan Water Companies' undertakings by the London County Council. A resolution in favour of that policy was passed in the council by a vote in which a considerable number of Moderates joined the Progressives.

The question of securing the South Wales sources of water supply for the capital was also much discussed, and public opinion probably moved in that direction.

## CHAPTER VI.

### SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

#### I. SCOTLAND.

RARELY has Scotland's participation in the work of administering the empire and discharging imperial obligations in the field been more strongly in evidence than in 1898. To one Scottish nobleman, the Earl of Aberdeen, giving up the Governor-Generalship of Canada after a very successful tenure, during which the great Dominion has drawn definitely closer to the mother country, another Scottish nobleman, the Earl of Minto, was chosen as successor. Scottish pride was deeply stirred by the conspicuous part played by Brigadiers bearing such well-known Highland and Lowland names as Macdonald, Wauchope and Maxwell in the destruction of the power of the Khalifa, and by Scottish regiments both in the Soudan and in the fierce fighting at Candia which led to the liberation of Crete. Lord Kitchener was welcomed with immense enthusiasm in Edinburgh, where the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and with the Marquess of Dufferin he received the freedom of the city, the two distinguished "junior burgesses" being subsequently banqueted by the Lord Provost. The return of the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, after many years of foreign service, was also celebrated in the Scottish capital with great popular enthusiasm and civic hospitality, in honour especially of the magnificent gallantry displayed by the regiment, under Colonel Mathias, in the storming of the Dargai Heights and elsewhere in the Indian frontier wars. In such ways as these the happy identification of imperial activity and interest which is covered by the word "British" was abundantly and impressively illustrated. In this light perhaps the most profoundly interesting of all the domestic events of Scotland in 1898 was the joint appearance (Oct. 25) of Lord Rosebery as president of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University and Mr. Balfour as Chancellor of the University, at a meeting at which the former delivered an inaugural address and the latter filled the chair. Lord Rosebery's appeal to young Scotsmen to cherish and live up to an exalted ideal of local, national and imperial citizenship was conceived in his most eloquent and impressive vein, and was echoed and eulogised with great earnestness by Mr. Balfour.

In regard to party politics, the record of the year in Scotland is an almost absolute blank. No bye-election occurred to test

the relative strength of the Ministerialists and the Opposition. In the absence of stimulus of that kind, no question on which political parties were engaged on opposite sides can be said to have taken any general or even considerable hold on public attention, although eminent front-bench men like Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith duly and ably addressed their constituents. It could not fail, however, to be of interest to Scottish Liberals that both the statesmen just mentioned were among those spoken of as "in the running" for the succession to Sir W. Harcourt's place as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. In view of the prominence given by Mr. Asquith in one or two speeches to the subject of the taxation of ground values, as a feature of the legislation to be undertaken by Liberals when they were next in power, it is worthy of notice that a bill enacting the important fiscal change in question was drafted during 1898 by the Glasgow Corporation. That enterprising body was naturally forward in connection with any legislation that might add to the resources of local authorities, seeing that it had recently undertaken in connection with the city tramways, and was about to seek powers to undertake in connection with a telephone system competing with that of the National Company, responsibilities involving very large outlay. A considerable amount of irritation having been excited, and perhaps still more expressed, with reference to the failure of the Government measure for improving the procedure in respect of Scottish private bills, a pledge was given during the recess on behalf of the Ministry that in some way or other that question should be dealt with in the session of 1899.

Quite in accordance with Scottish feeling, a sum of some 35,000*l.*, available under the equivalent grant made to Scotland, to balance the financial provisions of the Irish Local Government Act, was devoted to the development of secondary and technical education. During 1898 the Scottish Education Department became the sole supervising authority for secondary as well as elementary education, and in an interesting speech which he delivered at Paisley on September 14 Lord Balfour sketched the lines on which, with the aid of their enlarged resources, the department proposed to meet their enlarged responsibilities. He referred to the new system of "labour certificates" and "merit certificates" and pointed out that, while the former were merely designed to serve as loopholes to those whose circumstances made longer attendance at school impossible, the latter opened the door to secondary education. It was the wish and aim of the department to make secondary schools available for all whose circumstances or talents made it expedient that they should take advantage of them. If legislation should prove necessary to establish a complete and connected scheme, Lord Balfour promised that he would not hesitate to ask for it, but for the present the Education Department would proceed tenta-

tively. The union, or rather reunion, in 1898 between the University of St. Andrews and University College, Dundee, was an event of favourable augury in the sphere of higher education.

Following on the termination of the great engineers' strike, trade and employment in Scotland were good throughout the year. In particular, the output of shipbuilding on the Clyde exceeded by many thousands of tons that of the most prosperous of previous years.

In the ecclesiastical sphere, Scottish history in 1898 presented some features of considerable interest. Chief among these was the elaboration by a joint committee of the Assembly of the Free Church and the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of a basis of union between the two bodies, and the subsequent discussion by their presbyteries throughout the country of the terms of creed subscription embodied in that scheme. Thereon a good deal of difference of opinion was developed, illustrating the presence of divergent theological points of view, if not between the Churches as a whole, yet between important sections of them. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Shorter Catechism furnished an occasion in celebration of which leading clergy of the Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian Churches took part (May 22) in a joint service in St. Giles's Cathedral. Nor was it by any means without interest that a few days later (May 27) the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on methods of temperance work. This event had no precedent in Scottish ecclesiastical history.

## II. IRELAND.

The great and absorbing event for Ireland during 1898 was the passage of the Local Government Act. The first actual operation of that measure, however, will fall to be described under 1899, and all that can be recorded at present in regard to it are indications as to the spirit in which it is likely to be worked. To that interesting subject reference will be made later on. In February there appeared the report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Acts. This was a very weighty document. The commissioners were Sir Edward Fry, formerly one of the judges of the Court of Appeal in England, Mr. George Fottrell, Mr. George Gordon, Dr. Traill (Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin), and Mr. Robert Vigers, and their conclusions were unanimous. Considering the small number of cases heard by the Civil Bill Courts, the discrepant practices in them and in the Land Courts, and the costs incident to the removal of cases from one tribunal to the other, the report recommended that the jurisdiction of the Civil Bill Courts in respect of the Land Acts should be abolished. Coming to the duties of assistant commissioners and court valuers,



the report observed that they had been left unguided on many difficult questions, including the definition or explanation of the words "fair rent" and "true value." It was remarkable that in many cases assistant commissioners and court valuers had been found to agree in their results, though differing in their processes and in the principles by which the results had been arrived at. In such cases agreement on the part of valuers was, if possible, more strange than their differences. To get rid of the suspicion existing in the minds of one political party against the officials appointed by a party of different political views, and the suspicion which the changing of assistant commissioners and court valuers from one province or district to another created, the report suggested that all assistant commissioners and court valuers should be permanent officials, paid on a sufficiently liberal scale, and entitled to a pension or allowance in the event of their services not being required, either permanently or temporarily, by reason of the diminution of work. The lay assistant commissioners and court valuers, besides possessing a practical acquaintance with the value of land, should have passed a suitable examination in the subjects with which they would be called upon to deal.

Power should be given the sub-commissioners to state cases for the Land Commission, either on the application of a litigant or of their own proper motion; and power should be given to the Land Commission to require sub-commissions to state such cases if an applicant showed that the statement of such a case was proper. In some cases the inspections of land, the commissioners believed, had been made with undue haste. As to the hearing of appeals, the decisions of the Land Commission in a very great number of cases did little more than register the decision of the court valuer. Moreover, the business was disposed of with a rapidity and with a silence as to the grounds of the decisions which created dissatisfaction in the minds of litigants. It would not be wise to abolish rehearings or appeals, but it was desirable to check the course of indiscriminate appeals, which might be done by placing a heavier stamp on the notice of appeal, by depriving the appellant of the right to retire from his appeal without the leave of the court, and by requiring security for costs.

Turning to the question of "fair rent," the commissioners in their report said: "In our view, assuming the law to be, as at present decided, that occupation interest is not to be taken into account in fixing the fair rent of the holding, the annual sum referred to in paragraph A of section 1 of the act of 1896 (which we may call the gross fair rent) is the annual sum at which, after all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district have been taken into consideration, the holding in the landlord's hands might reasonably be expected to let from year to year to a solvent and prudent tenant who desired to derive a benefit from the occupation of the tenement and not from its sale; and

the fair rent of the holding (or the net fair rent) is the gross fair rent less a reasonable annual allowance in respect of the sum which would represent the present value of the improvements for which, according to the acts, a deduction is to be made from the rent." Before passing from the subject of fair rent, the commissioners said: "We are convinced that the settlement of fair rents has been effected in an unsatisfactory manner, with diversity of opinion and practice, sometimes with carelessness and sometimes with that bias towards one side or the other which exists in many honest minds; but we are also convinced that the administration of justice has not been poisoned by any systematic endeavour on the part of the commissioners to benefit either side at the expense of the other."

As an alternative course of procedure the report suggested that two assistant commissioners should be sent to inspect the holdings, with power to listen to statements, not on oath, and also to consult their legal coadjutor; and in the event of a difference of opinion between the assistant commissioners, or in the event of a demand to that effect by either party, a court valuer might be called upon to inspect the land. The court valuer or assistant commissioners would then prepare a pink schedule, and supply a copy to each of the parties, each party to have liberty within a fixed period to require a hearing in court; but in the event of no requisition for a hearing being served, the pink schedule should act as a conditional order unless within a limited time cause be shown against it by either party. If cause be shown, the matter should be sent for hearing to the sub-commission.—As to purchase, the practice of the Land Commissioners was held to have been unnecessarily rigid. It was recommended that whenever landlord and tenant agreed upon a price, and the former was willing that the whole amount should remain as a guarantee fund, the advance should be made as a matter of course.

In conclusion, the report referred to the great staff of officials employed under the Land Acts, and the great body of solicitors and valuers who gathered around them, and submitted that if, by an automatic adjustment of rents, or by their conversion into rents-charge, or by any other means which the wisdom of the Legislature might devise, the unrest generated by the periodical settlement of rents could be stayed and the burden of perpetually recurring litigation cast off, a great boon would be bestowed on her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

A perusal of the above summary will show that many of the principal charges made against the Land Acts as administered were acknowledged to be well founded. Some of the evils exposed were capable of being removed, or at least mitigated, by rules made by the Land Commissioners themselves, and during the year they did introduce certain modifications into the practice and procedure of the Courts under their jurisdiction, in view of the recommendations of the Fry Commission.

But on other important points, such as the increase of stability in the tenure of office by the Sub-Commissioners, the active concurrence either of the Government by way of legislation, or of the Treasury authorities, would be required to secure the improvements urged by the Royal Commissioners. From time to time representative meetings of landlords passed resolutions pressing upon Her Majesty's Ministers the duty of acting on the Fry Report, and also of recognising the claim of the landlords to compensation.

On the whole, however, the year was less remarkable for exemplifications of the divergent interests and aspirations of landlord and tenant than for a tendency on the part of those who had been long divided and estranged to find ground of common action. The new spirit showed itself in various directions. Very prominently it was illustrated by the cordiality with which (after some initial suspicion) the agricultural classes in Ireland adopted the principles and system of industrial co-operation enforced by Mr. Horace Plunkett and his coadjutors in the propaganda of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. According to an interesting statement in the *Times* at the end of the year, "the various branches of the society had been extended with such rapidity and success that no less than sixty-seven co-operative societies were registered since March 31, 1898. On December 17 the society had under its control eighty-seven agricultural societies with a membership of 9,000, and 155 dairy societies with a membership of 20,000. The output of butter from the creameries during the period between April 1, 1897, and December 1, 1898, amounted to 4,000 tons, valued at 353,850*l.*, or about 9½*d.* per lb. Twenty-five poultry and home industries societies were also in active operation. The most interesting development in the work of the society," proceeded the writer in the *Times*, "is, perhaps, the increase in the number of the credit banks which it has established under the Raiffeisen system. On October 1, 1897, there were four of these banks in Ireland. There are now forty-one, of which twenty-six have been established since March 31, 1898. The value of such a purely humane credit system, sufficiently safeguarded, but established for the benefit of borrowers, can hardly be overestimated in a country whose poorer agricultural classes have suffered so much at the hands of the city money-lender and the 'gombeen man.'"

In the same connection may be mentioned the co-operation of a number of Irishmen of diverse politics and religions in an inquiry into the economic requirements of their country. This resulted in a movement, which received sympathetic treatment from the Government, in favour of an Agriculture and Industries Bill for Ireland. A like tendency, though hardly perhaps exercised in so hopeful a direction, appeared in the renewal of the agitation for a readjustment of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and the adhesion to that

movement, by a considerable majority, of the Corporation of Belfast.

The same disposition towards union, and obliteration of old, or recent, bitternesses was shown, perhaps, to some extent among the different sections of Nationalists. At any rate representatives of them all were content to participate in common in the various celebrations connected with the centenary of the insurrection of 1798. In Belfast some serious rioting ensued, but that, of course, was between the celebrationists and violent opponents of the idea for which Wolfe Tone conspired and died ; and elsewhere order was preserved.

With regard to the working of the Local Government Act, there was considerable division among the Nationalists as to the duty of running the elections for the new councils on strictly political lines. Mr. Redmond, while insisting that there must be a Nationalist majority wherever there was any chance of obtaining it, urged also that, for the rest, it was desirable that competent and experienced persons should be chosen for the conduct of local business, irrespective of their political or religious opinions. His object, as he avowed, was to secure that local affairs should be administered so efficiently that the self-governing capacity of the Irish people should be demonstrated to the world. Mr. Redmond's views on this question, however, though by no means peculiar to him, did not appear to obtain general acceptance from his followers. Numerous adherents of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien set themselves, under their inspiration, bitterly against any compromise with the opponents of Home Rule. The prospect as the year closed appeared to be that in a large number of districts of the South and West of Ireland no Unionist or Protestant would have a chance of securing election to the bodies to be formed for the administration of local affairs. Some sensation was caused in that connection by the announcement of the conversion of Lord Emly to Nationalism of an aggressive and exclusive type. In that spirit he presented himself as a candidate for the Limerick County Council, on which also he undertook, if elected, to be to a large extent a representative of Labour. In view of such facts as these the outlook for the inauguration of local government in Ireland on democratic lines did not appear as cheerful as was to be desired. In the West, again, where a failure of the potato crop caused much distress, which, however, was substantially relieved by Governmental action and public charity, Mr. William O'Brien's United Irish League furnished possibilities of renewed agrarian disorder. On that subject the Lord-Lieutenant speaking at Belfast felt constrained to utter a warning. Nevertheless, on the whole, the year 1898 presents signs of encouragement which, though they may be slow in attaining fulfilment, distinguish it pleasantly from many of its recent predecessors.

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

## CHAPTER I.

### FRANCE AND ITALY.

#### I. FRANCE.

“THE Dreyfus year” will be the title by which in future times 1898 will probably be distinguished by the historians of France. The Dreyfus trial, or its revision, was the all-engrossing subject of controversy, and the source of perpetual political and judicial conflicts. Throughout the year, without intermission, it sufficed to arouse and fix the attention of the public to the exclusion of almost all other topics, and excited in all classes an interest which, whether harmful or the reverse, gathered in intensity as the controversy progressed. Moreover the Dreyfus affair succeeded in effacing old party lines, which had outlived their usefulness, and in facilitating new grouping of parties, of which the country had for some time felt the need, but was unable to settle the plans. Although the struggle over the unfortunate officer—condemned in 1894—had been commenced before the year began, and its conclusion was not reached when the year ended, but during its course the most important steps were taken towards a decisive solution of the drama.

The unanimous acquittal of Major Walsin-Esterhazy by the military court caused but little surprise; it was foreseen, and in the absence of precise information as to how the case had been tried, it was generally supposed that serious State reasons had influenced the military judges. It might, therefore, be affirmed with truth that at the beginning of the year the great majority of those who really reflected upon public affairs and took an intelligent interest in the good government of the country leaned rather to the view that the Dreyfus case should not be reopened.

At this moment, however (Jan. 7), the *Siècle* newspaper published the report of Major Besson d’Ormescheville on the case of M. Alfred Dreyfus, and that of Major Ravary upon the case of Major Walsin-Esterhazy. These were the charges upon which the two courts martial of 1894 and 1897 had given judgment. It was impossible not to recognise how vague and



puerile were the charges against the former, and how complacently appreciative was the whitewashing of the latter. These documents thus placed side by side were a formal condemnation of the manner in which the officials employed to act before military courts drew up the cases entrusted to them.

It was under the feeling of doubt and mistrust aroused by this publication that the parliamentary session opened. In the Chamber the former officers were reappointed without opposition ; but in the Senate one of the vice-presidents, M. Scheurer-Kestner, paid the penalty of his honesty and courage. On the same day appeared in *L'Aurore* a letter addressed by the eminent writer, Emile Zola, to the President of the Republic, under the heading "*J'accuse*". In this letter M. Zola arraigned the Ministers of War of 1894 and 1895, the chief of the general staff, General Boisdeffre, and others whom he named, accusing them of *lèse humanité* and *lèse justice*, and acting either under clerical pressure or from that *esprit de corps* which aimed at making the War Office a sacred ark which was absolutely beyond the reach of attack or even of criticism. "Finally, I accuse," he wrote, "the first *Conseil de Guerre* of having violated justice by condemning a prisoner upon a secret document unknown to him or to his counsel ; and I accuse the second *Conseil de Guerre* of having condoned this illegality by order, and thereby committing a judicial offence by acquitting an accused whom they knew to be guilty."

The publication of this letter provoked the keenest excitement, which showed itself by disorders in the streets of Paris, and soon after in Nantes, Marseilles, Châlons-sur-Saône, Bordeaux, Angers, etc. The anti-Semite feeling speedily spread itself, especially in provincial towns, where the shops of Jewish traders were threatened. The Patriots' League, which had been invisible since the Boulanger collapse, once more appeared upon the scene, and took a prominent part in the demonstration which marked the retirement of General Saussier and the appointment of General Zurlinden to the governorship of Paris.

After five days' hesitation and reflection the Minister of War, as chief of the Army, and in the name of the *Conseil de Guerre* which had acquitted Esterhazy, decided to take legal action against M. Zola, and at the instance of the *procureur général*, M. Zola and M. Perreux, editor of the *Aurore*, were cited to appear before the Seine Assize Court. The principal defendant replied by a letter to the Minister of War, in which he reproached the latter with having shrunk from a fair and open fight, and by having recourse to legal quibbles hoped to obtain a victory upon which he could not otherwise count. "I shall prevail," he wrote, "by the force of justice, I shall carry conviction to the conscience by the truth." Strong words like these, whilst causing the impartial to hesitate, at the same time aroused throughout the country an outburst of that temper which had marked the days of Boulangism. The committees which had

previously grouped themselves around "*le brave général*" again sprung into existence, distinguished on this occasion by an anti-Semitic fervour. In the streets they were allowed absolute freedom, the police abetted them, and public meetings supported them by their noisy demonstrations.

Meanwhile the majority of the Chamber was convinced, or at least pretended to be, that as M. Méline had put it, "there was no Dreyfus question," but in a short time they were called upon to express their views more definitely. M. Cavaignac asked leave to interpellate (Jan. 22) the Government on a statement appearing in the Havas agency relative to certain declarations said to have been made to Captain le Brun-Renault by ex-Captain Dreyfus on the day of his degradation, and he called upon the Government to produce what he termed "*la parole libératrice*." M. Méline, however, in reply declined to say anything which might in any way throw doubt upon "*la chose jugée*," and M. Cavaignac thereupon withdrew his motion. The debate, however, was at once revived by M. Jaurès, and in a few minutes the Chamber was in uproar. One of the leaders of the Right struck the Socialist speaker a blow from behind, and after further disturbance the debate had to be adjourned. On its being resumed (Jan. 24) a calmer spirit prevailed, and M. Goblet urged the Government to examine the charges against Dreyfus, and to submit to the Chamber the result of their investigation. M. Méline flatly declined to adopt this course, and the Chamber by a majority of nearly 200 voted an order of the day expressing its confidence in both the Government and the Army. This vote was nevertheless the first proof of the disorganisation caused by the Dreyfus question, and revealed the existence of a cleavage in the various groups of which the political parties were composed. Official optimism, too, which was welcomed by deputies anxious about their re-election, was rudely shaken by the events which followed in the Chamber.

M. Cavaignac, who had obtained some prominence as the advocate of an income tax, took occasion (Jan. 29) to question the Government on the difficulties arising from the application of the law by which certain classes were relieved or exempted from the tax. The Minister, in reply, said that so far he had been unable to find a satisfactory solution, but that he had not given up all hope. Upon this barren assurance of its good intentions the Government obtained by 302 to 201 votes a simple order of the day, with which they affected to be satisfied. On the discussion of the Navy Estimates for the year they were scarcely more successful. M. Lockroy, in a speech which lasted over two sittings, giving rise to noisy scenes, mercilessly exposed the illegality of the ways in which the Navy Budget was administered, and the disgraceful waste and peculations at the Admiralty and in the dockyards which were carried on without check from admirals or civilians.

Other branches of the Administration were shown to be in a little less satisfactory condition. M. Delcassé, whose attention had been called to numerous abuses at the Rochefort arsenal, had undertaken a private inquiry into the charges. A letter addressed to him by one of his correspondents was, however, opened in its transit through the post, its contents copied, and the newspaper *Le Soir* published a seemingly official communication inviting the addressee, in the interests of his correspondents, to abstain from looking into departmental affairs. M. Delcassé at once brought the matter, which revealed the continued existence of the *Cabinet noir*, before the Chamber, but the Government, whilst promising to institute an inquiry, and the deputies, whilst pretending to condemn such proceedings, dared not force home the responsibility of the actual authors of this betrayal of confidence.

These incidents, however, and other scandals, failed to arouse public attention, which at this moment was centred upon the Zola trial. A few days before the proceedings began, Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart was summoned before a court of inquiry with reference to certain charges of breach of discipline. On this occasion he found a warm defender in General de Galifet, who gave evidence in his favour, and publicly shook him by the hand. Upon the close of the inquiry the decision of the court was notified to the Minister of War, but was not made public until after the close of the Zola trial.

This *cause célèbre*, which lasted more than a fortnight (Feb. 7-23), offered day by day the most exciting scenes. M. Zola was represented, or rather assisted, by Me. Labori, whilst his co-defendant, M. Perreux, had for his counsel the two brothers Clemenceau. The public were only admitted under the most rigorous restrictions, but outside the Palais de Justice there was no attempt to preserve order, M. Zola's carriage each day being followed by a howling crowd, got up and paid by the leaders of the Anti-Semite party. Inside the corridors of the law courts little decency was observed. It was considered an offence to cry "*Vive la République*," in reply to the shouts of "*Mort aux Juifs*," "*À bas Zola*." Bystanders were hustled and frequently assaulted for refusing to remove their hats whenever a general passed through. In court the attitude of those officers, summoned as witnesses but acting as prosecutors, showed either a total ignorance of, or a profound disdain for, the elements of civil justice and law. The chief of the staff, instead of offering evidence on the matter in question, apostrophised the jury: "You are the jury, you are the nation. If the nation has not confidence in the chiefs of the Army, in those on whom the responsibility of the national defence depends, they are ready to hand over to others their heavy burden. You have only to say the word." This speech, coming after one by his subordinate officer, General de Pellieux, who had threatened the jury with a disastrous war if Zola were acquitted, sounded

more like an appeal from the President of the Council to the Chamber on a vote of confidence than of an unprejudiced witness anxious that justice should be done. It was not, therefore, difficult to anticipate that Zola would be found guilty by a jury acting under such threats, and the court sentenced him to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 frs., the editor of the *Aurore* being somewhat less severely treated.

While this endless conflict was dividing Paris into two hostile camps, the Intellectuals and the Patriotards, the Chamber was wearily carrying on the discussion of the year's Budget, constantly interrupted by obstructions offered by deputies in search of popularity, or by amendments involving additional expenditure, and thereby increasing the burden of the heaviest Budget in Europe. Among the many interruptions that by M. Samary (Feb. 19) on the recent troubles in Algiers was the most important. The Governor-General, M. Lépine, had come to Paris in order to obtain fresh powers, and he explained to the Chamber that the disturbances which from time to time occurred in the colony arose from the want of an efficient force of local police, Algiers itself having only 100 men to keep order over a mixed population containing some very turbulent elements. The Socialist deputy, M. Jaurès, introduced a fresh issue by asserting that the Jews, by lending money on usury, excited the hatred of the other races with whom they did business. M. Barthou, the Minister, however, stood firm, and refused to discuss even the abrogation of the Crémieux decree of 1870, by which all Jews born in Algeria were naturalised. Although the Chamber endorsed by a large majority the views of the Government, the law courts acted upon different principles. A number of Jews, charged with attacks upon isolated Christians in a remote district of Algeria, had been brought to trial at Oran, but public feeling running high and threatening to provoke disturbance, the trial was transferred to Montpellier, where, however, the Jews met with equally little sympathy, the jury finding the charges proved, and the court sentencing them to imprisonment and heavy fines. The result of the trial showed that whilst the race hatred in Algiers constituted a serious danger to the colony, it was reflected in the minds of the French public to an alarming extent.

It was not unnatural, in the distracted state of popular opinion, that the monarchical parties should actively bestir themselves, and show their readiness to take an advantage of any opportunity which should offer. The Republicans themselves, aroused to the danger of the situation, also attempted to close their ranks more effectually to repel the expected attack. An important gathering of the Royalist party was held at Blois (Feb. 27), at which the Duc de Luynes, the representative and lieutenant of the Duc d'Orléans, read to the meeting a clever address, in which the grandson of Louis Philippe said: "The

right of birth is of no avail without the right of conquest, and by conquest I mean that of the hearts and convictions of my followers." He went on to say that he accepted the two revolutions, of which France had been the theatre in 1789 and in 1830, and he concluded by saying that he had need of the support of those intelligent forces which had been born or developed under the Republican Government. Moreover, in order to conciliate the existing administrative officers, the duke threw out the hint that such a body could not be improvised in a moment, and that even M. Barthou's prefects might find employment under the monarchy. He ended by repudiating the policy which had so often proved fatal, that of a temporary alliance between the extreme parties on both sides, and he urged all Monarchists to support the party of order and a policy of peace and justice.

The Republican party thought the moment opportune to agitate against the humiliating position in which public instruction, especially in the provinces, was placed. Under the existing system all schoolmasters concerned in primary education were appointed and revoked at the will and pleasure of each prefect, whose sole motive was political; distributing rewards and punishments in proportion to the electoral capacities of the schoolmaster, and wholly regardless of his professional services or capabilities. This state of affairs had existed for a long period, but at length the more liberal spirits of the Republican party had been brought to recognise its absurdity, and to demand that the appointment and promotion of the teachers in elementary schools should be left in the hands of the chiefs of secondary instruction.

The month of March was devoted by the Chamber to making its will and testament, as it were, *in articulo mortis*; the dominant feeling being a general fear of the electors and the need of conciliating them by grants from the public exchequer. The way in which expenditure had been swollen was little short of a scandal, and the long debate on the Finance Bill, brought out the absolute incapacity of the majority to defend the interests of the State. To court popularity progressive taxes, such as that on bicycles, were lowered; to conciliate the league of small shopkeepers trading licences were reduced, as if some slight additional charges imposed on the large establishments were able to stem the success of undertakings of which the smaller traders had become the victims. At the close of the debates on the Budget (March 14) the Chamber accorded itself a week's recess, notwithstanding the protests of a Creole deputy, M. de Mahy, who was anxious to propose a national *fête* in honour of Jeanne d'Arc. The Chamber, however, was not in a humour to assent to this innovation, because the Maid of Orleans was suddenly accorded posthumous honour by the Clericals, who hoped to substitute the *fête* of Jeanne d'Arc for the national *fête* of July 14. By a strange irony a number of Protestants and Positivists



associated themselves with the movement, but the bulk of the Republicans stoutly refused to take part in such an equivocal act. In fact no little uneasiness was caused in certain circles by the silent activity of the Clerical party, which had turned to its own ends the tactics recommended by Leo XIII. of outward adhesion to the Republican form of government. Much light was thrown upon these manoeuvres by a debate, raised (March 12) by M. Dron, a deputy for the Nord. It was shown that an active committee, taking the title of "Justice-Equality," of which the headquarters were at Paris, had for its organ a newspaper, *La Croix*, distinguished by the violence of its anti-Republican articles. Local editions of the paper were published throughout France bearing the old provincial names of the district, and attacks upon the Republicans of each neighbourhood were especially prominent. M. Millerand further established the fact that agents had been despatched from Rome and dispersed over France to bring into line recalcitrant Monarchists. M. Bourgeois took advantage of the occasion to make an important speech, in which he endeavoured to reconstitute the old Republican party by repudiating an idea of an alliance with either the Clericals or the Socialists. His effort to carry a vote against the Government was, however, fruitless, for M. Dron's order of the day inviting the Government to pursue a distinctly broad policy was negatived by 309 to 225 votes, and another expressing confidence was carried by a slightly increased majority.

The Chamber treated in similar fashion an interpellation of M. Chiché aimed at the Minister of Justice (March 21), and another by M. Paschal Grousset (March 26), reviewing the foreign policy of the Government, the northern fleet having been suddenly mobilised (March 21). This order coincided with the negotiations going on between France and England on the Western Soudan and Niger questions, as well as with the critical relations between Spain and the United States. M. Paschal Grousset invited M. Hanotaux to say whether the naval demonstration was intended as a threat or only as an experiment. "We are aware," he added, "that your foreign policy has neither scaffolding nor aim; it is something invertebrate, gelatinous, and amorphous. You are neither for the republic nor for the monarchy; neither for *la revanche* nor for disarmament." To this philippic M. Hanotaux replied by reading some mysterious phrases, adding that if the two countries (Spain and the United States) were at one in desiring the advice of true and impartial friends they would find all the Powers—including France—ready to offer proof of their good-will. The Chamber at once seized upon this diversion of the attack to pass by 300 to 111 votes an order of the day expressive of their confidence, drawn up by MM. Denais and Delonde. At the same sitting the Chamber passed unanimously a bill, sent down from the Senate, dealing with workmen's compensation in cases of accident; and similarly after a brief debate they hurried through an important

fraction of the new rural code, so little interest was taken in any question in which the fate of the Ministry was not involved. In fact the Chamber was rapidly thinning, the majority of the members being more occupied with the approaching elections than with legislation. The bills brought forward by M. Goblet and his Radical colleagues for a return to the *scrutin de liste*, and to put a stop to multiple candidature were not favourably received, but an effort was made to finally close the interminable Panama scandal. With this view the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry were unanimously adopted, and the magistrates accused of culpable negligence in prosecuting the guilty persons were severely censured.

The Senate in the meantime had been carefully discussing the Budget, and had succeeded in introducing some important amendments, which the Chamber hastily accepted. Its zeal to do what others had left undone was, however, made the cause of a sharp struggle between the two bodies. M. Paul Strauss (April 6) insisted upon raising the point that the Senate had exhausted its powers in refusing to accept a financial resolution which had been twice passed by the Chamber. This view, after a violent debate, was negatived, and the Chamber adjourned for the new elections. M. Brisson, the President, on quitting the chair he had occupied so long, delivered the funeral oration of the Legislature. "Universal suffrage," he said, "will now pass judgment on us and our work, and will find that it covers many useful measures, especially those dealing with criminal procedure, the protection of children, and the establishment of societies of mutual aid. The one thing now needful is the union of Republicans of all shades for discipline and for action."

Meanwhile *l'affaire* had been constantly kept before the public. M. Zola's appeal to the Court of Cassation from the verdict of the Assize Court had been partially successful (April 2) on the ground that the prosecution should have been instituted by the military court which had tried Esterhazy, and not by the Minister of War. The more moderate organs of the press urged the Government to let the matter drop. The effect of the appeal was that whilst the verdict of the Assize Court was allowed to stand, its effect was annulled. Zola remained convicted of insults to the Army, but was not to undergo his sentence. The Minister of War, however, incited by the Nationalists, was not disposed to accept this negative result. He called together the Council of War, which under his advice decided upon a fresh prosecution of both Zola and Perreux. At the same time he laid before the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour a complaint that Zola, an officer of the order, had forfeited his rank by insulting the Army. Whereupon the whole case was reopened, and the controversy revived with increased acrimony on both sides.

Meanwhile the departmental assemblies had been holding

their sittings, and added to the general confusion by passing votes of confidence in the Army. Under such circumstances the nation was called upon to elect a new Chamber, and never had the elections taken place in such a chaotic state of public opinion. The polling throughout the country, however, passed off more peaceably than usual, and very few disturbances in the streets or at electoral meetings occurred. Public interest was centred in the various trials arising out of the Dreyfus affair, and political questions were generally ignored. Actually this matter influenced the elections in a very trifling degree, the majority of the candidates affecting to be governed by the reiterated assurances of the Minister of War, that the verdict of 1894 was both just and legal. A more serious difficulty, however, arose out of the sudden rise in the price of corn occasioned by the war between Spain and America. The price of bread, especially in the towns, was suddenly raised, and the Government was obliged to suspend temporarily (May 2) the import duty of 7fr. 50c. per 100 kilogrammes on imported cereals. Large quantities of grain were imported with little result, for it appeared that although the corn-producing countries were able to meet the demand, the supplies had to be carried by foreign ships, so inadequate was the French merchant navy for the purpose.

The main question upon which many of the elections turned was that of the income tax, which the Radicals had made the chief plank of their platform, but as the result showed it was not a sound one. Although no less than 2,038 candidates offered themselves for 584 seats, it became obvious from the first polls that the new Chamber would differ little from its predecessor, and although the second ballots were unfavourable to the Republicans, their net loss did not exceed four seats. According to the best authorities the new Chamber would contain 225 Progressive Republicans, consequently less than their opponents of all parties, should the latter combine. Of the more leading men who lost their seats were M. Jaurès, the leader of the Socialists; M. Jules Guesde, the apostle of Collectivism; M. Lebon, the Minister for the Colonies; and M. Delpeuch, an Under Secretary.

The first trial of strength took place on the opening day of the session (June 1) over the election of a provisional president, when M. Brisson was opposed by M. Paul Deschanel. Although a fresh election was necessary as soon as a majority of the elections had been confirmed, it was recognised that the Chamber would probably stand by its original choice. The first ballot gave 277 votes to M. Deschanel and 275 to M. Brisson, but as it appeared that one vote was missing, the result was set aside, M. Deschanel himself demanding it. On the following day the young leader of the Moderate Republicans received 282 votes against 278 polled by his Radical predecessor, and took his seat amidst a scene of noisy confusion, which augured ill for the

reputation of the new Chamber. The Radicals, however, declined to recognise their defeat, and as soon as the Chamber was duly constituted (June 11) again attempted to carry their candidate, but on this occasion M. Brisson was defeated by a majority of ten votes.

Up to this time the Prime Minister, M. Méline, had not showed his hand, and was probably waiting to see how the new deputies would group themselves. With this view also he abstained from giving away the portfolios of the defeated ministers, which might be useful in attracting supporters. This policy, however, availed but little. Notice was given of three interpellations on the general policy of the Government from different sides of the House, whilst M. Castelin insisted upon discussing the Dreyfus affair on the ground that it overshadowed every other question. The Government decided differently, having, as it thought, an excellent card to play. On the same day (June 13) M. Hanotaux had signed with the British ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson, an agreement by which the irritating and intricate questions of jurisdiction in Nigeria were practically settled. So little account, however, did the Chamber take of this attempt to remove a long-standing cause of friction between the two nations, that the date for the ratification of the agreement—six months from the preliminary signature—was allowed to pass without further action. In the course of the debate which took place on M. Millerand's interpellation, M. Léon Bourgeois took occasion to announce the alliance of the Radicals with the Socialists on the questions of an income tax, global and progressive, and of the revision of the constitution; but on the following day he attempted to modify the ill effects of his declaration by making advances towards the Moderates. M. Ed. Drumont, who had found a seat at Algiers, thought it necessary to explain the doctrines and aims of the Anti-Semites, and M. Trouillot in the name of the Radicals reproached the Méline Cabinet with existing only by the sufferance of the Right. A division was then taken upon a vote of confidence in terms proposed by MM. Ribot, Dupuy and Poincaré, and carried by 295 to 272 votes. An analysis showed that the Government had the support of 208 Republicans, 40 Rallied, 43 members of the Right, and 4 Anti-Semites—whilst the Opposition consisted of 203 Radicals, 17 Republicans, 6 Rallied, 11 Anti-Semites, and 35 Socialists and Collectivists.

The Ministry seemed once more saved in a perilous situation, when suddenly M. Bourgeois (Jura) and M. Ricard (Côte-d'Or) proposed the addition of the following words: "The Chamber determines to support only a Ministry relying exclusively on a Republican majority." This rider came like a bombshell into the midst of parties. The Government decided to vote against it, but on a division it was adopted by 295 to 246 votes—whereupon on the resolution being put in its entirety, they withdrew and it passed by 284 to 272 votes.

On the following day (June 15) the Méline Cabinet, which had lasted for twenty-six months, longer than any Republican Ministry, resigned. Its policy in making concessions to the Rallied had at length exasperated the old champions of the Republic, while its fiscal schemes had aroused jealous opponents. The crisis which ensued lasted longer than usual. Several attempts were made to form a Ministry which represented a majority in the Chamber. In turn, MM. Ribot, Sarrien, Charles Dupuy and Peytral tried their hands, and after repeated failures M. Faure, much to the annoyance of the Moderates, entrusted to M. Brisson the task of constructing a Cabinet, which was almost exclusively chosen from the Radical party. It consisted of M. Henri Brisson, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Sarrien, Justice and Public Worship; Delcassé, Foreign Affairs; Peytral, Finance; Cavaignac, War; Lockroy, Marine; Léon Bourgeois, Public Instruction and Fine Arts; Tillaye, Public Works; Marnéjoul, Commerce and Posts and Telegraphs, with M. Mongeol as his Under Secretary for the latter; Viger, Agriculture; and Trouillot, Colonies.

On presenting itself to the Chamber (June 30) it made the important announcement that it did not propose to deal with either of the two most important features of the Radical programme, a revision of the Constitution and the method of assessing the income tax. By this means the support of a certain number of "Government" Republicans was obtained, and on the debate raised by MM. Delombre and Ribot, the Ministry obtained a vote of confidence by 316 to 230 votes, the majority consisting of 187 Radicals, 56 Republicans and 73 Socialists.

The new Ministry could hardly be regarded as homogeneous, and it was especially with reference to the Dreyfus case that two contrary influences were at work. MM. Brisson and Bourgeois were regarded as favourable to a revision of the case, whilst M. Cavaignac bitterly opposed this suggestion, and while M. Lockroy favoured a policy of commercial treaties, M. Viger was an ardent protectionist. The Ministry, taking example by the tactics of the Italian Premier, General Pelloux, borrowed largely from the programme of their predecessors. For example, M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, adopted M. Delombre's idea of taking the value of realised property as the basis of his income tax. The duty on imported corn was re-imposed, and the number of the *agents de change* on the Paris Bourse was increased by one third. By these concessions the bill fixing the taxation of the year was passed almost unanimously.

It was, however, impossible for the Chamber to adjourn without another debate on the Dreyfus affair. M. Castelin raised the discussion by inquiring how the Government proposed to give effect to the order of the day of November 18,



1896, which enjoined respect for *la chose jugée*, and for the prestige of the Army. The Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, replied by reading a report of Captain le Brun-Renault, who asserted that Dreyfus had made a confession to him on the day of his disgrace. He then went on, in order to enlighten the Chamber, to read three documents, which, although shrouded in the greatest mystery and secrecy, had nevertheless been published in several newspapers. The Nationalists accepted enthusiastically such convincing evidence of Dreyfus' guilt. M. Castelin at once withdrew his interpellation, and by 572 to 2 votes the Chamber ordered M. Cavaignac's speech to be placarded throughout the country, and then separated for the recess. Six weeks later the public learnt that of the documents read by the Minister one was a forgery and another had no connection with the case.

The hearing of M. Zola's appeal having been transferred from Paris to Versailles was wholly divested of the interest it had aroused. The first President of the Court of Appeal had decided to officiate on the occasion, but the defendant, having formally presented himself to the court, at once withdrew before the jury was empanelled. Acting on the advice of his counsel, he decided to allow the case to go by default, and whilst the judges were discussing whether his arrest should be ordered, M. Zola disappeared, and managed to reach England. A few days later the court, in his absence, rejected his appeal, and, further, he was cast in heavy damages in an action brought against him by three experts in handwriting whose methods he had challenged.

The elections to the *Conseils Généraux* (Aug. 8) attracted but little notice, and aroused less interest. The Conservatives lost 40 out of 230 seats they had held, and the Moderate Republicans 100 out of 530, the chief gainers being the Radicals and the Socialists, whilst the Anti-Semites also made progress. In Algiers, however, the elections produced a violent outburst of intolerance. Duels and aggressive demonstrations in the streets were followed by the pillage of Jewish shopkeepers, and at length the disorder became so general that the governor, M. Lépine, was recalled, and M. Laferrière, a distinguished lawyer, was with difficulty persuaded to relinquish his post of Vice-President of the Council of State to undertake a thankless task. He was promised, however, full powers to carry out in his own way the pacification of the colony. The *Conseils Généraux* were naturally unable to abstain altogether from reference to the burning question, but generally they limited themselves to expressing the wish that means would be speedily found for putting an end to the agitation in favour of the traitor Dreyfus.

The anniversary of the Napoleonic *fête* day (Aug. 15) gave the Bonapartists the opportunity of meeting at a grand banquet, at which the Republic was ridiculed, and a letter read from Prince Victor, who promised to appear at the proper moment, which

he declared to be at hand. A few days later M. Cavaignac, at a dinner given in his honour at Le Mans, said that the Government was about to take energetic steps to make the Army and the decisions of justice respected. Justice and the Army, which the minister linked together so loudly, were however destined to be promptly divorced. A few days after M. Cavaignac's speech in the Chamber, Colonel Picquart addressed a letter to the President of the Council, M. Brisson, offering to prove that the principal document read by the Minister of War was a forgery. This letter quickly found its way into the newspapers. Picquart was arrested on the charge of having communicated to his own counsel papers which were regarded as wholly confidential. As if this was not enough to keep up the feverish excitement already raging, a number of disgraceful letters, attributed to Major Esterhazy, found their way into the papers. That officer having been called upon to explain his conduct before a committee of inquiry, he was summarily ordered (Aug. 29) to be placed on half-pay. On the very next day a still worse scandal was revealed. Lieut.-Colonel Henry, who had held an important post in the Military Intelligence Bureau, was summoned before the Minister of War, and subjected to a searching cross-examination, of which the outcome was that the principal document upon which the minister had relied to convince the Chamber of Dreyfus' guilt was admitted to be a forgery. Henry was forthwith placed under arrest and sent to the fortress of Mt. Valérien. On the following morning Henry was found dead in his cell with his throat cut with a razor. The chief of the Army staff, Général de Boisdeffre, at once tendered his resignation on the ground of having placed implicit reliance on a forger, and refused to withdraw it. At the same time, by a rapid gust, public opinion shifted at once in favour of the revision, which hitherto it had shouted down.

It was impossible under the new phase for M. Cavaignac to retain office, but in resigning (Sept. 4) he took up a more equivocal position. "There exists between me and my colleagues a disagreement which if prolonged can only paralyse the action of the Government at a time when it is most in need of union. I remain as convinced as ever of the guilt of Dreyfus, and I am determined to oppose as before any attempt at a revision." M. Cavaignac's retirement gave courage to the Nationalists, who promptly circulated rumours of the impending resignation of other members of the Ministry. Nothing, however, took place, and General Zurlinden, an Alsatian, who had just succeeded General Saussier as military governor of Paris, was induced, on the urgent entreaty of President Faure, to accept the vacant portfolio. Forthwith the papers which had hailed the general's appointment as military governor bitterly attacked him for joining the Ministry.

Nevertheless, and in spite of every impediment, the question of the revision of Dreyfus' sentence was making progress.

Madame Dreyfus addressed an appeal to the Minister of Justice on the ground of the new incident imported into the case, and it was announced that he had requested the Minister of War to furnish the documents in the case against the prisoner. General Zurlinden replied that he himself would, in the first instance, take cognisance of the documents. His conclusion from them was identical with that of his predecessors, MM. Billot and Cavaignac. He decided, notwithstanding, to remain at his post in order to assist the Minister of Justice in his work.

It was at this moment that the President of the Republic started on his customary visit to the autumn manœuvres, selecting those of the 8th and 13th Army Corps assembled in the Bourbonnais round Moulins. On this occasion the President, ignoring traditional custom, was accompanied by no member of his Cabinet, thereby drawing down upon himself the anger of the revisionist newspapers, which charged him with assuming the airs of an Emperor, instead of adhering to the ways of an irresponsible President. Paying no attention to those reproaches and attacks, M. Félix Faure marked his visit to the manœuvres by more than ordinary ceremony, and the presence of the Duke of Connaught, which was taken as a special act of courtesy on the part of England, was made the excuse for its display. The opportunity for manifestations in favour of the Army was not lost, and everything was done to accentuate its popularity with the people.

On the President's return to Paris (Sept. 17) the necessity for decisive action on the part of the Ministry was recognised. A majority was clearly in favour of some step towards revision, but in the minority were General Zurlinden and M. Tillaye, the Minister of Public Works, who at once resigned. This defection, however, had been anticipated, and overtures had been made to General Chanoine, Senator for Indo-China, and M. Godin. Their names were forthwith submitted to the President and accepted, and the danger of a fresh Ministerial crisis was once more averted.

General Zurlinden's resignation, however, was the signal for letting loose a fresh tempest in the press, the ex-minister having managed to exasperate both parties. On the one hand he had removed from active service Lieut.-Colonel Paty du Clam, in consequence of the revelations made at the Esterhazy inquiry; and at the same time he had taken up the inquiry initiated by M. Cavaignac into the history of the despatch known as "*le petit bleu*," brought to notice by Lieut.-Colonel Picquart. The officials of the Staff Corps maintained that this document was a forgery by Picquart himself, and General Chanoine ordered him to be prosecuted on this charge before a Council of War, whilst he was already the object of a prosecution for having divulged papers involving the safety of the State. This being a civil indictment he was brought (Sept. 21) before the Correctional Court, which adjourned the

case. On hearing his remand, Colonel Picquart exclaimed in open court that he expected that evening to be transferred from a civil to a military prison, and that if by chance he should be found dead in his cell the cause would be murder, not suicide.

With public opinion thus excited, it was not surprising that the supporters of the anti-Republican pretenders should seek to obtain a hearing. The Duc d'Orléans was the first in the field with a manifesto (Sept. 19), declaring that he would not allow the honour of the Army to be attacked. The discredited members of the Boulangist party once more lifted their heads, and, grouping themselves round M. Déroulède (Sept. 25), decided to revive the old Patriotic League. On the other hand, the general body of Freemasons, at its annual meeting, passed a unanimous vote in favour of the revision of the Dreyfus trial.

A solution, however, was not so easily reached. The Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Justice, to which the case had been remitted, was equally divided, three members being in favour of, and three against, revision. The decision was therefore once more left to the minister himself to remit to, or withhold the case from, the Court of Cassation. A Cabinet Council was summoned, but two members were absent, and it was decided to await their return. The Cabinet met again (Sept. 27), and M. Brisson, strongly supported by M. Bourgeois, carried the majority with him in favour of sending Madame Dreyfus' appeal for revision before the Court of Cassation.

This decision could not have been officially known, when on the same day a number of Nationalist deputies assembled at the Palais Bourbon, on the invitation of MM. Georges Berry, Millevoye and Drumont, to insist upon the Chamber being convoked. M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, refused to allow the committee rooms to be opened, but some 130 members, chiefly Conservatives, held a meeting and passed resolutions, and forthwith set out for the Elysée to obtain from the President a promise to assemble Parliament. The only reply, vouchsafed through the President's aide-de-camp, was that he was unable to receive deputations from political groups.

The difficulties of the Government were at this moment increased by the apprehension of serious labour troubles. A strike, which spread rapidly to other trades, broke out among the navvies employed on the preparatory works for the buildings of the International Exhibition of 1900. At the same moment other important earthworks were going on all over Paris—sewers were taken up to make room for the underground railway, embankments were being constructed for the prolongation of the Orleans Railway to its new terminus, and other railways were equally active in extending their stations in various parts of the capital. The labourers suddenly became aware (Sept. 25) that they were receiving wages below the minimum fixed by the municipality in their stipulations with the contractors,

and they thereupon insisted upon being paid in accordance with the specified rates. The masters resisted and a strike was declared, which promptly assumed a serious aspect. The strikers then divided themselves into bands, and scattered themselves over the city, inciting workmen employed on public and private works to join their ranks. In a very short time the whole building trade of Paris was brought to a standstill, followed by all other trades connected therewith. The Labour Exchange resumed its activity, and a section of the Municipal Council called upon the Prefect of the Seine to summon a meeting of that body in order to vote assistance to the families of the men out of work. The Ministry, by supporting this appeal, seemed to favour the workmen rather than their employers, for under another Government it would have been impossible to obtain consent to convoke the Municipal Council during its holiday. At the same time the Paris strikes assumed a different aspect to that which similar troubles had presented on previous occasions, for other trades, not specially affected, and alleging no wage grievance, threw in their lot with the strikers on the ground of solidarity, and the provincial trade societies sent funds for their support. The situation was critical when (Oct. 8) Paris on awakening found troops of all arms, especially cavalry, parading the streets and boulevards under the guidance of the police. Almost a complete army corps had been mobilised from the neighbouring departments, and had been silently brought into the city. Under these conditions, and the capitulation of the masters to the labourers' demands, work was resumed, slowly at first, but afterwards in most districts. This sudden collapse of the movement, however, was by no means satisfactory to the various syndicates, in which political questions rather than the material interests of the workmen were eagerly discussed. The most serious opposition came from the syndicate of the railway employés, of which the secretary, M. Guérard, in consequence of the violent attacks of which he was the object by several independent societies, decided to test the extent of his powers. A meeting of the syndicate was held, and although only twelve delegates out of twenty-four voted in favour of a general strike, M. Guérard decided that he had in such cases a casting vote. Orders were thereupon issued to the engine-drivers, stokers, guards, and all other persons employed on the railroads throughout France to refuse to work after October 15. The Government replied to this senseless threat, which would have paralysed the whole social organisation of the country, by energetic measures. All important stations and all junctions were occupied by troops, and when the day arrived only a score of employés were found bold enough to obey the order of the council.

It was only natural that the presence of such a large body of soldiers in Paris, and the consequent shifting of those in more remote garrisons, kept alive the spirit of unrest awakened by the



strike. The wildest rumours were received with almost childish credulity, and it was widely asserted and believed that a plot was being hatched by the *état-major* with the object of upsetting the Republic, and of re-establishing the monarchy. Some papers even went so far as to state that the plot had been betrayed, and that the name of the general at its head was known to the Government, but it was not revealed to the public. The Government in fact had other and more serious matters on hand, for the state of affairs at home and abroad was alike critical. The Radicals were threatening to withdraw their support on account of the reappointment of General Zurlinden as military governor of Paris, which they stigmatised as an act of weakness. They accused the Cabinet of allowing itself to be the puppet of both the Army and the Catholic party. A letter of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, on the taxation of the clergy, had been published without any protest from the Minister of Justice, who was invested with special powers in such matters. The apostles of the Christian Democrats were actively propagating their views at Lyons, and were organising committees after the example of those at Bordeaux, where the elections had been carried against the Republicans. At the same time the "Nationalists" and "the Patriots," countenanced, if not actively supported, by the police, were breaking up the meetings called by the Revisionists, and in some cases, as at Toulouse, did not stop short of actual violence. At the same time the Fashoda affair was threatening to create serious trouble with England. In anticipation of its probable overthrow, the Ministry determined at length to make a show of decision and good sense. A large number of prefects and judges who had displayed unnecessary zeal in favour of the Rallied were relieved (Oct. 18) of their functions or transferred to other posts. Naturally the victims protested vehemently against these sweeping reforms, the prefects of the Nord, the Rhone, the Aude and Puy-de-Dôme, being especially indignant, and finding considerable support from the Moderate journals. A rupture between the two groups composing the Ministerial majority seemed inevitable; but when the Chamber at length met (Oct. 25) the Ministry could at least show that it had acted with complete frankness towards friends and foes. It had, in spite of the threats of the Nationalists, given satisfaction to the lovers of justice by paving the way for a revision; it had assured peace in announcing the evacuation of Fashoda; and by prudence and firmness it had brought to a close without bloodshed the most serious labour strike which Paris had known for several years.

There remained therefore only the prefectoral changes which seriously threatened the Brisson Ministry, but as soon as the Chamber met it was clear that on this point the struggle would in reality turn. The proceedings opened (Oct. 25) without disorder, Paris being still occupied by the troops. The Ministry laid before the Chamber a proposal for levying

an income tax, which was forthwith relegated to the Budget Committee although not yet constituted. Notice had been given of eighteen interpellations on all sorts of topics; but M. Brisson insisted that all those bearing on the question of the revision of the Dreyfus trial should be set aside in order to avoid a collision between Parliament and the law. M. Déroulède at once commenced an attack upon the Government, and in the course of his speech addressed some remarks to the Minister of War. General Chanoine at once mounted the tribune to declare that his opinion on the Dreyfus affair was that of his predecessors in the same office. "Now that Parliament is met I can address myself to you, representatives of the nation, and say to you that I place in your hands the trust confided to me of the interests and honour of the Army. From this tribune I give here my resignation as Minister of War." This declaration, altogether at variance with parliamentary traditions, caused general stupefaction. M. Brisson naturally protested against the unfair way in which General Chanoine had withdrawn from his colleagues, and having appealed to the Chamber to support him in his determination to maintain unity and the supremacy of the civil power, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Chamber thereupon adjourned for an hour, and on its reassembling the Minister urged the adjournment of the debate for a few days. But although an order of the day affirming the supremacy of the civil power was voted almost unanimously, M. Brisson seemed suddenly to have lost control of the Chamber. A rider to the resolution, proposed by M. Berger, "blaming the Government for not having made the army respected," and rejected by 274 to 261 votes, was followed by another addition, proposed by a Socialist, M. Bataux, implying the confidence of the Chamber in the Government, which was also negatived by 268 to 254 votes. M. Brisson with his colleagues thereupon quitted the Ministerial bench, and placed in the President's hands the resignation of the Radical Cabinet.

The crisis which followed was remarkably short. The President, having in accordance with custom taken counsel with the Presidents of the two Chambers, forthwith summoned M. Charles Dupuy to form a Ministry, and three days later (Oct. 30) he was able to submit a list of names, taken from the various groups of the Republican party, and constituting a Coalition Cabinet. M. Dupuy retained in his own hands, in addition to the Presidency of the Council, the portfolios of the Interior and Public Worship; M. Leygues was given that of Public Instruction; M. Peytral remained Minister of Finance, and M. Lockroy of Marine, M. Guillon of the Colonies, M. Delcassé of Foreign Affairs, and M. Viger of Agriculture. The newcomers included M. Krantz, Public Works; M. Delombe, Commerce; M. Lebret, Justice; and M. de Freycinet, War; the two last posts being under the circumstances the most

difficult to fill. After the extraordinary conduct of General Chanoine no general could be assigned to the office, and inasmuch as none of the younger men of the Progressive Republican group was disposed to face the difficulties, the selection of M. de Freycinet was almost inevitable. His skilfulness and resource were generally admitted, but since the days when he had been Gambetta's colleague he had shown neither energy nor courage when in office.

Such was the Ministry which was to be responsible for the conduct of affairs in the approaching struggle between the Army and justice. The Court of Cassation, at the request of the *Procureur-Général*, McManau, had declared (Oct. 29) the demand of Madame Dreyfus for a rehearing of her husband's case was in legal form, and it ordered that she herself should take the proceedings requisite for a supplementary trial. This apparent success, however, was by no means decisive, for the Criminal Chamber proceeded with its inquiry with so much deliberation that the opponents of revision had abundant opportunities of resuming the offensive in both the Chambers and in the streets.

The first skirmish in Parliament arose (Nov. 3) upon an interpellation on the general policy of the new Cabinet. M. Dupuy was eager to show that in politics one could shift one's gun from one shoulder to the other while marching towards the same end. This metaphor was so well appreciated that the Cabinet obtained a vote of confidence, and the Nationalists encouraged by the hesitancy of the Ministry managed to secure the promise that M. Francis de Pressensé, a leading man among the Revisionists, should be struck off the roll of the Legion d'Honneur by a decree of the President.

The Army, however, was not satisfied, and the journalist, Urbain Gohier, who had republished in a volume certain newspaper articles reflecting upon the Army, was selected for attack. Under pressure the Ministry announced the intention of prosecuting the author; whilst other acts showed how completely the Government was cowed by the attitude of the Anti-revisionists. All questions, however urgent, of home or foreign policy were set aside, and *l'affaire* alone occupied public attention. The Progressists were replaced by Radicals on the Budget Committee, M. Mésureur being chosen as its chairman, and M. Camille Pelletan as its reporter.

Meanwhile Anti-Semitism was assuming in Algiers a more menacing aspect than even in Paris. The election of M. Thomson for the department of Constantine was challenged, and an inquiry ordered; while the municipal elections (Nov. 13) handed over Algiers itself to the friends of M. Edouard Drumont, the list of M. Massimiliano Regis Milano, better known as Max Régis, was elected by a large majority. A few days later this Italian, recently naturalised as a Frenchman, was elected Mayor of Algiers, and at once took up an attitude of aggressive hostility against the Israelites. By order of the municipality the shops

of the Jewish tradesmen and their customers were photographed and exposed to public view. The Government at length enlightened by the report of a commission of inquiry and by the despatches of the Governor-General, M. Laferrière, tardily consented to act. In a discussion raised in the Chamber (Nov. 21) the Minister of Justice announced that the amnesty for all offences of speech against magistrates, public officials, and for all fiscal contraventions, would not be applied to Algeria until the re-establishment of order. The masters of the situation, however, were not to be baffled in this way; the disturbances were renewed, and Max Régis declared that he would oblige M. Laferrière to resign as he had forced his predecessor, M. Lépine. The Ministry, finding its policy defied, promptly passed a law placing the police of Algiers and its suburbs under the order of the central Government; and despatched as prefect M. Lutaud, a man of tried energy and competence, who had been recalled by the previous Cabinet. This nomination roused the anger of the Anti-Semites to the highest pitch. They challenged in the Chamber the policy of the Government, and M. Drumont in his blind fury compared Max Régis to Gambetta, declaring the former to be the greater patriot. This gave M. Dupuy a chance of making a sonorous speech (Dec. 23) on the abstract question of the equal rights of Jewish and Christian citizens of the Republic, but he failed to prove by his action that he was prepared to vindicate his principles.

The proceedings in connection with the Dreyfus affair were marked by similar hesitancy. In accordance with the law the conduct of the fresh inquiry was remitted to the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation; which instead of delegating its powers in such cases to one or more of its body decided that all its fifteen members should sit together with closed doors to receive evidence, thus giving to the public the best guarantee of impartiality. The court at once applied itself to the matter in hand, and the Minister of the Colonies was authorised to inform Dreyfus (Nov. 15) that his appeal for revision was admitted, and that he might instruct counsel for his defence. The military party, represented by General Zurlinden, replied (Nov. 25) by notifying that Colonel Picquart's trial before a court martial would be held forthwith. This announcement aroused a violent protest from the organs of Radical opinion, and signatures were invited to petitions for postponing Picquart's trial until after the depositions taken by the Court of Cassation had been made public. Of necessity the matter came before the Chamber (Nov. 28), on which occasion the Anti-Semite deputy, M. Massabuan, asserted that the Dreyfusards in demanding the postponement of the Picquart trial were desirous only of withdrawing the latter from his proper judges, and he asked if the agitation was not being carried on by the influence of cosmopolitan financiers. M. Poincaré hereupon intervened, declaring that matters had already been allowed to go too far. "It is necessary

to put an end at once to the scandals committed by various sections of the War Office. What passes therein is enough to goad to revolt the most peaceably inclined men. The Ministry of 1894 was only made acquainted with the arrest of Dreyfus a fortnight after the event, and then through a newspaper article." M. Poincaré went on to show that each fresh attack upon Colonel Picquart had been preceded by the revelation of some important fact favourable to Dreyfus. The Cabinet, however, still refused to take any active steps in the matter, and the Chamber after a noisy debate passed by 437 to 73 votes one of its empty orders of the day, declaring its respect for the principle of the separation of the Judiciary and Legislature. Meanwhile the Senate had been quietly advancing the cause of true liberty by extending the Constans law of 1897, which gave the right to all accused persons to be assisted by counsel, to military courts.

The Court of Cassation had all the time been pursuing its inquiry. It summoned before it the former Ministers of War and the generals who had given evidence in the Zola trial, and it further insisted (Dec. 1) upon the production of the famous *dossier secret*, of which every one had heard so much. The situation of the Government was painfully embarrassing, for it had now to pay the price of its complacent or timid attitude towards the noisy champions of Anti-Semitism. The President of the Council found himself obliged to receive the formal protest of the Israelite consistory, based upon the astounding revelations of the Parliamentary Commission appointed to inquire into the state of affairs in Algiers. In the Chamber, moreover, an opportunity was found for raising the question (Dec. 16) on the election of M. Bartissol as deputy for Narbonne, when M. Viviani, the Socialist, produced a series of astounding acts of Ministerial pressure, exercised by the prefects of the Aude and the adjoining departments during the Ministries of MM. Méline and Barthou. M. Dupuy, however, had no scruples about throwing over his predecessors and former colleague, and by associating himself with the Radicals in supporting official candidatures obtained a unanimous vote of confidence. The Progressists in the Cabinet were naturally incensed by the attitude adopted by their chief, and a crisis seemed inevitable. M. Dupuy, however, by temporising with the objectors managed to prevent the breach becoming irreparable.

In the interval the Court of Cassation had taken a decisive step of the utmost importance with regard to Colonel Picquart, who in the ordinary course would have to answer (Dec. 12) before a court martial to a charge of forgery. Inasmuch however as he had already been charged with the same offence before a civil court, he appealed to the Court of Cassation to decide before which his trial should be heard. Before giving its decision the Court of Cassation insisted upon the production by the military authorities of the case against the prisoner, and a postponement of the trial therefore became inevitable. The Nationalists,



seriously alarmed by this decision, threatened to question the Government upon the precautions which would be taken to prevent the publication of documents involving the security of the State. At the last moment the notice was withdrawn, but not before a sharp skirmish between the Nationalists and the Revisionists, which clearly revealed the intention of the former. Dreading defeat on the main question of Dreyfus' guilt, they now sought to throw discredit on the impartiality of the judges of the Criminal Chamber, and pretended that the case should be tried before all the sections of the Court of Cassation—forty-five judges — sitting together. These tactics received unexpected support from one of the judges of the Court of Cassation, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of the Civil Chamber, who, to revenge the personal slights of which he had been the object from his colleagues, asserted that the report of M. Bard, a member of the court, in favour of Dreyfus was tainted by his sympathies with Picquart. The Government at once requested the First President to make inquiries on this charge, and when the year closed an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion had been artfully thrown over the highest representatives of justice in France. Everywhere similar disorder reigned. The Chamber of Deputies had escaped from all control, and was led hither and thither by a body of noisy partisans, who howled down all attempts to proceed with public business, and the Budget was put aside, and a second vote on account was taken without demur to meet the charges of administration. The new law remitting the taxes on non-alcoholic liquors could not be applied, because the Chamber had failed to make any provision for the consequent loss of revenue. Electoral inquiries showed that in the north as in the south the proceedings had been marked by shameless fraud and corruption. State instruction was attacked by those who should have been its warmest defenders, and on the Belgian frontier the rival pretenders were putting forward their respective claims to succession to a distracted Republic. In a word, the year ended for France under worse auspices than it had opened.

## II. ITALY.

The question from the outset of the year which imperatively pressed itself upon the Italian Government and demanded a prompt solution was the bread question. The bad harvest of 1897, together with the increase of the internal *octroi* duties, had resulted in a serious rise in the price of flour of all kinds. Riots which led to grave disorders spread from Siartiana through the central provinces to Romagna and Ancona. In Sardinia the people were dying of famine, and Sicily was on the verge of revolt. The arrest of some fifty persons at Ancona, nominally as anarchists, but in reality for pillaging the granaries of the city, introduced another element into the prevailing disorder. In the midst of these troubles the Chambers reassembled to find the

Government weaker and more irresolute than ever ; and consequently more open to attack. It was made responsible for the existing distress, and urged to change the external policy, to which by some occult reasoning the failure of the crops was attributable. The *Popolo Romano* in an impassioned article appealed to the Government to draw closer to France and Russia, and to abandon once and for all the costly and negative advantages of the Triple Alliance. The question of general distress was brought before the Senate forthwith by Sgr. Camporeale, who especially called attention to the state of affairs in the March of Ancona. In reply the Marquis di Rudini maintained that the troubles arose solely from the revolutionary efforts of a small minority, and appealed to all parties to support the Government in repressing such elements of disorder. At the same time he promised to effect a sensible economy in the administration of affairs ; the *octroi* duties at Florence and Venice had been temporarily suspended ; private companies, under the patronage of the Government, had been started in Turin and Palermo to stimulate trade ; and finally the King signed (Jan. 23) a decree reducing the import duty on corn for seven months from 7.50 to 5 lire.

In the Chamber, when Sgr. Biancheri had been re-elected President, the Socialists were the first to attack the Ministry on its want of interest in the Italian working class, as shown by the large employment of Italian children in French glass factories. The Under Secretary of State, Comte Bonin Longare, in reply, admitted that the arrangements in force with France had been found to be practically useless, and that consequently the Italian Government would shortly bring forward a bill on the subject of emigration, in which the sending abroad of young children would be specially dealt with. No party was satisfied with this vague promise, and as a division would have led to no result, the Socialists determined to try the effect of outside pressure. A monster meeting in Rome was called (Jan. 30) to protest against the corn tax. The Ministry, on the ground that serious disturbances might ensue, forbade the meeting, and on the threat of the Deputy Costa, that if prevented other meetings would be held, the Prime Minister summoned 7,000 cavalry to Rome to strengthen the garrison. The Roman populace overawed by this display remained quiet ; but at Perugia and in the neighbourhood of both Florence and Naples serious disorders took place.

These events moved the Government to make a show of activity. The royal decree, reducing the duty on corn, was submitted to Parliament, and notwithstanding Sgr. Giolitti's attack upon the minister, Sgr. Luzzati, passed (Feb. 5) without delay ; the Senate's assent being obtained a few days later. On the same day the Chamber put aside the amendment of the law of military organisation, which on being passed by the Senate had occasioned the resignation of General Pelloux. The Ministry having thus satisfied its conscience by reducing the price of

bread thought to divert public opinion by promoting a number of national *fêtes*. They decided to assist the Sicilian patriots in their celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their first revolution against Ferdinand II., and that the jubilee of the Statuto accorded by Charles Albert should be celebrated at Rome with exceptional magnificence, as both would seem by outward symbols to strengthen the idea of Italian unity. The Socialist deputy, Sgr. Bovio, however, thought this a propitious opportunity (Feb. 28) for discussing the state of affairs in Sicily, but Sgr. di Rudini maintained that there was no such thing as a "Sicilian question." The island was suffering from the same ills as the rest of the kingdom, and their remedy was to be found in the more equable distribution of remunerative public works, in the reform of the communal and provincial laws and in the remission of the more burdensome taxes.

Notwithstanding these attractive promises the Cabinet was visibly becoming weaker. The Socialists were showing renewed activity, and threatened to protest by public meetings against the *fêtes* of the Statuto. At the last moment, however, they abandoned their intention, and the ceremonies were allowed to pass without hostile demonstration. On this occasion the King received (March 4) in the throne-room of the Capitol deputations from the principal cities of the kingdom, addresses from the Senate, the Chamber, the Municipal Council of Rome and the great departments of the State. In reply he asserted in eloquent terms the glory of Roman Italy and Italian Rome: the former the expression of might, the latter of right and "in common with every right, Rome was inviolable."

The day of rejoicing was promptly followed by a day of mourning, the great orator and statesman Cavallotti being killed in a duel (March 6) by the deputy Sgr. Nicola, director of the *Gazetta di Venezia*, in which the former had been attacked without measure or scruple. Thus disappeared from the arena of Italian politics a man whose powers had only just reached their maturity, and of whom the highest hopes were formed among those who still believed in the beneficent action of a Government. The Socialists, moreover, with whom Sgr. Cavallotti sympathised, were disorganised by his death, and seemed to be ready to fall under the sway of any revolutionary leader. Their organisation had been singularly favoured by the prevailing distress in both town and country, and their strength throughout the kingdom was a matter of constant disquiet to professional politicians. Whilst awaiting the development of events in the country they were ready to pursue their own programme in Parliament. They introduced a bill for the suppression of duelling, and took an active part in the campaign against Sgr. Crispi, a former President of the Council, the charges against whom were still being inquired into by a special commission. This body, which was composed of two friends and three opponents of Sgr. Crispi, presented (March 18) a unanimous report in which they

found that although there was nothing in Sgr. Crispi's conduct capable of bringing him before the High Court of Justice or even the ordinary tribunals, yet from a political point of view he had laid himself open to blame. The Government, in laying this finding before Parliament, intimated that as a body it had no intention to intervene in the debate, unless occasion arose to defend the late Minister of Justice, Sgr. Costa. This promise they fulfilled, and the ministerial supporters were allowed to vote with absolute freedom ; the result being that the Chamber by a large majority adopted the finding of the commission. On the following day Sgr. Crispi resigned his seat as deputy, and immediately offered himself for re-election at Palermo.

The forbearance of the Government on this occasion, however, did not save them from the attacks of the papers devoted to Sgr. Crispi. His party, for a moment abashed, regained its self-assurance, and promptly carried the war into the adversaries' camp, and the most trifling incidents were seized upon as ground for attack. For example, the proposal of the United States Government to purchase one or more Italian ships of war, although promptly declined by the Minister of Marine, was taken hold of as implying that the Government would or might act in such a matter without the intervention of Parliament. Again, no sooner was it known that Sgr. Luzzati was endeavouring to balance his Budget by restricting the military expenditure than a furious onslaught was made upon him by both the military and Crispi journals. At the same time the electoral contest at Palermo was assuming an important character, and both sides looked upon its issue as implying the success or the defeat of a policy. In spite of all Ministerial efforts Sgr. Crispi was re-elected by a crushing majority. At the same time troubles broke out in various parts of Italy, from Lombardy to the Abruzzi, chiefly from the dearness of bread ; and in some cases, as in the district round Modena, aggravated by the strike of the agricultural labourers, which was not appeased until several lives, both of soldiers and labourers, had been sacrificed.

It must have been from a sense of its own incapacity that at such a critical moment the Chamber consented to adjourn (April 27) for a fortnight in order to attend the Turin Exhibition, and the Government left to deal with the Socialist and Clerical agitation. The Italian Socialists had for a long time been endeavouring to organise their body in groups as had been done in other countries, especially in France and Germany ; but so far only one association, that of the *Ferrovieri*—railway workmen and mechanics—had been constituted. Although in Italy all these men were subject to military law and service up to the age of thirty-nine years, it was reckoned that out of 70,000 railway servants upwards of 21,000—divided into 450 societies—were affiliated to the Socialist body, and accepted the orders of their leaders with military obedience. On the other hand, the uncompromising Catholics—the *Neri*—had endeavoured to advance

their special views by means of diocesan and parish activity. Their propaganda, however, was still defective in many respects, as for instance in determining how far Italian refugees in foreign countries should take part in revolutionary movements abroad. The outbreak in May was probably as little foreseen by the Socialists as by the Government. The latter knew perhaps that there was danger in the air, for it had suddenly (April 29) recalled to duty the Carbineers of the 1871 class; and simultaneously had by edict reduced by one half the cost of transport of food by rail or boat. Two days later (May 1) the Minister of War, General di San Marzano, was authorised to recall to service two other classes of soldiers, and General Pelloux was despatched to the province of Bari, armed with full powers. This haste was fully justified. In a week from one end of the peninsula to the other the word had passed to the revolutionary centres to rise against the Government. Tuscany and Sicily, Naples and Romagna, were alike seething with discontent. Parma, Piacenza and Pavia in the north, Ascoli, Molpetra and Chieti in the south, were the scenes of actual bloodshed; and on the day (May 7) on which the King was opening the exposition at Turin in great state the streets of Milan were filling with excited and discontented workmen gathered from all countries. The signal was given by the men of the Perelli factories, who spread themselves over the city, urging those of other workshops to come out on strike. In less than an hour upwards of 37,000 workmen were occupying the streets, and practically held the city at their mercy. Two hours later they were joined by 2,000 others from the outside districts.

In presence of this imminent danger the Government displayed praiseworthy energy in defence of the peaceful citizens. The general commanding the Third Army Corps, the Senator F. Bava-Beccani, was invested by telegraph with full civil and military powers, and authorised to proclaim a state of siege. The soldiers finding that they were vigorously led showed no hesitation in obeying orders, and fired remorselessly upon the crowds, and the barricades which had been erected were either cleared by cannon or carried at the point of the bayonet. But close upon the heels of victory arbitrary repression followed. *Il Secolo*, one of the oldest and most respectable journals in Italy, was seized and its editor arrested, and a like fate had been meted out to the Clerical *Italia del Popolo* and its managers; wherever a number of workmen were found grouped together they were dispersed by cannon shots, and to crown all the capacious convent at the Porta Monteforte, in which some ardent students had installed themselves, after being driven from the streets, was carried by assault, and the revolutionary movement in Milan came to an end.

The Ministry was distinctly weakened by these events. Notwithstanding its principles and the programme upon which it had succeeded to office it had been obliged to have recourse to



the modes of repression which it had condemned in its predecessor's. It was found necessary to close the universities of Naples, Rome, Bologna and Pavia. Houses were entered and searched in all the cities, the Swiss frontier was occupied by troops to prevent an incursion of refugees, whom the federal and cantonal troops of Ticino scattered with little ceremony. At the same time all the Socialist journals were suppressed, and the diocesan councils were dissolved in spite of the protests of the Vatican. The prefect of Milan, suspected of weakness, was removed, and arrests were multiplied. In connection with these a curious incident arose. The Socialist deputy Pescetti, having learnt that a warrant had been issued against him, took refuge in the precincts of Monte Citorio, and refused to quit unless provided with a safe conduct. His boldness prevailed against the ill-will of his enemies, and he escaped the fate of those of his colleagues who had been arrested, notwithstanding their parliamentary privilege.

Another incident also disturbed the public mind. Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, had left the city on the day on which the riots broke out. He addressed a letter to General Bava, declaring that he was unaware of what was happening as he was setting forth on his pastoral visitation, of which the date had been fixed long previously. He was ready to affirm the innocence of the Catholics in the disturbances, and entreated the general to exercise clemency towards them. The dictator replied by a few words of cold irony, and forthwith ordered the arrest of several leading Catholics, including the Abbé David Albertario, director of the *Osservatore Catholico* at Milan. It was difficult to foresee what might have been the result of this high-handed action, but at this moment the Cabinet was in process of dissolution. The Minister of Marine, Sgr. Brin, died suddenly (May 24), and four days later such dissensions broke out between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice that the Prime Minister found it necessary to lay before the King the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

He was at once entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry, and after three days' negotiations submitted the following arrangement to the King: Rudini, San Marzano, Luzzatti and Branca retained their former portfolios; Sgr. Bonacci was transferred to the Ministry of Justice; the Marchese di Cappelli was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; Professor Luigi Cremona, Public Instruction; Admiral Canevaro was recalled from Crete to take direction of the Navy; General Rivera of Public Works; and Sgr. Frola of Posts and Telegraphs.

Meanwhile the military tribunals were feverishly busy throughout the kingdom distributing centuries of imprisonment among hundreds of prisoners. The Chamber was still prorogued, but the necessity of obtaining supplies rendered its meeting imperative. A few days previously the Ministry made overtures to the Zanardelli and Giolitti groups of the Left, but

without result, and on the day that Parliament met (June 17) Sgr. Zanardelli gave notice of a vote of want of confidence. The Government at once recognised the uselessness of any further attempt to retain office. When the Chamber met on the following day Sgr. di Rudini announced that the Ministry had determined to resign. He therefore moved that the House should adjourn forthwith, and this, notwithstanding the protests of the Left, was agreed to.

To the general surprise the King instead of sending for either of the party chiefs, Sgr. Zanardelli or Sgr. Sonnino, sent for the President of the Court of Accounts, Sgr. Finati, an ultra-Conservative. This bold experiment was immediately recognised to be impossible, and seriously compromised the royal authority. As however money was urgently needed for the services the Chamber resumed (June 24) its sittings for one day, and voted a month's supplies — an ultra-Radical, Sgr. Secchi, having suggested a fortnight's — and then adjourned *sine die*. The King next turned to the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, but without better results, and finally General Pelloux undertook the formation of a frankly Liberal Administration, and in a few days (June 28) was able to lay the names before the King. They were: General Pelloux, senator, President and Minister of the Interior; Admiral Canevaro, senator, Foreign Affairs; G. Finochiara Aprile, Justice and Public Worship; P. Careano, Finance; Dr. P. Vacchelli, Treasury; General Comte de San Marzano, War; Vice-Admiral Palumbo, Marine; Dr. Baccelli, Public Instruction; La Cava, Public Works; Fortis, Agriculture and Commerce; and Nari, Posts and Telegraphs.

Military in its composition, but Liberal in its origin, the new Ministry announced its intention of being liberal as soldiers and firm as Liberals. A circular was despatched to all prefects enjoining on them strict observance of the law, and calling upon them to study the special needs of their districts, and to submit suggestions for their improvement.

The first meeting between the new Ministry and the Chambers (July 4) was not only reserved but marked by unusual coldness on the part of the deputies. The President of the Council, in no wise disconcerted, immediately demanded a vote of six months' supplies, the passing of a bill subjecting railway employees to military discipline, and the adjournment of the elections consequent upon the change of Ministry. In his foreign policy he proposed to carry on the traditions of his predecessors, by maintaining the existing friendly relations abroad. In a word, General Pelloux adopted the programme of the outgoing Ministry, and aided by general weariness and the heat of the season the Chamber assented to all his demands, including the prosecution of the Socialist deputies under arrest, except Binolati and Costa.

The parliamentary recess was marked by few events of importance in either home or foreign politics. The papal

encyclical protesting vigorously against the dissolution of the Catholic associations aroused but little interest. The mediation of the United States between Italy and the Republic of Colombia averted the threatened seizure of the custom houses of the former. Moreover, a good harvest and vintage brought some relief to the agricultural population, and a period of calm seemed probable when the murder of the Empress of Austria at Geneva by Luccheni suddenly disturbed the relations of Italy with the Conservative Powers of Europe. This outrage, coming as it did just a year after the assassination of the Spanish Prime Minister, threw upon the Italian Government a responsibility which it did not attempt to ignore, and Admiral Canevaro at once took steps to invite the European Powers to a conference, with the object of instituting a more efficacious supervision of the anarchists. At the same time the state of siege, which had subsisted for some months in Florence and Milan, was raised. Some importance was also attached to the visit of three members of the Cabinet to Sicily, on which occasion Sgr. Nunzio Nari, receiving a deputation of Italians from Tunis, declared that a policy of renunciation would not be followed by the Ministry of which he was a member, and that the historic heritage of ancient Rome was accepted by contemporary Italy. This speech, pronounced at a moment when the Fashoda incident was at its most critical juncture, provoked so stormy a feeling in France that the Italian Government found it advisable to declare that it had no desire to increase the difficulties of French diplomacy. It was, however, generally admitted that the frank speaking of the most impetuous representative of the Crispi group in the Cabinet, was not without effect upon the action of France, as making it plain that in case of a war Italy would place herself on the side of Great Britain.

The meeting of the Chambers (Nov. 15) coincided with the receipt of the news that a French officer with a company of Ascaris had landed at Raheita on the Red Sea, between Assah and Obock, and had taken possession of that port, which the Italians had previously occupied. This incident might have led to serious consequences had the former policy of hostility to France still prevailed, but the promptness with which the cause of difficulty was removed showed that an important change was imminent. The King, however, in his opening speech referred more especially to internal affairs, and with regard to the prisoners condemned by the courts martial, declared that the amnesty could not be extended to them, as a renewal of the civil war was possible at any moment. A few days later General Pelloux, in reply to an appeal on their behalf, stated that their friends must begin by abandoning the campaign of intimidation they had adopted. He cited the case of the Municipal Council of Naples, which had voted an order of the day demanding an amnesty in spite of the warning of the syndic that such a proceeding was not within their competence.

The election of the officers of the Chamber passed off without trouble. Sgr. Zanardelli was chosen President by 193 votes against 130 blank papers and 18 votes given to the Socialist De Andreis, who had been condemned by the Milan court martial, and Sgr. Colombo was elected Vice-President by 185 votes to 116 given to Sgr. Muni. The nomination of the Budget Committee was even more favourable to the Ministry, thirty members of the Left being chosen against five of the Opposition. The crowning triumph of the Ministry, however, was the signing of a commercial treaty with France, due in great measure to the tact and ability of the French Ambassador, M. Camille Barrère, which put an end to the tariff war, which had lasted between the two nations for more than ten years. The position of the Ministry was so much strengthened by this treaty that General Pelloux promised to recommend the King to exercise his clemency, and held out hopes that a general amnesty would be granted as soon as Parliament had passed a new electoral law.

The Franco-Italian treaty, however, was not favourably received by the Crispi party, which opened a campaign in opposition to it in Southern Italy, on the ground that wines possessing more than twelve degrees of alcohol would receive no benefit. The contrary view was maintained by the ex-minister Luzzati, who had been one of the principal authors of the rupture with France, but was now become a strong advocate of conciliation. He recognised all the advantages which Italian agriculture was likely to derive from the new state of things, and therefore warmly supported the treaty. The Ministry having succeeded on postponing the threatened votes of want of confidence in their financial and domestic policy, induced the Chamber to settle down to the discussion of the Estimates. On the vote for the Foreign Office the minister was invited to explain its African policy. It had transpired that the Ras Makonen had been despatched by Menelik against the Ras Mangarcia, and the minister explained that the Governor of Erythrea in view of possible complications had called to arms the Militia and encamped them on the higher plateau. To this step the only opponents were the Socialists, who demanded the total suppression of the expenditure in Erythrea, but the motion was rejected by a large majority.

During the discussion of the Estimates of the Minister of Interior, the Prime Minister informed the Chamber that a bill was in preparation for the reorganisation of the prefectural system, adding that precise instructions had been issued to all prefects not to take into account parliamentary influences in the reforms they submitted in their respective Administrations. The voting of the Estimates in the Lower House was marked by no further important incidents, and it was able to adjourn before Christmas (Dec. 21), while the Senate disposed of the Budget with even greater celerity before the close of the year.

Parliament separated without taking action upon the amnesty, although a monster petition signed by 200,000 persons had been presented, and a press league, presided over by Senator Bonfadini, had protested against the arbitrary action of the prefects in press prosecutions. The Government, however, stood firmly to its determination to make no advance towards its enemies, and although a list was published (Dec. 29) of 3,000 persons to whom a remission was accorded, they were not restored to their civil or political rights. The deputies Tarati, De Andreis and Piscetti, and the monk Dom Albertario were detained in prison, and those who expected generosity from a Liberal-military Ministry were disappointed at finding it took its stand upon the strict letter of the law.

The Anti-Anarchist Conference, after holding several sittings, of which the proceedings were private, separated without publishing its report. Shortly before the close of the year the Ministry caused it to be known that they had attempted to dissuade the Czar from inviting the Pope to the Peace Congress. The financial year 1897-8 closed with a deficit of 2,000,000 lire, and it was anticipated that 1898-9 would show a further deficit of 14,000,000 lire. It was therefore on its financial policy that Sgr. Sonnino anticipated to overthrow the Ministry, and with this view began overtures to the leaders of the Right, Sgnri. Prinetti and Giolitti, but nothing was undertaken before the close of the year beyond the holding of a mass meeting in Rome to protest against the hesitating action of the Government in home affairs and its perilous financial policy.

## CHAPTER II.

### GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### I. GERMANY.

THE year in Germany began with some important measures with regard to the German Navy. In March 3 the Budget Committee of the Reichstag adopted by a large majority paragraph 3 of the Navy Bill, in accordance with the reporter's proposals, which were to the effect that the funds to be set aside for commissioning battle-ships for home service should be annually fixed in the Imperial Budget, with the proviso that there may be retained in commission :—

(a) For the formation of active squadrons—nine ships of the line and two large and six small cruisers.

(b) For the formation of a nucleus for the reserve—four ships of the line, four armoured coast defence vessels, two large and five small cruisers.

(c) For the mobilisation of a Reserve Squadron for the period



of two months—two ships of the line or armoured coast defence vessels.

Paragraph 6 was also passed in the form proposed by the reporter, which provided that the strength of the *personnel* required for the naval divisions, dock divisions, and torpedo detachments should be annually fixed by the Imperial Budget; also paragraph 7, providing that all the permanent and non-recurring expenditure of the Naval Estimates regarding which no provision was made in the present bill, should be fixed by the Imperial Budget according to the requirements of the service.

On March 17, the committee added the following new clause to the bill:—

“In the event of the permanent and of the extraordinary expenditure on the Navy in any one fiscal year exceeding the sum of 117,525,494 marks, and the revenue of the empire not sufficing to cover the deficits, the excess of expenditure required shall not be met by any increase of existing indirect imperial taxation, or the placing of fresh imposts on articles of popular consumption.”

It was decided that in future the German Navy should have only three classes of vessels, *viz.*, ships of the line, or armoured battle-ships proper, and large and small cruisers. The designs of the large cruisers were especially important and novel. The displacement was fixed at 8860 tons, or somewhat less than that of the ironclad cruiser *Fürst Bismarck*. The length was to be 120 mètres, five mètres longer than the new battle-ships, and the breadth only 19·6. They were to be entirely of steel, and their engines of 15,000 horse-power—1500 more than the *Fürst Bismarck*, and 2000 more than the new battle-ships. It was expected that they would make twenty and a half knots. High speed, wide range of action, and great weight in quick-firing guns were to be their main advantages. They were to have two 24-centimètre guns in revolving ironclad turrets; ten 15-centimètre, ten 8·8-centimètre, and ten 3·7-centimètre machine guns, and three torpedo tubes, whereas the *Fürst Bismarck* and the new battle-ships have six. The large cruisers were to be fitted with triple screws, and the crew to number 543. The first vessel of this type was begun during the year.

The strength of the Navy, exclusive of torpedo-vessels, training-ships, and gunboats for foreign service, was to be as follows:—

One flagship, two squadrons of eight ships of the line each, two divisions of four armoured coast-defence vessels, thirteen armoured gunboats, six large and sixteen small cruisers for home service, and three large and ten small cruisers for service abroad. There was to be a reserve consisting of two battle-ships, three large and four small cruisers.

The Budget Committee adopted an amendment providing that the sums required for the new ships and for those replacing obsolete vessels as determined by law, should be annually set down

in the Budget and subject to discussion ; and further that the Reichstag should, from 1898 to 1904, not be called upon to furnish more than 471,200,000 marks under the head of non-recurrent naval expenditure, nor more than 4,200,000 marks in the form of yearly increase in the current naval expenditure, and that any naval construction which could not be carried out under these circumstances should be postponed until after 1904.

The Navy Bill, as thus amended, was passed without a division on March 28. It also provided for an increase of the number of naval officers from 760 to about 1100, and a still greater increase in that of the non-commissioned officers. The number of the Army officers ordered into the Navy for temporary service is considerably greater than in other countries, the German authorities attaching great importance to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of naval tactics and coast defence by Army men. It was intended to form a sort of general staff for combined military and naval tactics and strategy, partly consisting of officers who distinguish themselves at the Academy of War and are to do duty in the Navy for seven months.

The following report from the British embassy at Berlin, on the German Budget for 1898-9 was issued by the Foreign Office.

“As compared with previous years, the ordinary revenue as estimated for 1898 is 69,000,000*l.*, against 28,300,000*l.*, which was the average in the five years ending 1885-86, so that since that period the revenue of the empire has more than doubled. This is largely to be attributed to the growth of the receipts from customs, which supply 30 per cent. of the ordinary income, and which have increased in ten years from 12,000,000*l.* to 20,000,000*l.* The vote asked for on behalf of the Army and Navy shows an increase. But, as compared with the average of previous years, it will be seen that whereas the combined Army and Navy vote now comprises 50 per cent. of the total expenditure, these votes in the five years ended 1881-2 comprised 73 per cent. of the total expenditure. As to the Navy vote, it has risen from about 2,000,000*l.* to 6,000,000*l.* From 1878 the proportion of the Navy vote to the total expenditure remained about the same, slightly sinking in the five years just ended (from 7 to 6 per cent.). It has now been raised to somewhat over 8 per cent. The Army vote, on the other hand, though it has risen from an average of 18,700,000*l.* for the five years ending in 1881 to 31,100,000*l.* this year, has fallen in proportion to the total expenditure from 66 to 43 per cent.

“That since the earlier date mentioned the empire has assumed new tasks is shown by the largely increased vote for the interior departments, which has risen from 250,000*l.* to 2,500,000*l.* Another charge which has greatly increased is that for the service of the debt, the capital of which since the foundation of the empire has gradually risen to more than 100,000,000*l.* In 1881 the charge was under 450,000*l.*; it is

now nearly 3,700,000*l.* But the interest has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent., and loans are now issued at 3 per cent. at a cheaper rate to the empire than the 4 per cent. loan of 1878. Efforts are being made to pay off debt, and measures have been taken to that effect by the application of the surplus for this purpose; but, in spite of these efforts, the debt is still increasing. From November 1, 1895, to October 31, 1896, 1,613,685*l.* were borrowed, and a further loan of 1,253,775*l.* has since been issued. This, however, is a less sum than was contemplated in the last Estimates, and it is to be expected that the loan of 2,880,000*l.*, contemplated in the present Estimates, will not be issued to the extent specified.

“The feature of the Estimates to which most attention is called is the naval programme. The actual increase of the vote over last year’s Budget (which was less than the Estimates) is only 207,620*l.* But it is proposed to pledge the Reichstag to a naval programme laid down on certain lines, involving an increase of the permanent expenditure. The total increase when the scheme is perfected in 1904 would amount to about 1,500,000*l.* a year, raising the Naval vote for construction and maintenance to 7,500,000*l.*”

The elections for the German Parliament took place in June, and showed a continued increase of the Socialist party. The Conservatives, including the Imperialists, Anti-Semites and Agrarians, lost four seats; the National Liberals, three; the Liberal Unionists, one; the South German Democrats, five, and the Poles, five; while the Liberal Democrats and the Social Democrats gained ten. The total numbers were as follows:—

Conservatives . . . . .	52
Imperialists . . . . .	22
National Liberals . . . . .	48
Liberal Unionists . . . . .	12
Liberal Democrats . . . . .	29
German Democrats . . . . .	8
Social Democrats . . . . .	56
Centre . . . . .	106
Poles . . . . .	14
Anti-Semites . . . . .	10
Independents . . . . .	40

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On July 31 died the greatest figure in German history—Prince Bismarck, and immediately after his death Dr. Moritz Busch, who had for many years been in his employment as confidential secretary, published the text of his resignation in March, 1890. It was as follows:—

“In the audience graciously granted to me on the 15th inst. your Majesty commanded me to lay before you the draft of an order repealing the royal order of September 8, 1852, which

has since that date regulated the position of a President of the Ministry with regard to his colleagues. I beg leave most humbly to submit the following account of the origin and significance of the order in question :—

“In the days of absolute monarchy there was no necessity for the office of a President of the Ministry of State, and it was only at the first united diet of 1847 that the then Liberal deputies for the first time pointed out the necessity of paving the way for constitutional government by the nomination of a minister whose task it should be to undertake to maintain the uniformity of the policy of the entire responsible Ministry. In the year 1848 this constitutional usage came into being in Prussia, and ‘Presidents of the State Ministry’ were appointed in the persons of Count Arnim Camphausen, Count Brandenburg, Baron von Manteuffel, and Prince von Hohenzollern, not for one department only, but for the entire policy of the Cabinet—that is, of all the departments together. Most of these Presidents had no special department, but held the Presidency alone, like my immediate predecessors, Prince von Hohenzollern, Minister von Auerswald, and Prince von Hohenlohe. But it was incumbent upon the President to uphold in the Ministry of State and in its relations to the monarch that unity and consistency without which ministerial responsibility as determined by the very nature of a constitutional *régime* is impracticable.

“The relations of the Ministry of State and of its respective members to the new institution of a Minister-President very speedily required to be defined in a more special manner in conformity with the constitution; and accordingly, in agreement with the then Ministry of State, the Cabinet order of September 8, 1852, was issued. This order has ever since been authoritative with regard to the attitude of the Minister-President towards the Ministry of State, and it alone gives the Minister-President the authority to take upon himself that measure of responsibility for the entire policy of the Cabinet which is expected of him by the Diet and by public opinion. If each individual minister is in a position, without any previous agreement with his colleagues, to promulgate enactments of the monarch, a consistent policy for which some particular person may be held responsible becomes an impossibility. No minister, and especially no Minister-President, can possibly continue to bear the constitutional responsibility for the entire policy of the Cabinet. A regulation such as was contained in the decree of 1852 could be dispensed with in the days of absolute monarchy, and would not be required at the present day were we to return to absolutism without Ministerial responsibility. But according to the constitutional institutions established by law, a presidential control of the Ministry is indispensable on the basis of the decree of 1852.

“Regarding this point, as was established yesterday at the sitting of the Ministry of State, all my colleagues are now at

one with me, and they have also agreed that none of my successors as Minister-President could undertake the responsibility in the absence of the authority which the decree of 1852 confers upon him. The need of this authority will be more and more felt by each of my successors than it has been by me because none of them will at once possess the advantage of the authority which has been conferred upon me in virtue of my having held the Presidency for long years and of having enjoyed the confidence of both the late Emperors. I have never hitherto felt the necessity of calling the attention of any one of my colleagues to the order of 1852. Its existence and the certainty that I enjoyed the confidence of the late Emperors William and Frederick were sufficient to ensure my authority in the council of my colleagues. This certainty no longer exists either for my colleagues or for myself. I am, therefore, compelled to resort to the order of the year 1852 in order to ensure the necessary unity in your Majesty's service.

“For the above-mentioned reasons I am unable to execute the command of your Majesty, according to which I myself am to effect and to countersign the repeal of the order of 1852 to which I have drawn attention, while I am, nevertheless, unable to continue to hold the Presidency of the Ministry of State. After the communications made to me yesterday by General von Hahnke and the Geheimercabinetsrath Lucanus, I can no longer doubt that your Majesty knows and believes it to be impossible for me to repeal the order and to remain a minister. Your Majesty has, however, upheld the command communicated to me on the 15th inst., and has led me to understand that your Majesty will accept my resignation, which has thereby become necessary.

“From former conversations which I have had with your Majesty regarding the question whether my continuance in office would not be in accordance with your Majesty's desires, I would infer that it would be agreeable to your Majesty were I to resign my position in your Majesty's Prussian service while remaining in the service of the empire. In examining this question more carefully I took leave most humbly to call attention to certain serious consequences that such a separation of my offices would entail. I particularly referred to the necessity that the Chancellor should be able to adopt a rigorous attitude in the Reichstag. I forbear from recapitulating here all the consequences which a separation of that nature between Prussia and the Imperial Chancellor would involve. Your Majesty was thereupon pleased to grant that in the meantime things should remain as they were. But, as I have already had the honour of explaining, it is impossible for me to continue to hold the office of Minister-President after your Majesty has repeatedly ordered the *capitis diminutio* which is involved in the repeal of the order of 1852. Your Majesty was further pleased, at the audience graciously granted me on the 15th inst., to set such



limits to the extent of my official rights as do not allow me that measure of participation in the business of the State and in its supervision or that degree of freedom in my Ministerial decisions and in my intercourse with the Reichstag and its members which I require if I am to undertake the constitutional responsibility for my official activity.

“But, even were it feasible to carry on the foreign policy independently of the domestic and external policy of the kingdom, and so independently of Prussia as would be the case if the Imperial Chancellor stood in the same independent relation to the policy of Prussia as to that of Bavaria or Saxony and had no share in the manipulation of the Prussian vote in the Federal Council in its relations to the Reichstag, I should still consider it impossible for me to carry out your Majesty’s injunctions in the matter of foreign policy. I refer to the most recent decisions of your Majesty with regard to the trend of our foreign policy as summarised in the autograph letter with which your Majesty yesterday accompanied the reports of the Consul in ——. Were I to undertake to execute the directions of your Majesty, I should be imperilling all the successes of importance for the German Empire which our foreign policy, framed in accordance with the views of both your Majesty’s late predecessors, has achieved in our relations with —— in spite of unfavourable circumstances. The great importance of these successes —— since his return from P—— has confirmed to me beyond all expectation.

“In view of my attachment to the service of the Imperial House and to your Majesty, and after having accustomed myself by the habit of years to circumstances which I had hitherto considered to be permanent, it is very painful to me to abandon my old relations to your Majesty and to the whole policy of the empire and of Prussia. But after scrupulous consideration of the intentions of your Majesty, which I should have to be prepared to execute if I remained in office, I can do nothing but humbly beg your Majesty graciously to relieve me of the offices of Imperial Chancellor, of Minister-President, and of Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs with the statutory pension. From the impressions I have received during the last few weeks, and from the information conveyed to me yesterday in the communications emanating from the civil and military Cabinets of your Majesty, I may humbly assume that by tendering my resignation I am complying with the desires of your Majesty and that I may safely count upon its being graciously accepted. I should have long ago tendered the resignation of my offices to your Majesty had I not laboured under the impression that your Majesty desired to make use of the experience and abilities of a faithful servant of your predecessors. Now that I know that your Majesty has no longer any use for these, I may retire from political life without any apprehension that my resolution will be judged inopportune by public opinion.

“VON BISMARCK.”

On August 2 the Emperor, after attending the funeral service in the death-chamber at Friedrichsruh, addressed the following proclamation to the Imperial Chancellor, which was published in the *Imperial Gazette* :—

“ With my exalted allies and with the whole German people I stand in mourning at the bier of the first Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince Otto von Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg. We who were witnesses of his splendid activity, we who looked up to him with admiration as the master of statecraft, as the fearless champion in war as in peace, as the most devoted son of his fatherland, and as the most faithful servant of his Emperor and King, are profoundly moved by the death of the man in whom God the Lord created the instrument for the realisation of the immortal idea of Germany's unity and greatness. This is not the time to enumerate all the deeds which the great departed accomplished, all the cares which he carried for the Emperor and the empire, all the successes which he achieved. They are too mighty and manifold, and history alone can and will engrave them all on her brazen tablets. I, however, am constrained to give expression before the world to the unanimous sorrow and to the grateful admiration with which the whole nation is filled to-day, and in the name of the nation to register the vow to maintain and complete the edifice which he, the great Chancellor, constructed under the Emperor William the Great, and, if need be, to defend it with our life and fortune. So help us God the Lord. I enjoin you to make this my edict public.

“ WILLIAM, I.R.”

The news of the death of the great founder of German unity was received with general mourning throughout Germany, where gratitude for the past was mingled with apprehensions for the future, there being no new Bismarck to consolidate and maintain the fabric which the old Bismarck had erected.

In December it was notified that a large increase of the German Army would be proposed by the Government. A bill for this purpose was submitted to the Reichstag, providing that from October 1, 1899, the peace effective shall be gradually increased in such a way that in the course of the financial year of 1902 a total is reached of 502,506 rank and file. This figure was to remain unchanged until March 31, 1904. At the close of the financial year 1902 there were to be 625 battalions of infantry, 482 squadrons of cavalry, 574 batteries of field artillery, 38 batteries of garrison artillery, 26 battalions of pioneers, 11 battalions for the maintenance of communications, and 23 transport battalions.

The proposed reorganisation of the Army was dealt with in a separate bill amending the military laws of May 2, 1874, and providing that the Army of the German Empire in time of peace shall consist of 23 Army corps. Of these, three were to

be raised by Bavaria, two by Saxony, and one by Würtemberg, while Prussia, with the other States of the empire, was to keep up 17 Army corps. For these purposes the whole German Empire was divided into 22 Army corps districts. This law was to come into force on April 1, 1899. It involved a considerable increase in the number of artillery regiments and brigades in the Prussian Army—in all 37 field artillery regiments and 18 field artillery brigades. This increase, however, was partially explained by the intention to obtain a more serviceable organisation of the artillery by making the regiments smaller. The estimates further contained provision for a unified organisation of the field telegraph service, which would cause an increase of 11,424 men and 2,850 horses in the strength of the Prussian contingent on a peace footing. Under the proposed arrangements the strength of the German Army on a peace footing, in 1899, would be 23,730 officers, 79,873 non-commissioned officers, 2,155 surgeons, 1,039 paymasters, 659 veterinary surgeons, 1,014 armourers, 93 saddlers, and 491,826 rank and file, amounting to an increase in the strength of the German Army of about 40,000 men.

The result of the elections for the Prussian Parliament in November was the strengthening of the Democrats, the Liberal Unionists, and the Centre, at the expense of the Conservatives, the National Liberals, the Poles, and the Danes. The figures were: 143 Conservatives, 63 Free Conservatives, 99 Centre, 78 National Liberals, 12 Liberal Unionists, 22 Democrats, 14 Poles and 2 Danes. This secured a small majority to the Liberals of all denominations.

Germany's new colony of Kiao-Chau was ceded to her in January for a term of ninety-nine years, and the Chinese Government agreed to the building of churches and mission houses there at its expense and also to the payment of compensation to the relatives of the murdered missionaries. The Secretary of State, Herr von Bülow, made the following statement in the Reichstag in explanation of the cession:—

“The despatch of a squadron to Kiao-Chau was not an improvisation, but the expression of a well-considered, calm, and clearly defined policy. It is indisputable that without a territorial *point d'appui* in Eastern Asia we would be simply floating in the air, from an economical, maritime, and political point of view. We required an economical entrance-gate to the Chinese market, as France has in Tong-King, England in Hong-Kong, and Russia in the North. The 400,000,000 inhabitants of China provide one of the richest markets for imports in the world. Our imports there have trebled themselves in the last ten years. We were, therefore, obliged to endeavour to obtain similar concessions to those enjoyed by other Powers. Without a territorial *point d'appui*, Germany's intelligence and the country's technical and commercial power would have been wasted, and merely serve as manure for foreign fields without fructifying

our own garden. A station for the fleet was consequently an absolute necessity, in order to make us independent of the goodwill of foreign Governments in the matter of repairing and provisioning the ships we might require in those waters. All the other Powers, including even Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, have territorial possessions of their own there, and we had to acquire similar rights if we did not wish to be a Power of the second or third rank in Eastern Asia. In addition to this there is the necessity of protecting the missions, whose head, Bishop Anzer, declared the occupation of Kiao-Chau to be a matter of life and death. I think the moment chosen for its acquisition marked the right mean between the Scylla of overhaste and the Charybdis of omission. Our relations with other Powers have in no wise been disturbed thereby. We are in harmony with Russia, whose interests do not cross ours anywhere in Europe, and run parallel to ours in Asia, and whose natural development we, as sincere friends, observe with unenvious sympathy. We regard the endeavours of France to open fresh outlets for trade in Tong-King as quite natural, and it is far from us to oppose England's just interests in any way, or in any direction. The contrary view expressed in English organs of the press is in conflict with the actual state of affairs. Happily, no doubt exists in authoritative quarters in London that it is only in the interests of the advancement of culture and the peace of the world that we should also cultivate relations of harmonious co-operation with Great Britain. Our modest demands did not call for any justifiable objections on the part of China, nor do they menace the integrity of China."

The Secretary of State added that the territory leased to the German Government consists, on the basis of the English chart of Kiao-Chau Bay of 1863:—

"1. Of the spit of land to the north of the entrance to the bay, bounded on the north-east by a straight line drawn from the north-eastern point of Potato Island to the sea coast in the direction of Loshan.

"2. Of the spit of land to the south of the entrance to the bay, bounded on the south-west by a straight line drawn from the southernmost point of the bay, situated to the south-south-west of Tchiporan to the sea coast in the direction of the Tolosan-losan Islands (Waeber's chart).

"3. Of the Island of Techiposan and of Potato Island, together with all the islands situated before the entrance to the bay, including Tolosan and Seslientau.

"Besides this the Chinese Government undertakes not to adopt any measures, nor make any regulations, within a zone of fifty kilometres circumference around the bay, without the assent of the German Government; and in particular not to place any hindrances in the way of any regulation or water-courses that may become necessary.

“The Chinese Government further grants German troops the right of marching through the zone in question.

“In order to avert every possibility of conflicts, the Chinese Government, for the duration of the lease, will not exercise any sovereign rights in the leased territory, but transfers them, together with the sovereign rights over the whole of the waters of Kiao-Chau Bay, to the German Government.

“The German Government will place beacons, buoys, etc., on the islands and shoals near the entrance to the bay.

“In the event of the territory leased on Kiao-Chau Bay proving unfitted for the objects of the German Government, the Chinese Government will grant the German Government a more suitable spot, and will take back Kiao-Chau Bay, at the same time giving compensation for all the expenses incurred there by the German Government.

“Finally, as regards railway and mining concessions, the following points have been agreed upon: The Chinese Government has promised to entrust to a German-Chinese railway company, which has yet to be formed, the construction of a railway from Kiao-Chau, to proceed first in a northerly direction and then westward until it eventually connects with the great Chinese railway system which is projected. The line is to be so laid that it shall, in particular, touch the coal-fields of Weih-Sien and Poshan, situated to the north of Kiao-Chau. The working of the coal deposits is to be granted to German contractors. The Chinese Government further undertakes to accord the proposed railway company at least as favourable conditions as are received by any other European-Chinese railway company in China. Further negotiations, partly for an extension of these concessions in a certain direction, and partly for the more definite settlement of their details, are still pending, and the position of those negotiations is by no means unfavourable.”

The treaty between Germany and China as to the Bay of Kiao-Chau was signed at Peking on March 6, and the ratifications were exchanged on May 19. Prince Henry of Prussia was received in the same month by the Emperor of China in the Summer Palace at Peking.

A report issued in September by the British Embassy at Berlin gives some interesting information as to the German colonies. It states that the number of resident Europeans in German Africa in January, 1897, was 3,913, of whom 2,182 were Germans. The military force consisted of 962 German officers and men, and about 2,050 coloured soldiers, besides the police force. The area of the German possessions in Africa is given as 820,648 square miles. The expense for the home Government was estimated for 1898-9 at 461,000*l.*, and 17,000*l.* deficit carried over from 1895-6. This is an increase of 59,000*l.* over the State subsidy granted last year. East Africa receives 26,000*l.* less, and South-west Africa 80,000*l.* more, than in the last Colonial Budget. A comparison of the area and the European population shows



that as yet the colonies are, like those of all other nations in the same latitudes, plantation and not settlement colonies. In this respect the year 1897 is of good augury for the future of the colonies. From every quarter comes evidence of the remarkable progress of the plantations in Togoland, the Cameroons and East Africa. In East Africa there are at present twenty-nine plantations, with a capital of 70,000*l*. In the Cameroons there are ten and in Togoland six plantations. The success of these undertakings, which appears to be assured, is due chiefly to the Government experimental gardens, which are conducted by trained officials under instructions from the central botanical station at Berlin. From these stations seedlings are supplied to European planters and to native chiefs. There is every reason to suppose that the products of the colonies, especially coffee, cocoanuts, and cacao, and also possibly indiarubber, will rapidly increase. As to another and more important side of the colonial question—the possibility of establishing settlements of German farmers—the answer is not as yet so decisively in the affirmative. It appears proved that in one district of East Africa—West Usambara—some 300 or 400 European families could support themselves by farming, in a healthy and temperate climate, and under conditions not unlike those existing in Germany. In addition to this district there is a large territory, Uhehe, in East Africa, north-east of Lake Nyassa, where, in the opinion of the governor, it will be possible to establish large agricultural settlements of European farmers. The statistics of trade in the African colonies are as follows: Total imports, 1,111,000*l*.; total exports, 547,718*l*. Of this, 42 per cent. is with Germany. Great Britain and her possessions have a large share in the trade of the German colonies. Almost all the exports of South-west Africa went to England, and a quarter of the imports came from British territory. Nearly half the goods imported into East Africa came from India, and the greater part of the exports went to Zanzibar for trans-shipment. The figures show that the German colonies are still in the condition of an investment which is not yet paying full interest. This is due to the large sums now being expended on the plantations, in which the trees have not yet begun to bear. It will be necessary to wait some years before a final judgment is possible as to the success of the experiment. The European population of Togoland in 1896-7 consisted of 102 Germans, 3 Frenchmen and 2 Englishmen. Of these, 30 were officials, 28 merchants, 7 planters and explorers, and 42 missionaries. There were 8 deaths, of which 5 were of residents in the protectorate, the others being of invalids brought from the neighbouring possessions or landed from ships. The total white population of the Cameroons for the same period is put at 253, against 236 in the previous year. Of these 28 were officials, 9 constabulary, 81 merchants, 54 missionaries, 24 planters and 14 women. There were 181 Germans, 31 English, 12 Swedes and 19 Americans. The number of deaths was 15.

Of the 15 firms in the protectorate 8 were German and 7 English. In East Africa the white population is given as 922, of which 586 lived on the coast and 336 in the interior. Of these 678 were Germans (of whom 342 were officials or employed in the constabulary), 261 were missionaries, 85 traders, and 61 planters, while there were 106 white women and 23 children. There were 40 deaths, 31 from the effects of the climate. The white population of German South-west Africa at the beginning of last year consisted of 2,628 souls, of which 1,221 were German, 113 Boers, 97 English, and 89 came from the Cape. Of the German total 880 were officials, officers or soldiers, 109 colonists, 128 labourers and artisans, and 80 merchants. In spite of the rinderpest, this protectorate has made progress.

Considerable excitement was produced at the end of the year in Austria and Denmark by the expulsion from Prussia of Austrian and Danish subjects who were employed as labourers in the border provinces, Silesia and North Schleswig; and the threat of the Austrian Premier that if the expulsions were continued Austria would not hesitate to make reprisals, caused corresponding indignation in Germany. The reason given by the Government for these measures was that an agitation was being carried on in the districts in question for strengthening the Danish nationality in North Schleswig and the Polish in Silesia; but the expulsion wholesale of a number of harmless labourers temporarily residing in the country seemed but a futile method of combating such an agitation, and many Germans strongly protested against it. Even so staunch a Prussian agrarian as Count Dohna addressed a memorial to Count William Bismarck, Chief President of the Province of East Prussia, inviting him to consider the advisability of withdrawing the order prohibiting the settlement of Russian Poles in the province, in view of the scarcity of agricultural labourers. Count Dohna pointed out that there is a constant migration from East Prussia to Berlin and to the west, where high wages, a milder climate, and more favourable conditions of life attract the agricultural population. The military authorities prefer East Prussian recruits, not only for the Guards regiments, but also for the troops stationed in the western industrial districts, and they send in exchange social democrats from the west and Polish artisans to serve in the East Prussian Army Corps. The only method of supplying the imperative demand of agricultural labourers in the east was to allow Russian Poles to enter the country. As a compromise, Count Dohna ventured upon the suggestion that young Russian and Polish labourers should be admitted only on the condition that they should marry German girls and that they should settle in purely German districts. He anticipated that in two or three generations the new class of Russian immigrants would be thoroughly Germanised, and cited in support of his theory the fact that so many patriotic Germans

bear Polish or Russian names. In Berlin, however, no such confidence seemed to be felt in the power of the Germans to absorb the foreign elements on the frontiers of the fatherland. The Government in no degree relaxed the severity of their measures against the unoffending workmen of Denmark and Austrian Poland, and they even prosecuted Professor Delbrück, the eminent writer and editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, for some articles strongly condemning their proceedings in the matter. Retaliation was threatened in both Austria and Russia, without, however, in any way affecting the friendly relations of the Governments of those countries with that of Germany.

The flood of oratory poured forth yearly by the German Emperor continued as abundant as before. On the tenth anniversary of his accession he addressed the following speech to his Lifeguardsmen at Potsdam:—

“ The most important inheritance bequeathed to me by my illustrious grandfather and father, and received by me with pride and joy, is the Army. I addressed my first decree to it when I ascended the throne, and now, on entering the second decade, I address it once more to you who are assembled here, the 1st Footguards, in which I grew to manhood; the Gardes du Corps, the most distinguished regiment of the Cavalry Lifeguards of the Prussian Kings; the Lifeguard Hussars, whose colonel I once was, and the Teaching Battalion of Foot, representing the whole Army, and enjoying the honour of doing sentry duty for the King and his house at Potsdam. Hardly ever, I suppose, has such heavy sorrow fallen upon an Army as that of 1888. Never has an Army lost in one year two such mighty laurel and glory crowned leaders, who were at the same time its commanders-in-chief. I look back on the years that have elapsed since then with deep gratitude. Rarely, I suppose, has so difficult a period passed over the head of a successor, who had had to see his grandfather and father die one so soon after the other. I accepted the crown with grave anxieties. Doubts were entertained of me on all hands, and on all hands I was misjudged. Only one body trusted me and believed in me—the Army; and, backed by it, and trusting in our God, I undertook my difficult office, knowing well that the Army is the mainstay of my country, the main pillar of the Prussian throne to which God had called me. Therefore, I turn first to you to-day, and express to you my congratulation and thanks, coupling with you all your brethren in the Army. I am firmly convinced that during the last ten years the Army has been maintained in the condition in which it was handed over to me by my late forefathers by the self-sacrificing devotion of officers and men in faithful and devoted labour in time of peace. Let us work on for ten years more, faithfully united with one another in absolute fulfilment of duty, in indefatigable labour as of old, and may the main pillars of our Army—valour, sense of honour, and absolute iron-blind obedience—always remain

intact. That is my wish, which I address to-day to you and to the whole Army with you."

In June a serious disagreement took place between the Emperor and the Regent of Lippe-Detmold, Count Ernest Lippe-Biesterfeld. The Duke of Lippe-Detmold being insane, it was necessary to appoint a Regent, and Count Ernest, being the next heir, was duly appointed. The Emperor, however, contested his claim, upon which it was referred to the King of Saxony as arbitrator, and the King decided that the appointment was in conformity with the law. The Emperor then ordered the military commandant at Lippe to cease saluting the Count's children with military honours, on the ground that their mother was not of noble descent. The Count appealed to the other sovereigns of the confederation, and the matter was laid before the Federal Council, which had not arrived at any decision at the end of the year. The Emperor's conduct in the affair excited considerable irritation in the smaller German States, which feared that they themselves might be treated with as little ceremony in future as the Dukedom of Lippe-Detmold.

On June 16, the Emperor delivered an address to the artists of the Royal Theatre :—

"When I came to the throne," he said, "I stepped out of the school of idealism in which my father had brought me up. I was of opinion that it was the duty of the Royal Theatre above all things to cultivate idealism in the people. The theatre should be an instrument of the monarch, and, like the school and the university, work for the preservation of the highest spiritual qualities of our noble German fatherland. The theatre should contribute to the formation of the mind and the character and to the ennobling of our moral perceptions. The theatre is also one of my weapons."

The Emperor then thanked the artists for their performances, which had completely realised his expectations.

"It is the duty of the monarch," he continued, "to interest himself in the theatre, as I have seen by the example of my father and grandfather, for the very reason that the theatre can be an immense power in his hands. I thank the artists for having so well studied and so excellently interpreted our noble and beautiful language and the creations of our intellectual heroes and those of other lands. All countries admire the performances at the Royal Theatre. The artists must aid the Emperor to serve the cause of idealism with firm confidence in God, and to continue the fight against materialism and un-German ways, to which many German playhouses have unfortunately already descended."

In October the Emperor and Empress proceeded on a visit to the Holy Land. The chief object of this visit was stated to be the consecration in his presence of the German Protestant Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem. This ceremony was

performed on October 31, and after the consecration the Emperor delivered an address to those present, pointing out how Jerusalem testified to the common work which united all Christians, regardless of creed or nationality, in the apostolic faith. "From Jerusalem," proceeded his Majesty, "there came the light, in the splendour of which the German nation has become great and glorious, and what the Germanic peoples have become they became under the banner of the Cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing Christian charity. As nearly 2,000 years ago, so there shall to-day ring out from Jerusalem the cry, voicing the ardent hope of all—'Peace on earth!'"

The Emperor then renewed the vow of his ancestors: "I and my House will serve the Lord," and called upon all present to make the same vow, concluding with the prayer that God would vouchsafe that trust in the Almighty, brotherly love, resignation in suffering, and earnest work might remain the German nation's noblest adornments, and that the spirit of peace might evermore penetrate and hallow the Evangelical Church.

After this mark of consideration for his Protestant subjects, the Emperor gratified the Roman Catholics by acquiring for them from the Sultan a plot of ground at Jerusalem named "La Dormition de la Sainte Vierge," and he sent the following telegram to the Pope on the occasion:—

"I am happy to be able to inform your Holiness that, thanks to the benevolent intervention of his Majesty the Sultan, who did not hesitate to give me this proof of personal friendship, I have been able to acquire at Jerusalem the piece of ground known as 'La Dormition de la Sainte Vierge.'

"I have decided to place this territory, consecrated by so many pious memories, at the disposal of my Catholic subjects, notably the German Catholic Association of the Holy Land. It rejoiced my heart to be able to prove on this occasion how dear to me are the religious interests of the Catholics whom Divine Providence has confided to my care. I beg your Holiness to accept the assurance of my sincere attachment."

The Pope replied as follows:—

"We are deeply touched by the courteous telegram which your Majesty has been pleased to address to us informing us of your decision to present to your Catholic subjects the site of 'La Dormition de la Sainte Vierge,' which you have acquired at Jerusalem. In expressing our lively satisfaction, we feel sure that the Catholics will be very grateful to your Majesty, and we are pleased to unite with them in expressing our most sincere thanks."

The Prince Bishop Kopp, of Breslau, who also received from the Emperor a telegram announcing that he had secured the "Dormition," replied, saying that his Majesty had added a new link to the chain of recurrent proofs of his just disposition and sovereign solicitude for his Catholic subjects, and at the same time had instituted a lasting inheritance, which had given



joy to the whole of Catholic Christianity, and which German Catholics, in particular, would ever hold and cherish in grateful remembrance of the Emperor's magnanimity.

The dwelling of St. John the Evangelist is traditionally reported to have stood on the site which has now become the property of the German Catholics, and it is said that the Virgin died there. Enormous sums were offered for the ruins of the building by Christians of all creeds, but the Mahomedans had hitherto refused to allow any Christian to possess a site so near the tomb of David.

During the Emperor's tour he repeatedly assured the German Catholics in Palestine that they would have his protection whenever they required it, and he promoted the German Consul in Jerusalem to the rank of Consul-General as a public assertion of the special right of Germany to protect her Catholics there, apart from the traditional protectorate of France over all the Catholics in the East. "The shadow of the black and white German shield," said the Emperor, "which has just been extended to the Catholics who have sacrificed their lives and shed their blood in propagating the gospel in the Far East, is now also cast on the German Catholics of the Near East."

The Emperor had originally proposed to extend his journey to Egypt, but the plan was abandoned, owing, it was said, to the great heat, and he returned to Germany on December 1. On December 6, he opened the new Reichstag and made the following remarks in his speech from the throne:—

"The chief aim of my policy is to contribute to the maintenance and the ever-growing consolidation of the peace of the world. I therefore greeted with warm sympathy the magnanimous suggestion of my dear friend his Majesty the Emperor of Russia for an international conference intended to serve the cause of peace and the existing order of things. The proposals to be made at the conference for the furtherance of that noble cause are sure of a sympathetic reception from my Government, which will examine and deal with them with care."

The passage in which his Majesty mentioned, in a tone of deep emotion, the "accursed crime against the life of the illustrious consort of my faithful ally, his Majesty the Emperor and King Francis Joseph," expressed a hope that the "international conference summoned, in a manner deserving of gratitude, by the King of Italy, to deliberate on effective measures against the propagation of anarchist ideas, may have not only theoretic, but also practically useful results." His Majesty pointed to "the conscientious and honourable neutrality of the German Empire in the Spanish-American War," and alluded to the continued prosperous development of the German colonies. In the reference to China the speech said:—

"Taking its stand upon existing treaties of older date, and also upon the new rights acquired by the German-Chinese treaty of March 5, 1898, the Government while conscientiously

respecting well-acquired rights of third parties, will continue to direct its efforts towards the further development of Germany's economic relations with China, which are becoming more important from year to year. German subjects wish to secure the share due to them in the opening up of trade in the Far East."

His Majesty made, amid loud applause, the following remarks on his Eastern tour:—

"During my stay in Constantinople, Palestine, and Syria I rejoiced to see with my own eyes how German ability and morality have raised the Germans resident in Turkey to a respected position. I and my consort, the Empress and Queen, visited with emotion the places endeared to all Christendom by the sufferings of the Redeemer. It was the ardent desire of my three predecessors on the throne of Prussia to erect a Protestant church there. That I was permitted to gratify that desire and to dedicate the Church of the Redeemer to the service of the Lord is a fresh inducement to me to continue to use the power conferred on me by the grace of God on behalf of the eternal and fundamental truths of Christianity. Inspired by such feelings, my heart was specially gratified by the opportunity I enjoyed of fulfilling a long-cherished wish of the German Catholics by acquiring a property on Mount Zion, rendered sacred to them by holy recollections. I cherish the hope that my stay in the Ottoman Empire, the equally hospitable and brilliant reception which, in consonance with its friendly relations with Germany, his Majesty the Sultan gave me, and the enthusiastic welcome I and the Empress had from the Turkish people everywhere, may prove a lasting source of advantage and blessing to the German name and German national interests."

The political effect of the Emperor's tour was, however, somewhat marred by one of those trials for *lèse majesté* which show that he still entertains mediæval notions as to the sacred position of sovereigns, Herr Heine, of the Munich paper *Simplicissimus*, having been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for some comical illustrations of the tour.

The relations between Germany and England continued to show a marked improvement, though, owing to the British Government having given notice to terminate the commercial treaty between the two countries in order to admit of a more favourable tariff being established by the British colonies for the mother country than for other countries, no agreement was arrived at on this subject between the two Governments. A bill was accordingly passed in the Reichstag in April, extending the most favoured nation treatment to imports from Great Britain until July 30, 1899, and also to such of her colonies as do not impose more unfavourable duties on German exports than on exports from Great Britain. With regard to the British occupation of Wei-hai-wei, Herr von Bülow made the following statement in the Reichstag:—

“The German Government was officially informed of the Chinese-British Wei-hai-wei agreement only by Mr. Balfour’s statement in the House of Commons. The British Government simultaneously informed the German Government that it did not intend to damage Germany’s political and economic interests in Shantung. It is unmistakable that England’s Chinese interests lie more in the basin of the Yang-tze-kiang, but that by occupying Wei-hai-wei England has planted her foot as near the Russian sphere of power as Hong-Kong is near that of the action of France. Wei-hai-wei is, so to speak, a window through which England looks out on the Gulf of Pechili, as Russia does from Port Arthur. Germany has no objection to both Powers contemplating the play of the waves of the gulf from their windows. Nobody can foretell whether this will ever lead to Anglo-Russian friction, but Germany sincerely hopes that it will not. She does not feel in the least hard pressed by Russia’s power in North China, for she has always recognised the latter as Russia’s sphere. It is to be hoped that the period of surprises and excitement for China is now ended, and that all the Powers will peacefully develop their acquisitions. Germany and Japan have had no differences; nor has Japan shown that she feels disadvantaged by Germany’s acquisition of Kiao-Chau.”

In a subsequent debate he said:—

“We have concluded no arrangements with Great Britain. I am pleased to be able to state, as evidence of the friendly feeling of England, that the latter, of her own motion, made a declaration which affords us the certainty that she will not encroach from Wei-hai-wei upon our political or economic sphere of interests. There has been some talk of a partition of China. Such a partition would certainly not have originated with us. We took care in time that, whatever might happen, we should not go away altogether empty-handed. We do not wish a partition of China to take place; neither do I believe that such a contingency will arise within a measurable time. This, I think, is the best way of setting forth the reasons which brought us to Kiao-Chau, as well as the high importance which that place has for us. We have acquired there a strategic and political position which assures to us a definite share in the future development of the destinies of Eastern Asia.”

Mr. Chamberlain’s speeches at Birmingham in May and December were very well received in Germany, especially as in the second of them he made a friendly reference to Russia, and an agreement was arrived at with England as regards colonial questions, though its terms were kept secret. The Emperor, at the reception in December of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag, in remarking on this and other subjects of foreign policy, said that the international situation was not yet quite free from tension, and called for the exercise of great vigilance. The proposed military improvements and additions,

which had been reduced as far as possible, in order not to overstrain the financial resources of the country, were therefore absolutely necessary. The extremely energetic treatment of the Fashoda question by Great Britain appeared to indicate that there were other differences between that Power and France, whereas Germany was on good terms with England, without detriment to her friendly relations with the other great Powers, and was fortunate enough not to be affected by the disputes between other countries. She could, therefore, pursue a policy of vigilant solicitude for her own interests without difficulty and without colliding with any foreign State. His Majesty also alluded to the Anglo-German agreement, and expressed his great satisfaction with the marked complaisance shown by England on this occasion, and his opinion that the treaty would prove advantageous to both nations.

He went on to speak in considerable detail of the lofty ideals of "his dear friend the Czar," and especially of the Peace Conference, which he hoped would bear good fruit, chiefly by retarding the introduction of fresh murderous weapons. He himself had observed the terrible effects of the Dum-Dum bullet while out on a shooting excursion. He related several incidents of his Oriental journey, and expressed himself highly pleased with the harmony existing among the Germans in the East.

A more detailed statement of the foreign policy of Germany was made on the following day by Herr von Bülow in the Reichstag. "The Eastern question," he said, "now appears less dangerous than before, though it is intrinsically much more complicated than it was thirty and forty years ago. The relations, not only between the Christians and Mahomedans, but also between the various Balkan nations, are more strained, owing to their growing need of expansion. Moreover, there are, on the Balkan Peninsula, points which in certain circumstances may become as the apple of discord. To say, for instance, how the contrasts between the different confessions and nationalities can be reconciled, would be a task equivalent to the finding of the philosopher's stone. I will not discuss the question of Asia Minor, but there need be no fear that peace in the East will be disturbed at present. Moreover—and we may say so without boasting—the conviction is gaining ground that Germany offers a certain guarantee for the final settlement of these differences, because she has no direct political interests in the East, and because of her undoubted and indubitable love of peace. As regards our relations to the Turkish Empire, we do not aim at any special influence in Constantinople—at least not such an influence as other Powers have previously exercised there. This abstinence is one of the safeguards of our position on the Golden Horn. The sympathy we enjoy in Turkey, for which I am thankful, is based on the fact that the Turks know that Germany stands up for the maintenance and integrity of Turkey because she wishes peace. All the other Powers more

or less directly interested in the East are well aware that we do not think of throwing obstacles in their way, or grudging them their successes. I may state with satisfaction that under the wise guidance of an illustrious monarch, the Kingdom of Roumania is strengthening its position as an important pioneer of order, progress, and civilisation in the Balkan Peninsula. We wish only that peace and order may prevail in the East because the contrary could not but react on the West. Our late venerable Emperor said, seventy years ago, that it is difficult to separate the East and the West. Our main desire is quietly to pursue our commercial interests. As regards Crete, the Government have not been able to overlook the fact that too many cooks do not always improve the broth. The States who are taking up the question have the best wishes of the German Government."

The Foreign Secretary proceeded to allude to the Emperor's journey, and said that the wish of his Majesty to dedicate the Protestant church in Jerusalem was an act of filial piety as well as of religious feeling, free from all admixture of hostility to other sects. The grant of the Dormition de la Sainte Vierge was a proof of this attitude. Nor had the attempts to excite the suspicions of the Sultan met with success. His Majesty was too acute to believe that the Emperor intended, like a Crusader, to wrest from him Syria and Palestine. The result of the journey had been to improve the relations of Germany with Turkey. The respect in which the Emperor and Empress were held by the Mahomedan world had been shown in every possible way. The journey had also convinced other Powers that Germany did not desire to injure the established rights of others. He added:—

"Neither in the East or elsewhere do we oppose French interests, but we have, of course, recognised nowhere a foreign protectorate over German subjects. We do not lay claim to a protectorate over all the Christians in the East, but only the German Emperor can protect German subjects. This protectorate is not asserted now for the first time. It existed on January 18, 1871, and was put in force in 1875, when international jurisdiction was introduced in Egypt; in 1878, during the Berlin Congress; and in 1892, on behalf of the German Palestine Association. The representation of the empire involves the protection of all Germans, be they Catholics or Protestants."

Turning to the question of the expulsion of Austrian subjects from Prussian territory, Herr von Bülow said:—

"The apprehension that the expulsions may endanger our relations to other Powers is completely unfounded. The right to expel is one of our sovereign privileges which we do not allow to be encroached upon by anybody. I do not like to say more, for I believe it is better for a minister to speak publicly of petty differences of a mere business nature between friendly and allied Powers only in a conciliatory sense, after mature consideration and duly weighing his words. Nor is any disturbance of



the Triple Alliance to be feared. That was the result of the historic life-work of great statesmanship, which still held good, preserving the most complete internal autonomy at home with absolute independence abroad. The parties to it had equal interest in its maintenance, and every one would lose to an equal extent by the termination of the Triple Alliance. Moreover, alliances which were working satisfactorily should not be discussed too frequently. Alliances were like women, the best were those which were least talked about.

“As to our relations with England, I may say—and I believe this is saying a great deal—that there are many questions and points on which we can go, and would like to go, hand in hand with England, without detriment to other relations which we value. I am especially glad to hear that our attitude during the Spanish-American War has been approved of in different quarters. Our task was a double one. We had to see that our relations both with Spain and with the United States were not disturbed. In the interests of humanity, and in view of our commercial interests, we should have preferred a prevention of the war, but after all our efforts to this end were frustrated we could do nothing but leave matters to take their course. Germany has no interests in the Cuban question. Still less had we any right to act as arbiter. Our only task was to observe the strictest neutrality, and we have done that with the greatest conscientiousness, in order to safeguard German navigation and commerce as much as possible.”

The following statement was made by the Foreign Secretary as to Crete :—

“Nothing has changed in our situation in regard to Crete. We have no other interest in Crete except to see that it does not become an apple of discord nor a firebrand. It is a matter of entire indifference to us in itself who shall have the pleasure of ruling the interesting island as governor. We are of opinion, and we have given academic expression to it, that it might, perhaps, be desirable to give some consideration to the minority of the population. There will be no lasting peace in Crete until the Mahomedans also obtain security for life and property ; but we think more of peace than we do of Mahomedans. We shall neither stake the well-known bones of the Pomeranian Grenadier, nor set in motion the fists of our sailors for the benefit of the two parties who are fighting one another in Crete. We have hitherto assented to all the decisions adopted by all the other Powers, and we shall continue to follow this practice so long as no proposals come to us which would place a burden of responsibility on us, or do not fit into the frame of our cautious and reserved Eastern policy. In the European concert every one need not play the same instrument. At Constantinople we played the flute of diplomatic influence and persuasiveness, and we did not play it in vain. For the very reason that the Porte knows that our position towards it is an objective one, we were

able to advise Turkey at critical moments, as, for instance, at the time of the armistice negotiations with Greece, to give heed to the united representations of all the European Powers. We will take part in no positive pressure upon the Porte. What will become of Crete? That rests in the bosom of the immortal gods, but we will not allow ourselves to be drawn into complications on account of Crete. If the Porte had come to an amicable agreement with all the Powers about the candidature of Prince George, we should have had nothing to say against it. If strife arises, we step on one side. Then we shall quietly lay our flute on the table and quit the concert hall. In this we are not placing ourselves in opposition to Russia, to whom not only old and honourable traditions, but also many important political interests bind us, and from whom no antagonism separates us. Our policy in Crete has been from first to last conducted *sine ira et studio*.

“It was not in accordance with our traditions to get enthusiastic for the State which thoughtlessly began the conflict, and then there was the ill-feeling created in Germany by the curtailing of the legitimate claims of German creditors. If we might give Greece good advice it would be to devote herself first and chiefly to the settlement of her internal affairs and the placing of her finances on a sound basis. Moreover, we shall only be found in Eastern affairs where there is a question of preserving and strengthening peace. Though we may not be particularly pleased to see races fighting with one another away in Turkey, the Government’s chief care must be that, no matter what happens to Crete, the German shall be able to drink his glass in blissful peace in his own country.”

## II. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Both Austria and Hungary continued to be in a very disturbed condition throughout the year. In January the bill extending to May 1, 1898, the dualist arrangement on the existing terms, which, owing to the obstruction of the Kossuth party, had not passed at the end of 1897 (see “Annual Register,” 1897, p. 294) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament, together with an indemnity for the acts done by the Government in anticipation of the passing of the bill. There was but little prospect, however, in view of the fierce opposition of the Germans, of any arrangement being arrived at by the prescribed date. The policy of the new Cabinet with regard to the language question in Bohemia was stated to the Bohemian diet on January 18 by Count Coudenhove, the governor. He stated it to be the view of the Government that the two languages, Czech and German, should be placed on a footing of perfect equality, and that every man should be in a position to claim his rights in his own language before the courts of justice and the administrative bodies. The unity of the country, and also that of the civil and judicial

services, must be maintained, and it was proposed to secure these ends by the following measures: First, a new language ordinance, providing that the internal procedure and the official language of the courts, as well as of the public offices, shall be German, Czech, or mixed, according to the proportion of the two nationalities in each district, as shown by the regular census; secondly, knowledge of one or of both languages to be required from administrative and judicial officials, in strict accordance with the necessities of the respective districts; and, finally, a bill to be introduced in the next session of the diet, dealing with education in secondary schools throughout Bohemia in such a way that in future the kingdom should have at its command an assured supply of public officials who could speak and write in both languages.

The Germans, however, would not hear of any compromise; nothing would satisfy them but the maintenance of German as the official language. The truculent agitator, Herr Wolf, was honoured by the Germans of Prague as a hero, and the German students of the university and the Technical High School ceased to attend the lectures, in consequence of which both institutions were closed. In the diets where there is a German majority, even a Clerical one, such as those of Lower Austria, the Tyrol, Upper Austria, Salzburg, etc., resolutions were passed almost unanimously condemning the language decrees and upholding the supremacy of the German nationality. At Vienna and the other principal Austrian towns, too, the lectures of the high schools had to be suspended in consequence of the turbulence of the German students.

In Hungary, although the Agricultural Employees and Labourers' Bill (see "Annual Register," 1897, p. 295) was considerably modified in committee in favour of the workmen, socialist agitators went from village to village preaching resistance to the contracts prescribed by the bill, and there was a good deal of rioting among the peasants in consequence, which had to be suppressed by the troops.

On March 5 two new language decrees, one for Bohemia and one for Moravia, were published by the official *Gazette*. The former provided for the division of the country, so far as the official language is concerned, into three parts, one German, one Czech, and the third of mixed nationality, and both decrees were to have temporary effect only until the question should be settled by legislation. Having thus performed the task for which it was appointed, the Gautsch Ministry resigned, and Count Thun Hohenstein, who distinguished himself by his ability and energy as Governor of Bohemia from 1889 to 1896, was appointed Prime Minister. The new ministers represented the principal parties in the Reichsrath—Dr. Kaizl, Minister of Finance, the Czechs; Dr. Bärnreither, Minister of Commerce, the German Liberal landowners; Baron von Kast, Minister of Agriculture, the German clericals, and Dr. Milewski, Minister for Galicia, the Poles.

When the new Ministry met the Reichsrath on March 22 Herr Wolf and his friends again began their campaign of vulgar abuse. Dr. von Fuchs, a legal member of the German Clerical party, having been elected President, he began the speech usual on such occasions, when Herr Wolf interrupted him with the exclamation: "To jail with him, and for life, if only because he is a German!" and threatened to throw an ink-bottle at his head. Count Thun then made the following statement of the Government's policy:—

"The Government regards the restoration of orderly parliamentary conditions and of the regular course of legislation as its main and most pressing task, in the interest both of the authority of the monarchy and of the prosperity of the country. The Government appeals to all who have the reputation of the empire at heart, and who value parliamentary forms. It will make justice towards all nationalities and all the inhabitants of this State its ruling principle, and it intends to uphold right, order, and authority in a constitutional manner. It will promote social reforms, educational progress, and the advancement of the material and moral condition of the people, especially of those who live by the produce of their labour. The Government will endeavour to lessen national antagonisms and enter on the pacific policy best suited to this particular year. It appeals in the name of Austria to all parties, and hopes from their patriotism for the furthering of the absolutely necessary work of the State, which is already dangerously in arrear."

This declaration was made the subject of long and unseemly wrangles in the Reichsrath, in the course of which Herr Türk, speaking on behalf of the German Radicals, said there was a great power in Central Europe "which would protect the Germans in Austria if violence were offered them," and an attempt was made by the more fanatical German leaders to convert the Germans of Austria to Protestantism, but with little success. No progress whatever was made in legislation, and the time of the House was wasted by futile motions for the impeachment of Count Badeni and Baron Gautch, the last two Premiers. A temporary lull in the strife of factions was produced by the preparations for the Emperor's jubilee. Half a million of people assembled from all parts of the country to greet their sovereign as he proceeded from the Hofburg to open the jubilee exhibition at the Prater on May 8. The jubilee *fêtes* were prolonged to the end of June, and the conduct of the people amply testified to the Emperor's popularity. The prettiest of the *fêtes* was a procession of 70,000 children who marched in front of their sovereign, all cheering vociferously, and the Emperor remarked on this occasion to the burgo-master that the sight had been a consolation to him amid the many sorrows of the year. An official celebration of the jubilee also took place in the Reichsrath on November 26, and on this occasion all parties were unanimous in doing honour to

their sovereign, except the extreme German party under Herr Schönerer.

While the jubilee festivals were proceeding some serious outrages were committed against the Jews by the peasants in Western Galicia, several Jews having been wounded or killed and much property having been destroyed. The Germans at Vienna represented these outrages as being rather of an agrarian than of an anti-Jewish character, and as having been caused by the oppression of the peasants by their landlords; but although the outrages were very widespread, there was not a single case of a Polish landlord having suffered either in person or in property. Troops had to be sent into the disturbed districts, and the perpetrators of the outrages were captured and punished. On June 28 martial law was proclaimed by the governor, and some months elapsed before tranquillity was restored.

On July 14, there being little or no prospect of the more urgent Government bills being passed by the Reichsrath, article 14 of the Constitution, which allows the Government to adopt measures in special cases when it is not possible to have them voted upon by Parliament, was applied in the case of the sugar tax, the sugar bounty, and the duty on spirits, which were prolonged indefinitely by imperial decree, and the summer session of the Reichsrath was closed. The *Ausgleich* or financial and commercial arrangement with Hungary was also prolonged at the end of the year under the same article for a period of six months.

The "sorrows of the year" to which the Emperor had so feelingly alluded at the jubilee festival were augmented by a terrible domestic calamity in his own family. On September 10, the Empress of Austria was assassinated by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, and the deepest sympathy was expressed all over Europe for the bereaved sovereign who had thus, after manfully sustaining many blows of fortune, lost a wife universally esteemed and beloved for her noble qualities of mind and heart.

In October the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Bärnreither, finding that the German landed proprietors whom he represented would no longer support the Government, resigned, and was succeeded by Baron Dipauli, the head of the German Clerical party. The Ministry now no longer contained a delegate of the German Nationalists, and the latter accordingly pursued their obstructionist tactics more vigorously than ever. Insults were heaped upon ministers and deputies, duels were fought, and the business of Government remained at a standstill, leaving the Premier no alternative but to govern by imperial decree under the fourteenth article of the Constitution.

In Hungary too, obstruction continued to stop the progress of legislation, though for a different reason; the object of the Opposition at Vienna being to restore German supremacy, while that of the obstructionists at Buda-Pesth was to break up the Liberal and Protestant clique which had held power for more



than twenty years. Count Apponyi, the Opposition leader, a Magyar of the Magyars, accused this clique of having maintained itself in power by intrigue and corruption, and declared that it was in no way representative of the country; and on his side were the Roman Catholics, who had been alienated by the introduction of civil marriage; the Kossuth party of independence; and the non-Magyar nationalities, who, though in a majority in the country, were only, owing to the system of class representation, able to occupy a small number of seats in the Hungarian Parliament. At Buda-Pesth, as at Vienna, ministers were insulted, and fought duels with members of the Opposition, and no business was done. In the Hungarian Constitution there is no provision, as there is in that of Austria, for carrying on the work of government by decree in the event of the co-operation of Parliament not being available. M. Koloman Tisza, the ex-Premier, accordingly suggested that stringent measures for the prevention of obstruction, similar to those which exist in England, should be introduced in Hungary, and that meanwhile the Budget, the *Ausgleich* with Austria, and other indispensably necessary enactments should be carried out by the Government without referring them to Parliament. The acceptance by the Ministry of this proposal produced some secessions from the Liberal ranks. M. Szilagyi, the President of the Chamber, the vice-President, and the Minister for Croatia resigned, and some of the most distinguished members of the nobility also withdrew from the Liberal party. Baron Banffy, however, remained firm, and the Emperor insisted on his remaining at his post notwithstanding the efforts of his political adversaries to overthrow him. Thus in both halves of the monarchy it became necessary to sanction by decree the measures which, though approved by the parliamentary majorities, could not be regularly passed by the two Parliaments; and this was done at the end of the year, the *Ausgleich* being continued in its present form for the year 1899.

On December 26, the provincial diets of Austria were summoned for a two days' sitting in order to pass the votes on account of the provincial budgets. An imperial message was addressed to them, thanking them for their addresses of loyalty on the occasion of the Emperor's jubilee, and referring to the equal constitutional rights of the nationalities and the advisability of allowing the diets a wider scope for the exercise of their constitutional functions. This message produced great dissatisfaction, the Germans reading it as an encouragement to federalism, while the Slavs objected to the reference to their constitutional rights on the ground that the Constitution does not give the non-German nationalities the rights to which they have a claim in virtue of their superior numbers.

On May 12 Count Goluchowski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made his usual statement of the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary to the delegations.

“We continue,” he said, “to remain in close touch with Russia as to the keeping up of those fundamental principles which were jointly fixed upon, and which dominate our Eastern policy, as I explained in last session’s delegations. The somewhat divergent views of the two Cabinets with reference to the treatment of the Cretan problem and as to a certain solution of the question of a governor, made no difference in the existing relations. As is generally the case, differences occur between two co-workers, who are fully at one on the main question—differences of opinion arise as to some special details, which must be left for adjustment to mutual good-will and mutual concessions. Were it otherwise any and every understanding would be equal to the unconditional submission of one’s own views to those of the other party, and that we can as little expect of Russia as Russia of us, because we and Russia are interested in a higher degree in the condition of the east of Europe than the rest of the Powers. It cannot be overlooked that our monarchy, as the immediate neighbour, is compelled to look upon events in the Balkans with still more intense watchfulness than the Russian Empire, and that we must exercise twofold precaution in dealing with Balkan questions. Matters in the Peninsula are so far improved that the excitement noticeable in the beginning of the present year in the Macedonian vilayets has subsided, and our information from that region justifies the hope that no complication of a serious character is to be apprehended, as far as we can look into the future. This result is attributable partly to the correct attitude of Bulgaria and Servia, both of which, bent on the consolidation of their position, have signified their firm resolution to abstain from aggression, partly to the enlightened view of his Majesty the Sultan, who, by ordering a close investigation into the recent pretended administrative abuses, manifested his will to give earnest consideration to remedying the dangerous conditions in his empire. As warm adherents of a peace policy—as convinced advocates of the course which recommends the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans—we notice these favourable symptoms with sincere satisfaction, but must at the same time express a hope that the Porte, in its own well-conceived interest, will finally put an end to an administrative system which only too often has been calculated to engender the wildest passions, to compromise the Government and order, and to put the impartiality of well-meaning neighbouring countries on the very hardest trial.”

Passing to his programme for the expansion of Austro-Hungarian trade, Count Goluchowski said:—

“There cannot be a question of the costly acquisition of colonies, to which it would be difficult to assign a place in the constitutional machinery of this monarchy; but we must protect the existing trade, and give it the widest expansion by so increasing our Navy that we should at least fill a place commanding respect amongst the second class Naval Powers,

and no time is to be lost in directing our energy to the improvement of trans-oceanic trade, as otherwise we shall soon be out-distanced beyond the possibility of retrieving our position. It is a vital question for us so to strengthen our power at sea as to be able to give ample protection to our mercantile fleet."

Count Goluchowski concluded with a strong appeal to merchants and manufacturers in the monarchy not to neglect to support the Government in this matter, and he especially recommended the founding of commercial houses in countries beyond the sea, the formation of large export syndicates, and an institution for the thorough education of capable commercial travellers, of whom the country was in the greatest need.

The withdrawal of Austria-Hungary as well as of Germany from the European Concert in Crete, to which reference was made in the above speech, was prompted by the unwillingness of the Austrian Government to take any part in coercing the Sultan. This did not, however, in any way affect the relations of Austria-Hungary with the other Powers, which remained friendly throughout the year, notwithstanding the threat of reprisals made by Count Thun in the Reichsrath in November, in reply to an interpellation as to the expulsion of Austrian subjects of Slavonic nationality from Prussia. The disagreement with Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, too, on account of the rebaptism of Prince Boris in the Orthodox Church (see "Annual Register," 1896, p. 299), was smoothed over in consequence of a visit paid by the Prince to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, in the course of which the Prince gave satisfactory assurances as to his future policy.

## CHAPTER III.

### I. RUSSIA.

THE political action of Russia during the year was almost entirely occupied with foreign affairs. The Budget published in January, though the calculations of Russian Finance Ministers are seldom quite trustworthy, was on the whole very satisfactory. It was estimated that the ordinary revenue would exceed the ordinary expenditure by considerably more than 14,250,000 roubles, and while, as compared with the Budget of 1897 (see "Annual Register," 1897, p. 300), there was an increase of over 66,250,000 roubles under the head of expenditure, receipts were expected to show a growth of 46,000,000 roubles. Some portion of the increase under the head of revenue was due to changes in the form of the accounts; but the growth of the revenue from the Government sale of liquor, owing to the extension of the area of the spirit monopoly, was pure gain. Of late years there had been a rapid expansion of the revenue

in Russia, which the Minister of Finance regarded as "the direct consequence of a universally improved economic condition". The unfavourable results of a bad harvest had been to a great extent minimised by the fact that, during the last few years, the village communal granaries had been replenished, while, owing to the fall in prices after previous good harvests, many private landowners, corn merchants, and well-to-do peasants still had large stocks of old corn unsold. The following particulars were given concerning these village granaries :—

"Of the total amount of corn stored, only an inconsiderable portion—*i.e.*, that contained in the granaries of separate village and district communities—is subject to obligatory registration; with regard to the remainder, it is no light task to gather information. In view of its importance, for a right estimate of the forms of trade, and for a proper consideration of the economic condition of the nation, the Ministry of Finance made an attempt to ascertain the amount of corn stored. Thanks to the diligence of the tax inspection, which had the sympathy and assistance both of administrative authorities and of private persons, it has been found possible to ascertain that the general amount of corn stored from former harvests, up to the harvest of 1897, amounts to over 600,000,000 poods. This shows the possibility of keeping the export up to its normal level, without any danger of a scarcity of corn before the next harvest, thus removing all fear (at the present high prices of corn) of an unprofitable change in our commercial balance-sheet."

The ordinary expenditure for the year was put down at 1,350,085,213 roubles; the extraordinary expenditure at 123,964,710 roubles. The most notable increase under the former head was due to the transfer of the Vistula and Rostof railways to the State, and to other items under the head of communications. The working expenses of the State railways were estimated at 188,323,951 roubles, as against 169,102,346 roubles for the past year. Provision was also made for a largely increased expenditure on the development and improvement of railways. In 1897, a little over 25,250,000 roubles were allotted for this class of expenditure; this year the Budget Estimate was nearly 41,000,000 roubles. For the Siberian railway only 37,447,020 roubles were assigned, as against more than 56,000,000 roubles in 1897, exclusive of the cost of rolling stock.

There was an increase of over 4,000,000 roubles in the Estimates of the Ministry of War. This was accounted for mainly by the increase under the head of provisions and forage—due, no doubt, to the rise in prices; but there were also increases under the heads of pay and transport. On the other hand, there appeared a reduction of expenditure on rearmament and reserve supplies. In this connection the Finance Minister's observations on the pacific character of the imperial policy were of interest:—

"The security against the derangement of the currency

depends not only on the financial policy of the Government, but also on the conjunction of measures taken for the development of the national prosperity, the preservation of law and order, and the restraint of dangerous impulses. Such a line of action impressing on the world at large both a firm conviction of the political and economic powers of the country, and a firm belief that it will fulfil its engagements, strengthens the country's credit, the stability of which is one of the chief foundations of a regular currency. Of these measures, the most important to the economy of the State and to the currency are those which have reference to foreign policy. In this respect the chief guarantee of Russia's economic and financial progress is the long-standing peaceable and equitable policy of its Emperors. The bequests of the late Emperor Alexander III., and your Majesty's true love of peace, are guarantees that, for the good of the country, the foreign policy of Russia will ever be averse to aggression with regard to other States, and that in this respect no danger threatens our economic and financial position."

The Estimates of the Minister of Marine showed an increase of over 7,000,000 roubles. The chief items for which a larger expenditure was provided are pay and provisions, shipbuilding (19,316,976 roubles), works and docks, the harbour at Libau, and the improvement of the port of Vladivostock.

The Finance Minister dealt at some length with the currency problem. The measures initiated in 1895 for putting gold into circulation had been steadily prosecuted, with the result that the total amount of gold in circulation now amounted to 152,000,000 roubles in value. As to the position of silver in the Russian monetary system, the minister said :—

"There is no necessity to touch on the theoretical question as to the relative value of a gold monometallism and of bimetallism, the more so as in our case the matter must be considered as irrevocably settled. The fall in the price of silver during the last thirty years, the adoption by many countries of a gold currency, and the cessation of the coining of silver for private persons in other countries—all these events of international importance long ago induced the Russian Government to limit the part played by silver in its monetary system. Since January 1, 1877, the Custom House duties have been paid in gold ; since 1883 our metallic loans have been made out in gold roubles ; the covering fund is increased exclusively by supplies of gold, and the small amount of silver included in this fund was already withdrawn in 1895. Finally, by the imperial order of July 16, 1893, the free coining of silver for private persons was put an end to in Russia. Thus, long before the decisive measures taken for the reform in the currency, silver ceased to be an independent standard of value. By your Majesty's decree of November 14, 1897, all reference to silver coinage was removed from the inscriptions on banknotes, which were then declared to be exchangeable for gold alone, and to be in circulation on an equal



footing with it. In consequence of this, silver has taken the position of a subsidiary coinage. The next step in this direction will, doubtless, be the limiting of the coinage of silver and of the amount for which it can be legal tender, while, of course, as heretofore, it will be received by Government treasuries to an unlimited amount. The supplies of silver at our disposal, both in ingots and in coin, will probably last a considerable time, though at present it is difficult to say, definitely, what amount of silver is required for circulation. In any case, silver coins, counting both the standard (roubles, fifty copecks and twenty-five copecks) and the token coinage (twenty, fifteen, ten, and five copecks) will hardly be required to an amount greater than two roubles fifty copecks or three roubles per inhabitant, i.e., about 320,000,000 to 380,000,000 roubles. As our general supply of silver already amounts to 240,000,000 roubles, and small notes will be withdrawn from circulation gradually, it is clear that the subsequent purchases and coinage of silver will be far below that of the last few years. The position of silver in our currency, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, fully answers to the requirements of a well-ordered monetary system."

In conclusion, the Finance Minister congratulated his imperial master on the fact that the currency of Russia was firmly established, adding that he hoped that, "like pure air, which revives the strength of living creatures, a well-ordered currency will be a mighty factor in our country's development in culture and in the increase of prosperity."

The national revenue of Russia was shown by this Budget to amount to 146,000,000*l.*, a sum larger than the revenue of any other nation, and the report on the State accounts which was published in November seemed to justify the expectations of the Finance Minister, as it showed a cash reserve in the Imperial Treasury of upwards of 246,000,000 roubles. In March an imperial ukase was issued ordering an expenditure of 90,000,000 roubles for the construction of ships of war, but a very small portion of this sum was expended during the year. The following rescript was addressed by the Czar to the Minister of Finance on this occasion:—

"By an imperial ukase, issued simultaneously with this rescript, I have instructed you to disburse the sum of 90,000,000 roubles for the needs of naval construction. In considering the possibility of assigning so large a sum at one time without recourse to a loan, I would point out that the disbursement now contemplated has been preceded by very considerable payments from the free cash in the Imperial Treasury for other items of extraordinary expenditure. During your administration of the Ministry of Finance the returns of ordinary revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditure by more than 600,000,000 roubles. As a consequence, the greater part of the extraordinary expenditure was covered without an appeal to imperial credit. This expenditure sums required for the construction of the

Great Siberian Railway and other railways, as well as the payment of a considerable portion of the Crown Debt to the Imperial Bank for commencing to carry out the conversion of credit notes in connection with the execution of the scheme of currency reform.

“ After the expenditure of the sums above mentioned the free funds of the Imperial Treasury amounted on January 1, 1898, to 200,000,000 roubles approximately, of which 106,000,000 roubles are set apart for covering the extraordinary expenditure of the year 1898. Beyond this there remained sufficient funds to cover the aforesaid extraordinary expenditure for naval construction. This position of affairs convinces me that you follow both the directions of my father, resting in God, and my own wishes, regarding the observance of the necessary economy in the financial administration of the empire. I enjoin upon you to exercise economy in the future, as in the past, for the complete preservation of the equilibrium of the Budget, which constitutes the mainstay of the power and welfare of the empire.”

The Russian Navy Budget for 1898 allotted 671,000,000 roubles for general expenses, 195,000,000—including the 90,000,000 recently assigned—for new ships; 11·2 millions for putting ships into commission, and 5·7 millions for the improvement of the harbour at Libau. The considerable outlay on the widening of the naval harbour at Sebastopol, and for building or improving other harbours was not included. The Pacific Squadron was to have nine cruisers, two torpedo cruisers, and seven sea-going gunboats; the Mediterranean Squadron, three large ironclads, one torpedo cruiser, two sea-going gunboats and two torpedo boats; the Black Sea Squadron, six large ironclads, one cruiser, three torpedo cruisers, six torpedo boats, three training ships, and three transports; the Baltic Squadron, four large and eight coast ironclads, six cruisers, three gunboats, and forty-seven torpedo boats. The Czar's yachts and several other vessels for special purposes were also not included. The new Russian type of ironclad was a compromise between an ironclad and an armour-plated cruiser. The length was to be 426½ feet; beam, seventy-one and a half; and draught, twenty-six. The vessel will have triple screws, 14,500 horsepower, a speed of eighteen knots, four ten-inch and eleven six-inch guns, sixteen three-inch guns, and twenty-eight smaller quick-firers. Thirty-two new torpedo boats for the Baltic and Pacific Fleets were building in Russia. The arctic division of the Baltic Fleet was to winter no longer in the Baltic ports, but in the ice-free harbour of Ekaterina, on the Murman coast of the Peninsula of Kola. The bay on which Ekaterina lies is about two and a half kilometres long, 570 mètres broad, and forty deep. It has good anchorage, and, owing to the Gulf Stream, seldom freezes, except for a few days in February. The harbour was begun in 1896, and a stone pier 560 mètres

long, a railway of about 1,370 mètres, and a lighthouse were finished at the end of last summer. At the same time a town was planned in a sheltered valley, and it now has public buildings and schools, a telegraph and telephones, and is connected with the harbour by the railway. The seat of the Administration has been transferred thither from Kola and a line of railway to St. Petersburg is in course of construction. It is already connected by telegraph with St. Petersburg, Archangel and Norway.

As regards the Russian Army, it has been almost doubled since the last Turkish War, while the general staff has been increased by more than two-thirds. The three western frontier districts, Vilna, Kieff and Warsaw, now have 584 battalions, 396 squadrons, and 282 batteries with 2,070 guns, all on a war-footing, or about six-sevenths of all the infantry and five-sixths of all the cavalry and infantry which Germany keeps up in time of peace. Russia has twenty-two divisions of cavalry, while Germany has only one cavalry division of the Guards. In Russia, except the two cavalry divisions of the Guards, which still have Cuirassiers, Uhlans and Hussars, the cavalry consists almost entirely of Cossacks and Dragoons, who receive an excellent training as infantry as well, to enable them to advance as rapidly, independently, and vigorously as possible. Some of them have even been supplied with bayonets as an experiment. The Russian Frontier Guard of 30,000 men includes 10,000 horse soldiers, and both men and horses are admirably trained.

Although the influence of M. Pobiedonoscheff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, was supposed to have considerably diminished, owing to the more liberal tendency given to the policy of the Government by the Czar and the Czarina, it still asserted itself in many branches of the Administration. Some years ago the Procurator answered an appeal for tolerance from the Evangelical Alliance by declaring that the Russian Church was the most tolerant in the world because it did not proselytise, yet during the year 1898 it made energetic attempts at conversion in all parts of the world. Missions were sent to the United States, Japan, Corea and Manchuria, and in August a special mission was sent to Persia to convert the Nestorian Christians in that country. It was accompanied by the Nestorian Bishop Marr Jona, of Urumiah, who, together with a number of his subordinate clergy, had previously been received into the Russian Church. This mission produced great dissatisfaction among the Persian local authorities, who suspected that its real object was a Russian annexation of Persian territory. As regards Poland and Finland, too, the policy of Russifying both the religion and the nationality of the people, of which M. Pobiedonoscheff, who this year was decorated by the Czar with the Order of St. Andrew, is the chief representative, appears to be again gaining the upper hand. A very remarkable report on the condition of Poland was prepared in the early part of the year by Prince Imerytinski, the governor-general. According to this report there are now only two political

parties in Poland, the old Patriotic and National party, and the new Labour or Socialist party; but both are equally opposed to Russian domination. Only amongst the peasantry could the Russian Government look for support, and now these are allying themselves to one of the anti-Russian parties. Although more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the last revolutionary outbreak in Poland, the Poles are still hoping for independence, and the revolutionists are relying now upon the "patriotic" instruction of the lower classes, who were ignorant and indifferent before. The state of feeling in Poland at present was admitted at the Council of Ministers to be worse than in 1863, and a Polish insurrection now would be more generally supported than it was then. This would, of course, be a serious menace to Russia in the event of her becoming involved in any international complications.

The result of the deliberations of the council, in which the Procurator took part, was that they recommended, as a means of counteracting the revolutionary spirit now prevailing in Poland, the endowment of more Russian churches, a stricter control over the schools, and the establishment of free libraries to check the influence of revolutionary literature. All these recommendations were approved by the Czar, and also the establishment of a deliberative assembly at Warsaw, which was proposed by Prince Imerytinski, but not recommended by the council. But like most Russian so-called reforms, these proposals, though accepted in principle, have not been carried out in practice; all that has been done is to introduce a somewhat more reactionary spirit in the administration of Poland. A striking instance of this occurred at Kovno in October. A Polish priest having been accused of flogging some women of bad character, the Russian authorities, instead of dealing with him as a fanatical opponent of immorality, treated his offence as a political one on the ground that the women in question had been in the habit of consorting with Russian officers. As remarked by the *Kraj* of St. Petersburg, the advocate of a reconciliation between Russia and Poland:—

"Since the present Emperor showed his desire to see the Poles his most faithful subjects, the reactionary Russian, who does not recognise the Pole as in any sense a fellow-subject, but as something very much lower, has omitted no opportunity of endeavouring to revive the mutual feelings of bitter enmity which it is the present policy of the Czar to bury and forget. This probably explains the animus with which the present unhappy incident is being treated."

Considerable indignation was also caused both in Russia and in Poland by the ceremony which took place at Vilna in November on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to General Muravieff, the "hangman" of the Poles during the insurrection of 1863-4, when he was Governor-General of Lithuania, which post he had shortly after to leave on account, it was said, of his connection with some questionable financial transactions. His

cruelty had passed into a proverb both in Russia and in Poland, some of the most eminent of the Poles of Lithuania having been hanged by his orders, and the idea of raising a monument to him on the chief scene of his barbarous exploits was started by some fanatics of the Pobiedonoscheff school, who hoped that the statue would serve as a reminder and an example to his successors. Outside official circles, however, the scheme excited no enthusiasm in Russia, and even Russian officials reluctantly came forward with their contributions in honour of a man whose only idea of government in Lithuania was to stamp out the Polish race. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice, both of whom are descendants of the late Governor-General and bear his name, and also by the Minister of the Interior and the Marshal of the Nobility of Moscow. The *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg reproduced a telegram in which General Trotsky, the present governor-general, informed the Czar of the "consecration" of the bronze statue to "the great champion of the Russian cause in the North-western Province." The following was the Czar's reply, showing that he was either incredibly ignorant or fanatical on the subject: "Together with all true Russians I rejoice at the material immortalisation of the memory of Count Michael Nicholaievitch Muravieff, accomplished to-day on the spot which was the scene of his great and fruitful labours." The same paper published a long description of Muravieff's methods of work in suppressing the Polish insurrection of 1863 and the numbers of those who were hanged or otherwise punished under his orders, amounting altogether to 8,530 persons of both sexes. This total is composed of different categories of persons who were condemned by Muravieff—namely, 177 executed, 270 expelled without trial, 1,260 banished to internal and remote provinces, 1,823 tried by court-martial and sentenced to various punishments which entailed loss of all rights and confiscation of property, and 5,000 sent for settlement to the other side of the Ural Mountains.

In Finland, which had hitherto enjoyed an autonomy and exemption from the general obligation to military service to which the inhabitants of all other parts of Russia are subject, great discontent was caused by an imperial rescript published in September stating that in future the Finns will be regarded as bound to fulfil the same obligations in regard to the protection and advancement of the Russian Empire as all other Russian subjects.

Some alarm was caused in June by an attack by the natives of the province of Ferghana, in Central Asia, on the Russian camp at Andijan, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 6,000 are Russians. The Russian troops consisted of two companies of about 150 men each, and they lost twenty killed and eighteen wounded. The attack was the result of a fanatical revolutionary movement which had already made itself apparent.



by a series of small skirmishes between the troops and the natives. The chief and five other leaders of the insurgents were captured and hanged by native soldiers in the presence of the local population, which remained quiet during the rest of the year.

Russian activity in China, which at the end of the previous year had signalised itself by the occupation of Port Arthur (see "Annual Register," 1897, page 306), now became more and more enterprising. An Anglo-German loan to the Chinese Government having been arranged with the support of the Governments of England and Germany at the end of February, the Russian *chargé d'affaires* raised a formal protest against it, and demanded compensation. The loan was concluded, however, on March 4, and received the Chinese Emperor's signature; but soon after Russia obtained the compensation she demanded by being given a lease for twenty-five years of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and a promise that the Manchurian railways should have the Russian gauge and extend to those ports. Port Arthur was to be made into a naval station, and fortified by Russia, and Ta-lien-wan to be declared "an open port." Both ports were to be open to the warships of all nations. Meanwhile Russia withdrew her drill instructors and financial adviser from Korea (see "Annual Register," 1897, page 307), as strong opposition had been manifested in that country to their presence there. On March 29 the following official *communiqué* was sent to the Russian press:—

"The representatives of Russia and China, duly authorised for that purpose, have signed in Peking, under date March 15 (27), a special arrangement, in virtue of which Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, with the territories adjacent thereto and the territorial waters dependent thereon, have been ceded in usufruct to the Imperial Government for a term of twenty-five years, which may be extended later by common accord.

"Further, China has conceded to Russia the right of constructing a line of railway to connect those ports with the Trans-Siberian main line.

"This arrangement is a direct and natural consequence of the amicable relations existing between the two vast neighbouring States, whose every effort should aim at the maintenance of tranquillity over all the immense expanse of their contiguous territories for the good of their peoples.

"The fact of the pacific occupation by the Russian forces of the ports and territories of a friendly State affords the clearest evidence that the Chinese Government has rightly appreciated the true bearing of this arrangement.

"While safeguarding the integrity of the sovereign rights of China, and satisfying the essential needs of Russia, alike as a Maritime Power and a territorial neighbour, this arrangement injures the interests of no foreign State. On the contrary, it affords to all nations of the world the possibility of entering in

the near future into relations with the riverain regions of the Yellow Sea, which have hitherto been closed to them.

“The opening of the port of Ta-lien-wan to the merchant ships of all foreign nations will create a new and very wide market for commerce and industry in the Far East, owing to the great Trans-Siberian line, which is henceforward destined, in pursuance of the agreement concluded between Russia and China, to connect the extreme points of the two continents of the Old World.

“The arrangement signed at Peking has, therefore, a high historical value for Russia, and should be hailed as a fortunate event by all those who have at heart the benefits of peace and the development of good relations among the nations.”

On April 5 the Russian *chargé d'affaires* at Peking sent the following telegram to Count Muravieff:—

“The solemn audience was held to-day. I was permitted, as a mark of distinction not accorded in any previous audiences, to ascend the steps of the throne, in order to present to his Majesty with my own hand the telegram from the Emperor of Russia. Receiving the telegram from my hands, the Emperor rose from his seat on the throne, and, after reading the message aloud, made the following speech in reply:—

“‘I am extraordinarily gratified at the very friendly telegram from his Majesty. The cordial friendship which has existed for over 200 years between our two States, and has lately once more been affirmed by a Treaty of Alliance, will now be further strengthened. The sincere friendship and the community of interests between the two States will conduce to the prosperity of both nations. I request you, Monsieur le Plénipotentiaire, to communicate these words by telegraph to his Imperial Majesty, together with my hearty greetings.’”

The occupation by England of Wei-hai-wei as a consequence of the Russian occupation of Port Arthur was on the whole received in Russia with equanimity. A remarkable article in the *Moscow Gazette*, a paper usually hostile to England, pointed out that Russia had long been prepared for the eventual occupation of Wei-hai-wei either by Japan, Germany, or England, and that its occupation by the latter Power would be the least disadvantageous to Russian interests. “Owing to the proximity of Wei-hai-wei to Japan, that power would by occupying it have become practically the master of the Yellow Sea, and been in a position to oppose us at every step. A German occupation would have been less inconvenient, from the fact that Germany's base must have remained in Europe. At the same time, the Germans, if holding both Kiao-Chau and Wei-hai-wei, would have had the whole of the Liao-tung Peninsula for a Hinterland, which would have given them too strong a position. All things considered, therefore, the best thing for us is that England should occupy Wei-hai-wei, since the port has no commercial future, being without a Hinterland, while Germany will always be kept on the *qui*

*vive* not to lose the advantages of her position at Kiao-Chau. Wei-hai-wei cannot paralyse Port Arthur, because it is only an isolated war harbour, while the Hinterland of the latter runs back to St. Petersburg. If the English themselves cry quits, we quite agree, and hope a new era will begin for the East with the peaceful labours of civilisation acting side by side for the common interests of Russia, England, Japan, Germany and France. The occupation of Wei-hai-wei forms the last link in the chain of diplomatic agreements in China. The aim of the European Powers was to avert a repetition of the war that, by giving Japan a comparatively easy victory, would most naturally have led her to hope for new feats of arms. The necessity thus recognised of securing peace on the Yellow Sea by the united efforts of the European Powers, to be effectual, required a territorial foothold. This has been ignorantly christened the partition of China, whereas the real aim is precisely the opposite. The English occupation of Wei-hai-wei marks the termination of our strained relations with England since the Shimonoseki Treaty. We are now fully warranted in hoping that the *amour propre* of the English being satisfied in the Gulf of Pechili, they will show a less nervous state of mind in winding up the questions in which we were associated with them in matters which interest the whole world at Constantinople."

Having thus recognised the English occupation of Wei-hai-wei, Russia next proceeded to enter into a convention with Japan regarding Korea, having by the withdrawal of her officials from that country practically abandoned all interference with its internal affairs. By this convention, dated April 25, the Imperial Governments of Russia and Japan "recognise definitively the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea," and "pledge themselves mutually to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country," and "in the event of Korea having recourse to the advice and assistance either of Russia or of Japan, to take no measure in respect to the appointment of military instructors or financial advisers without arriving beforehand at a mutual agreement on the subject." The Russian Government at the same time pledged itself not to "hinder in any way the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea."

During the latter half of the year Russia repeatedly strove to prevent the conclusion of loans to China by English banks and to obtain the employment by the Chinese Government of Russian engineers and drill instructors, but with little success. An agreement was concluded with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai bank for providing the funds for the construction of a railway from Peking to Kin-Chau, but in regard to the Niu-Chwang extension railway loan, China agreed to the Russian demand that the line should not be mortgaged as security, and that no foreign control or interference of any kind should be permitted, even in case of default.

The relations of Russia with the other Powers remained throughout the year on a friendly footing, notwithstanding her rivalry with England in China, and her ostentatious support of the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of Crete in opposition to the strong remonstrances of the Porte. With regard to the conflict between the United States and Spain, Russia was chiefly interested in the Philippines, and manifested a preference for those islands remaining in the possession of Spain under the protection of the United States rather than that they should come under the influence of England, Germany, or Japan, thereby strengthening the position of those Powers in the Pacific. Towards France Russia remained very cordial, but still without giving any practical proof of her friendship; in the dispute between France and England as to Fashoda, Count Muravieff advised France to accept a pacific solution of the matter. It was stated that an arrangement had been projected between Russia, France, and Abyssinia to check the advance of England towards the upper reaches of the Nile, and a mission under M. Vlassov, Councillor of State at St. Petersburg, which was sent by the Russian Government to the Emperor Menelek in February, was believed to be connected with this project. The mission was received with great ceremony by the Emperor, but it afterwards transpired that instead of acting in concert with the French representative, M. Lagarde, it rather sided with the representatives of England and Germany. As regards the Porte, Russia demanded in March that the sum of 750,000*l.* should be paid to her out of the Greek indemnity on account of the still outstanding arrears of the indemnity due to her for the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, but after much negotiation the demand was dropped in consideration of the Porte having agreed that the Armenians in the Caucasus, of whom about one half were refugees from Turkey, should be admitted into the Ottoman Empire. A further step towards the consolidation of Russian influence in Turkey was the erection of a fortified Russian church at Galataria, near San Stefano, in commemoration of the war of 1878. This monument, which has a high tower from which an electric searchlight could be thrown into the Sultan's palace at Yildiz, was consecrated on December 18, in the presence of the Grand Duke Nicholas and an immense crowd, consisting chiefly of Bulgarians. Under the church are vaults containing the remains of about 12,000 Russian soldiers who perished in the war. The rulers of the smaller Balkan States were this year more effusive than ever in their demonstrations of attachment to the Czar. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria visited St. Petersburg and Moscow, the young King of Servia and his father gave a banquet at Belgrade to celebrate the community of religion and race between Servia and Russia, and the Czar presented each soldier of the Montenegrin Army with a rifle. Finally, the relations of Russia with England somewhat improved

towards the end of the year during the visit of the Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius to Windsor, on which occasion an exchange of views with regard to an Anglo-Russian agreement was said to have taken place between Lord Salisbury and the Russian Ambassador.

At the end of August Europe was startled by the announcement that the Czar had made a proposal to the Powers with a view to the reduction of their armaments. This proposal was contained in the following despatch, addressed by Count Muravieff on August 24 to the representatives of Russia at the European courts:—

“The maintenance of universal peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations in the present condition of affairs all over the world represent the ideal aims towards which the efforts of all Governments should be directed.

“This is the view which fully corresponds with the humanitarian and magnanimous intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, my august master.

“Being convinced that this high aim agrees with the most essential interests and legitimate requirements of all the Powers, the Imperial Government considers the present moment a very favourable one for seeking by way of international discussion the most effective means of assuring for all peoples the blessings of real and lasting peace, and above all things for fixing a limit to the progressive développement of present armaments.

“During the last twenty years aspirations towards general pacification have grown particularly strong in the consciences of civilised nations. The preservation of peace has been made the aim of international policy; for the sake of peace the great Powers have formed powerful alliances, and for the purpose of establishing a better guarantee of peace they have developed their military forces in an unprecedented degree and continue to develop them in spite of every sacrifice.

“All these efforts, however, have not yet led to the beneficent results of the desired pacification.

“The ever-increasing financial burdens attack public prosperity at its very roots. The physical and intellectual strength of the people, labour and capital, are diverted for the greater part from their natural application and wasted unproductively. Hundreds of millions are spent to obtain frightful weapons of destruction which, while being regarded to-day as the latest inventions of science, are destined to-morrow to be rendered obsolete by some new discovery. National culture, economical progress, and the production of wealth are either paralysed or turned into false channels of development.

“Therefore, the more the armaments of each Power increase the less they answer to the purposes and intentions of the Governments. Economic disturbances are caused in great measure by this system of extraordinary armaments, and the danger lying



in this accumulation of war material renders the armed peace of to-day a crushing burden more and more difficult for the nations to bear. Evidently, therefore, if this situation be prolonged, it will certainly lead to that very disaster which it is desired to avoid and the horrors of which strike the human mind with terror in anticipation.

"It is the supreme duty, therefore, at the present moment of all States to put some limit to these unceasing armaments and to find means of averting the calamities which threaten the whole world. Impressed by this feeling, his Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to command me to propose to all Governments accredited to the imperial court the meeting of a conference to discuss this grave problem. Such a conference, with God's help, would be a happy augury for the opening century. It would powerfully concentrate the efforts of all States which sincerely wish to see the triumph of the grand idea of universal peace over the elements of trouble and discord. It would, at the same time, bind their agreement by the principles of law and equity which support the security of States and the welfare of peoples."

This extraordinary document, so unexpected as emanating from a sovereign who had only a few months previously ordered a considerable addition to his Navy, and whose ministers had entered upon a policy of continual aggression in China, produced a great sensation in Germany and Austria, and especially in France, where it was regarded as emphasising the platonic nature of the Franco-Russian alliance. There is no doubt that the proposal was made on the direct initiative of the Czar, who seems to have selected the period when a monument to Alexander II., the "Czar-Liberator," was to be unveiled at Moscow, to proclaim himself as the "Czar-Pacifactor." The proposal was generally regarded as impracticable, although all the Powers sent a sympathetic reply to it and agreed to be represented at a conference to consider it. That any general reduction of armaments should be possible so long as Russia threatens England in China and India, or as Alsace-Lorraine and Egypt are bones of contention between France and Germany and England respectively, is not conceivable, and Count Muravieff, when paying a visit to Vienna in October, explained that Russia would be satisfied for the present if the conference were to bring about a cessation in the increase of armaments rather than a reduction of existing armaments.

## II. TURKEY AND THE MINOR STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE.

The conclusion of peace at the end of 1897 (see "Annual Register," 1897, p. 313) between Turkey and Greece still left various important questions unsettled. Arrangements had to be made for the payment of the Greek indemnity, for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Thessaly, and above all for the

future government of Crete. As regards the first point, Greece being practically bankrupt, the amount required could only be obtained by a loan with an international guarantee. It was arranged (March 17) that the loan should amount to 155,000,000 francs, of which two-thirds was for the indemnity, and the remainder for paying the Greek war deficit and the reorganisation of Greek finances, and that it should be guaranteed by England, France, and Russia. The withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Thessaly was effected without any serious difficulty in May, but the Cretan question still baffled all the efforts of the European Concert. At Candia incessant conflicts took place between the insurgents and the Bashi-Bazouks, notwithstanding the attempts of the British and Turkish garrisons to prevent them. On January 23, Edhem Pasha, the late commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army in Thessaly, was appointed Governor of Candia, but this appointment does not seem to have produced any effect on the contending parties. Russia and France now proposed that Prince George of Greece should be appointed Governor-general of Crete; but the Porte and Austria strongly opposed the Prince's candidature, Germany remaining neutral. At the same time there was a general disinclination among the Powers to the Porte's proposal that a Christian Ottoman subject should be appointed. In April Germany and Austria withdrew their troops and warships from Crete, the "European Concert" being thus reduced to England, France, Russia and Italy. On June 20, instructions were sent to the admirals in Cretan waters to come to an agreement with the Cretan Assembly, through the mediation of the consuls, for the purpose of establishing a government for the interior of the island under a committee of the Assembly, the coast towns remaining under the control of the admirals as before. The President of the Cretan Assembly agreed to the administrative proposals of the admirals, but demanded that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn. The Porte having strongly protested against this scheme, the negotiations which followed did not lead to any practical result, and meanwhile the antagonism between the Christians and the Mussulmans increased, culminating in an outbreak of the Bashi-Bazouks at Candia on September 6, in which some hundreds of the Christian inhabitants of the town were massacred and several British officers, soldiers, and sailors were killed or wounded. The town had to be bombarded by the British ships of war before order could be restored, and an ultimatum was sent by Admiral Noel to the Turkish governor demanding that the Mussulman inhabitants should be disarmed and the Turkish troops removed. These demands were accepted on September 15; the ringleaders in the riot were arrested and handed over to the admiral, but the disarmament of the Mussulman population was only partially carried out. Meanwhile the four Powers having agreed to demand of the Sultan the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and functionaries from Crete, an ultimatum

to this effect was handed in at the Porte on October 5, demanding that the withdrawal should be carried out within one month from that date, giving a guarantee for the safety of the lives and properties of the Mussulman population of Crete, recognising the Sultan's suzerainty, and stating that in the event of refusal or delay to carry out their demand, the Powers will "immediately have recourse to the measures necessary to secure" this object.

The ultimatum was accepted on October 11, subject to the reservation that a Turkish military post should remain in Crete as a symbol of the Sultan's suzerainty. The evacuation was peacefully carried out, the admirals assuming the provisional government of the island (Nov. 15). Russia now again proposed the appointment of Prince George of Greece, not however, as governor-general, but as High Commissioner of the Powers. This proposal was accepted by England, France, and Italy, and the appointment was notified to the Porte on December 1. On the same date the Christian insurgents in Crete delivered up their arms and expressed their thanks to the Powers for their intervention. The appointment was to be held on the following conditions:—

"The high commissioner to receive full powers for a term of three years to pacify Crete and organise a government. The commissioner to recognise the sovereign rights of the Sultan in Crete. His first care shall be to establish an autonomous government in accord with the popular Assembly, such administration to guarantee the safety of life and property, as well as the religious freedom of all Cretans without distinction of creed. He shall proceed at once to the creation of a *gendarmerie* or local militia, which shall maintain order in the island. The four Powers shall provide the necessary means for the initial organisation of the administration of the island."

Prince George arrived in Crete on December 21, and took up his appointment amid general rejoicings both on the part of the Mussulmans and the Christians. The blockade of the island was raised on December 5, and the admirals of the Powers left with their fleets on December 26. Before leaving they addressed a proclamation to the Cretans of which the following is the most important passage:—

"The Governments of Great Britain, Italy, France and Russia, having judged, of a common accord, that the moment has come to assure the establishment of the new autonomous administration of Crete, have confided to his Royal Highness Prince George of Greece the mandate of high commissioner in Crete. In accepting that mandate, which will have a duration of three years, his Royal Highness Prince George has recognised the suzerainty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and has entered into the engagement to take measures to safeguard the Turkish flag which will float only over one of the fortified points of the island. The first care of the high commissioner is to be in accord with the National Assembly, in which all the Cretan

elements will be represented, to institute a system of autonomous government capable of assuring equally the safety of persons and property, and the free exercise of all religious beliefs. The high commissioner will proceed immediately to the organisation of a *gendarme* force capable of guaranteeing order."

In April a Turkish diplomatic representative was appointed to the Vatican, at the suggestion, it was believed, of the Pope, who had become alarmed at the way in which Russia was pushing the interests of her Church against those of the Roman Catholics in Syria and Palestine.

The persecution of the Armenians in Turkey continued throughout the year, notwithstanding the concessions promised by the Porte to the Armenian patriarch. Forced conversions to the Mahomedan Church continued in the districts of Van and Bitlis, and in reply to the British and French claims for compensation for losses sustained during the Armenian massacres the Porte repudiated all responsibility.

Serious disturbances having occurred at Kossovo, in Macedonia, in the early part of the year, a commission of inquiry was sent there which recommended reforms in the administration, with a view to putting a stop to the complaints of the Christian inhabitants and protecting them against the oppression of the Mahomedan Albanians. Continual fighting took place, not only in Macedonia but in the Montenegrin districts across the frontier, between the Mahomedans and the Christians, and Saadeddin Pasha had to be sent there by the Sultan with a body of troops before order could be restored. A large force was also concentrated on the Macedonian frontier at the end of the year in view of the eventuality of a rising in the spring.

In Greece, as part of the arrangements made by the Powers for the payment of the indemnity to Turkey, a scheme was drawn up in January by the International Commission of Control over Greek Finances which was accepted by the Government on the following bases :—

(a) The total revenue for the years 1892 to 1896 was estimated at 458,255,000 drachmæ, giving an average annual revenue of 91,650,000 drachmæ.

(b) The earnest attention of the Government was drawn to the necessity of the reorganisation of certain branches and an increase in the figures of some imposts which are considered too moderate, such for instance as the duties on tobacco and on certain classes of merchandise and the stamp duty. By these means an increase in the revenue of 6,335,000 drachmæ was anticipated.

(c) The expenses of the administration from 1892 to 1896 were estimated at 61,950,000 drachmæ annually. For the next six years the commission allowed for an annual increase in expenditure of 300,000 drachmæ.

(d) These figures do not include extraordinary expenditure.

such as for great public works, the improvement of woods and forests, the construction of railways, etc.

(e) With regard to the expenditure of the Ministry of War, the commission expressed the wish that the outlay under this head should be reduced to the strictly indispensable minimum. It pointed out in this connection that of 21,100 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, 11,200 are employed in the police force.

As regards the Greek loans, the following conditions were agreed upon:—

(a) The Monopoly Loan receives 43 per cent., and the other internal loans 33 per cent., the rate of exchange being fixed at 165 instead of 175, as demanded by the creditors.

(b) The distribution of any surplus of revenue is to be effected in the proportion of three-fifths to the creditors and two-fifths to the State. The Internal Debt is to be administered as hitherto, and the Floating Gold Debt abroad redeemed at various banks in bonds of a loan of 123,152,000 drachmæ in gold to be raised in order to pay off the war indemnity of 96,000,000 drachmæ, to meet other Treasury needs, and to redeem the Floating Debt. In addition to this, the sum of 20,000,000 drachmæ in gold will be required to meet the deficits anticipated in subsequent Budgets.

(c) The principal revenues assigned for the service of the debt are those arising from the duty on tobacco, the stamp tax, and the products of the monopolies, amounting altogether to 28,900,000 drachmæ. In order to make up the difference the customs revenue of the Piræus, which for the past three years has averaged 12,000,000 drachmæ, is to be assigned, and for the supplementary assignments intended to meet an eventual diminution in the product of the revenues principally assigned, sufficient revenue was to be set aside to supply the deficiency, and the customs duties of Corfu, Patras, Volo, and Laurium, the receipts from which amount to 7,200,000 drachmæ, are to be applied for this purpose. These assignments will take effect if during two consecutive half-years the chief revenues assigned do not amount to 84 per cent. of the estimates fixed by the law, and will continue till the total amount necessary has been raised. The surplus of these supplementary revenues will not be assigned to the creditors. The Control Law, as agreed upon between the minister and the commissioners, ordains that the tariff of the assigned imposts can only be modified with the assent of the international commission. This provision does not extend to the customs duties, which Greece may alter according to the requirements of her commercial relations, but if a falling-off of revenue results from such an alteration, Greece will be obliged to assign for the service of the debt revenues sufficient to make up the deficiency.

(d) The Société de Régie des Monopoles de Grèce is placed absolutely under the control of the international commission. The share capital was fixed at 4,000,000 drachmæ. The *société*,



under new conditions of association, will act as intermediary for levying the customs duties, the tobacco duty, the stamp tax, and the other imposts assigned.

(e) The handling of the assigned revenues is entrusted to the care of the international commission, which will exercise its control after auditing the returns of the revenue offices and other establishments, which will be specially inspected as the Government may require.

(f) The responsibility of the State officials is determined by special regulations. In the event of infringement of the law, the Government is bound to replace officers against whom the international control formulates substantiated complaints. The law establishing the control cannot be modified without the assent of the Powers.

The new loan included a sum of 3,000,000 drachmæ, payable to the former creditors on account of the coupons in arrears. The revenues placed under control amounted to 39,000,000 drachmæ, exclusive of the supplementary revenues, amounting to 7,200,000 drachmæ.

The ordinary duty stamps and the duty stamps affixed to packets of tobacco, and the special stamps for receipts from the custom house books devoted to the service of the debt were assigned for the Monopoly Company.

After the year 1900 the Government will have to redeem banknotes in circulation to the amount of at least 2,000,000 drachmæ. It will not be able to contract a new loan by means of a forced currency before the complete extinction of the present loans at forced currency. The differences between the State and the commission were to be settled by arbitration. In such cases a third arbitrator will be designated, and his selection will rest with the President of the Swiss Confederation. The Government will not have the right of removing the officials entrusted with the management of the assigned revenues without notifying the reason for such removal to the Control Committee. The Control Law came into force on the date fixed for the issue of the loan.

On February 27, an attempt was made to assassinate the King of Greece. As he was returning from his usual drive with his daughter, the Princess Marie, two men fired six shots at the royal carriage, but only wounded the horses and one of the King's servants. One of them was captured and executed.

At the beginning of December the new Premier, M. Zaimis (see "Annual Register," 1897, p. 313) addressed a letter to the King containing an extensive programme of reforms. When the King last May made a tour through the country he convinced himself of the universal desire of the people for a thorough reform of the Administration, the opinion being generally expressed that the misfortunes of Greece are mainly attributable to the fact that the interests of the country have been sacrificed to those of corrupt and self-seeking politicians. Subsequently

his Majesty addressed a letter to the Prime Minister indicating in general lines the reforms considered necessary. M. Zaimis's letter to the King, which was published in the *Official Gazette*, described the steps he proposed to take for carrying out these reforms.

Beginning with the administration of justice, M. Zaimis observed that the principle of a permanent judiciary was already sanctioned with regard to the judges of the Areopagus or Supreme Court, who are appointed for life, but that, though judges of Appeal or First Instance are also appointed for life, they are liable to be transferred from post to post at the pleasure of the Minister of Justice. He proposed to put a check on the exercise of this prerogative and also to reform the system of promotion with a view to the advancement of specially qualified persons. Further suggestions were made with regard to the selection and promotion of justices of the peace.

Dealing with other branches of the public service, M. Zaimis recommended the introduction of a system of competition for appointments and the establishment of a Council of Supervision charged with the duty of transferring, suspending, dismissing, or punishing public officials. The duties of the council would be similar to those of the disciplinary courts existing in Germany.

M. Zaimis also proposed an increase of the police force and the establishment of a school of foreign instructors for the purpose of training officers and men. The military *gendarmerie*, which M. Delyannis had endeavoured to abolish, should be retained and legal instruction should be combined with military training. Other proposals included a more stringent press law, the limitation of the practice of putting questions in the Chamber, a new organisation of the army and better education, as a means of improving discipline, and technical education, supplanting to some extent the present system which provides a superabundance of candidates for the public service. With regard to the Budget, M. Zaimis proposed an improvement in the system of assessment and collection, and energetic measures for the repression of smuggling. He touched upon the abnormal conditions of the currant trade, and urged the completion of the Piræus-Larissa Railway and the development of more frequent and rapid communication with Western Europe.

Referring to foreign relations, M. Zaimis advised the conclusion of extradition and commercial treaties and the maintenance of good relations with Turkey. He ended by expressing a hope that Greece in future may not find herself without friends: "The late war had at least this advantage—it has made us wiser, and the experience which we gained will enable us to remedy many long-standing imperfections."

There were several manifestations during the year of an attempt at united action between Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro under the ægis of Russia. In May an official banquet took place

on board the Russian steamer *King Alexander I.*, of the Black Sea Navigation Company, to which the King of Servia dedicated his portrait and a flag. The flag was consecrated by the Archbishop of Belgrade, and both he and the King made speeches dwelling on the community in religion and race of Servia and Russia, and praying that both the nations and their rulers might be enabled to act in co-operation with each other. The King further proposed a toast to the Russian Army and its commander-in-chief the Czar, recalling the fact that Servian and Russian soldiers had fought together in the field, which he said proved the indissoluble friendship between the two nations. In June a general election took place in Servia which, as usual, gave the Government a large majority. The Liberals obtained 112 seats, the Progressists 62, the neutrals 19, and the Radicals 1. The appointment in January of the ex-King Milan as commander-in-chief of the Servian Army gave considerable umbrage in Russia, where he has always been regarded as an advocate of Austrian influence; and an agitation against the Obrenovitch dynasty was carried on under Russian, Bulgarian, and Montenegrin influence among the Servian Radicals, who hoped thereby to recover the position which they had lost in the elections. A present of 30,000 rifles, 10,000 revolvers, and 25,000,000 cartridges was at the same time made by Russia to Montenegro. The attitude of Bulgaria to the Porte at the beginning of the year was very threatening, and on January 19 a memorandum was presented by the Bulgarian Agent to the Grand Vizier, complaining of acts of violence committed on the Bulgarian population at Kossovo, and demanding redress. This note is said to have been inspired by Russia in consequence of the opposition of the Porte to her proposal that Prince George of Greece should be appointed Governor-General of Crete, and the return of the Bulgarians who had obtained appointments in the Russian Army after the expulsion of Prince Alexander, and who had been appointed to high positions in the Bulgarian Army, had, as was stated by one of the Bulgarian Opposition papers, practically converted the Bulgarian Army into "an additional Russian Army Corps." Prince Ferdinand's subsequent visit to St. Petersburg and Moscow with the young Prince Boris, the Czar's godson, still further showed his anxiety to retain the good graces of Russia, and on his reception by the Czar and Czarina at a state dinner at Moscow he said, in reply to the toast of his health which was proposed by the Czar, that "to the ties of race, religion, and eternal recognition of the never-to-be-forgotten founders of the liberation of Bulgaria, his Majesty had added another pledge of his high benevolence in consenting to be the godfather of his son at the time of his admission into the bosom of the holy Orthodox Church." Afterwards Prince Ferdinand visited the Prince of Montenegro, and the latter, at a banquet given on the occasion, proposed Prince Ferdinand's health in the following words:—

"In the heart of the Serb race is innate a fraternal love

for the Bulgarian people, and that love is the source of the enthusiasm with which I and my Montenegrins have received your Royal Highness. This sentiment of affection and union is solemnly proclaimed to-day. Followed by the love of your people, you come to us from Russia, our great sister, our powerful and magnanimous protectress. In spirit we have accompanied you with heartfelt joy through the series of magnificent imperial festivities. I drink to your happiness and to the glory and future of your nation. My words are those of my people."

The King of Roumania, who, as the sovereign of a Latin race, held aloof from the fraternisation of the Slavonic States of Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro, also visited the Czar in the course of the year and expressed great satisfaction at his reception both at St. Petersburg and at Vienna, where he had a long interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph.

## CHAPTER IV.

### MINOR STATES OF EUROPE.

#### I. BELGIUM.

FEW striking events or political changes marked the year's course in Belgium. The most noteworthy, in so far that it was accepted as the forerunner of a reform of the whole electoral system, was an alteration of the mode by which elections to the provincial councils had hitherto been conducted. These were henceforward to be on the same conditions as the senatorial elections, every elector to be of thirty years of age and upwards, domiciled for at least one year in the same commune, and either native-born or fully naturalised. Moreover the larger electoral districts, hitherto made up of two or three cantons having a common centre and polling place, were broken up, and each canton would vote separately. In the event of this system being extended to the parliamentary elections to both the Senate and the Chamber there would no longer be the danger, especially in large centres, such as Brussels, Antwerp, etc., of seeing the whole "ticket" of one party being returned to the exclusion of all those of the other side.

The biennial elections for the partial renewal of both the Senate and the Chamber made little change in the position of parties. The elections, which were confined to four provinces, affected the seats of thirty-seven senators and seventy-five representants. Of the former eighteen belonged to the Ministerial party, and nineteen to the Opposition, whilst of the latter thirty-nine belonged to the Catholic majority, and thirty-six to the Opposition, which counted only forty-one members all

told. The elections passed off with the utmost tranquillity, and neither the first polls nor the subsequent ballots modified the existing state of parties. In the Senate the proportion remained absolutely unchanged, although a few seats were lost and gained by each party, and out of a total of 102 senators, of which the Upper House was composed, the Catholics numbered sixty-nine members after as before the elections. In the Chamber the Catholics increased their strength by two votes, their numbers standing at seventy-two to forty of the Opposition of all shades. The small group of Liberals had been able to hold its own, but the Socialists were in one case defeated by the Clericals.

The elections for the Provincial Councils held in the following month (June) under the new law neither realised the hopes of the Catholics nor justified the apprehensions of the Opposition. Only in the province of Brabant, where the Anti-Clerical majority was raised to nineteen votes, was there decided revulsion of opinion. If, however, the definite results of these elections failed to modify the existing state of parties in the two Chambers, they bore evidence to the growth of two distinct groups—the Socialists and the Christian Democrats. In 1894 the Socialists had polled in round numbers 365,000 votes throughout the country; in 1896 they had increased to 461,000, due in some degree to their better organisation. In the present year their candidates had received no less than 495,000.

The actual voting strength of the Christian Democrats could not be easily determined; but it was known that in numerous instances, acting under the leadership of the Abbé Daens they had voted against the Catholic candidates. An important and largely attended congress was held towards the close of the year at Antwerp, and presided over by the abbé. On this occasion a resolution was passed pledging the Christian Democrats not to come to terms with the Conservatives until the Abbé Daens had been fully restored to his priestly rights and position.

The Liberal alliance formed in the preceding year was considerably strengthened by an understanding arrived at among the different Liberal groups, and with the Socialist party. It was agreed that whenever the contest for a seat lay between a Catholic and a supporter of the Opposition, both parties would put aside all questions of personal preference, and vote for the latter. Experience had shown that under the existing system of ballotage the minority had by means of a temporary and unreal alliance overthrown the candidate who at the first polling had obtained the votes of the majority; for in the first instance in most cases three candidates presented themselves for each seat, and a second ballot was necessary.

The struggle between the Catholics and the Christian Socialists, which had begun in the preceding year ("Annual Register," 1897, p. 317), was continued with increased vigour,



and not a little virulence. At the instigation of the leader of the Catholic party, M. Woeste, the uncompromising opponent of the Abbé Daens, the Bishop of Ghent, to whose diocese the abbé belonged, intimated to the latter that he was formally forbidden to present himself for re-election to the Chamber of Representatives, and he was further enjoined to give up all connection with politics.

The abbé complied with this injunction, but forthwith started for Rome to lay his case before the Pope; but no decision had been pronounced by the Curia before the close of the year. The really important question involved in the interdiction placed upon Abbé Daens in no wise affected him in his priestly office, but was solely because in political matters he had on several occasions placed himself in direct opposition to M. Woeste. This was made the clearer by the absolute indifference with which the presence of another priest in the Senate was regarded by his diocesan; but in this case the priest-senator was a supporter of the Government. Some of the more moderate members of the Catholic party, scandalised by this intolerance, took steps to have the Abbé Daens removed from the authority of Bishop of Ghent, and placed under that of the Archbishop of Malines, who at once appointed him chaplain of a religious house in the suburbs of Brussels. Its members, however, refused to accept the nomination, and threatened to boycott the abbé; whereupon the archbishop gave way. In the end, wearied out by petty persecution, and deprived of the right of celebrating the mass in public, the abbé intimated to his ecclesiastical superiors that being refused his privilege as a priest, he should resume his rights as a citizen. To this the bishop replied by a formal suspension, with the result that the Christian Socialists adopted their leader's restoration as the first condition of supporting the Catholics at the polls.

The long-standing question of personal military service was no nearer solution at the end of the year than at the beginning, although many expressions in its favour were made by the public. For two years no military officer had been found willing to accept the post of Minister of War. M. Vandenpeereboom, who held the portfolio *ad interim*, on being pressed in the Chamber declared that whilst personally in favour of the idea, he would bring forward no bill on the subject unless previously assured that it would be supported by a majority of the House.

Shortly before the close of the year some excitement was caused by a statement made in the Chamber by the same minister to the effect that the defences of the city and port of Antwerp were no longer in keeping with the actual conditions of military warfare, and that the Government was preparing a bill to deal with the necessary improvements. It soon transpired that in making this declaration the minister had acted without reference to General Brialmont, the greatest authority on the subject; and it further became known that in the opinion of

this distinguished engineer officer the proposal of the Government was likely to weaken rather than to strengthen the existing system of fortifications.

Whether the events passing in France aroused the Government to a danger to the constitution hitherto unperceived, or for some other reason, a bill was brought forward by the Ministry having for its object the reorganisation of the system of military justice. Its principal feature was the substitution of civil judges for officers as presidents of councils of war and military courts when not dealing with questions of discipline. The measure was well received by the public, but had not passed the final stages before the close of the year.

The long-standing struggle between the Flemish Catholic and the Liberal Walloon elements was advanced a stage by a law of small importance in itself, but indicative of the aims of the majority. The Belgian code hitherto had existed only in the French language, but it was now decided that side by side with the original text a Flemish version should be printed.

## II. THE NETHERLANDS.

The most important event of the year for this country was the accession of Queen Wilhelmina to the throne on attaining the age of eighteen years. The Queen-Regent Emma, on the eve of her daughter's birthday (Aug. 31), took leave of the duties which she had discharged with so much tact since the King's death. The young Queen on taking her place addressed a proclamation to her people, in which, after expressing her appreciation of the affection by which since childhood she had been surrounded, ended with these words: "The aim of my life shall be to reign as a Princess of the House of Orange should reign. Faithful to the constitution, it shall be my aim to make respected the flag and name of Holland, to administer justice in the country and in its colonies, and to increase the moral and material well-being of my people. I am sure that to carry out my duties I shall always have the support of my subjects. Trusting in God, and invoking His aid, I accept the reins of government."

A week later (Sept. 6) the young Queen, before a full assembly of both Houses of the States-General, took the oaths. Recalling the words of her late father, and applying them to herself, Queen Wilhelmina declared that "the House of Orange could never do enough for the Netherlands," and she then pronounced in a firm voice the constitutional oath: "I swear that I will devote all my strength to the defence and maintenance of the independence and integrity of the territory; I swear that I will protect the liberties, the public and the private rights of all my subjects; that I will use all the means placed at my disposal for the maintenance of the advancement and well-being of each

and all, as a good Queen should do. In this may Almighty God aid me."

The President of the United Chambers, M. van Naamen, standing before the Queen, then read the solemn form of declaration prescribed by the constitution: "In the name of the people and constitution of the Netherlands, we receive and install you as our Queen, we swear to maintain your inviolability and to defend the rights of your Crown, we swear to do whatever is incumbent on true and faithful States-General. So help us, God Almighty."

The coronation *fêtes*, which lasted several days, and which were celebrated with enthusiasm by all classes of the population, bore witness to the attachment of the Dutch people to the House of Orange.

A few days later (Sept. 20) the Queen, accompanied by her mother, proceeded in state to open the session of the States-General. In her speech to the deputies she referred to the numerous proofs of attachment to the dynasty she had received since her accession. With regard to the legislation of the session, she referred to the prominence which would be given to social questions, such as the measures for the improvement of workmen's dwellings, for the reduction of the hours of labour in factories, and the like.

In Holland, as in Belgium, the question of personal military service had long been under discussion, but in the former country only was a solution reached. The chief object of the Government bill on the subject was the suppression of substituted service. In the preamble to the bill the Ministry insisted upon the necessity of raising the moral and intellectual standard of the Army. Hitherto there were comparatively few young men of good families, educated and intelligent, who cared to serve in the ranks of an Army in which every soldier out of five was a substitute. It was, therefore, a question of social justice to apply to military duties the principle of equality before the law.

The measure was cordially received by the Liberals, who saw in it not only a principle of equity but the means of softening class distinctions and antagonisms. On the other hand, notwithstanding the exemptions accorded to theological students of every religion, the clergy as a body, especially the Catholics, with the exception of Dr. Schaepman, one of their leaders, were opposed to the proposed reforms. The bill, nevertheless, finally passed the Second Chamber by 72 to 20 votes, and by the First Chamber by 32 to 13 votes, and personal military service was made obligatory for all except those destined for the ministry or priesthood.

The other important question which the Ministry on taking office had promised to bring forward was that of compulsory instruction. Although primary instruction was generally carried out in Holland, yet on January 1, 1897, it was found that

upwards of 60,000 children between the ages of six and twelve were receiving no sort of instruction either at home or in school, whilst an equal number at least had been withdrawn from school before having acquired the elements of education. The Government bill, introduced by M. Goesman Borgesius, Minister of the Interior, laid down the obligation of parents to provide for the regular instruction of their children between the ages of six and thirteen years, leaving to them absolute freedom in the choice of schools. If in the event of there being no school within a distance of forty-five minutes from the parents' residence, the latter were to make a written declaration, renewable each year, to the effect that they would rather deprive their children of education than take advantage of the existing means. Parents refusing to send their children to school, without valid excuse, would be liable on the first occasion to a reprimand, on the second to a fine, and on the third to a term of imprisonment not exceeding eight days. This measure met with violent opposition from the Anti-Revolutionists and from the Catholics, with the exception of Dr. Schaepman, who here again separated himself from his party, declaring himself in favour of the principle of compulsory education. Several objections in detail were raised against the bill—some regarding it as an infraction of individual liberty—others urging that since 1897 the number of children not attending school had been considerably diminished. Some held that the age of thirteen was too high, whilst others thought it too low for children to quit school life; but all were agreed in thinking that the bill if adopted would entail a large increase of expenditure to be defrayed by the State. The question, however, was not brought to a final issue during the year, but the general opinion was that it would be only carried by a small majority.

The resignation of the Minister of Marine, M. Jansen, shortly before the close of the year, was attributed to personal reasons, and his place was at once taken by Vice-Admiral Roell, who had formerly held the chief naval command in the Dutch Indies.

The situation of affairs in Atcheen, the most troublesome of the Dutch possessions, notwithstanding the presence of 7,500 troops, continued unsatisfactory. Frequent engagements took place during the year, in which the rebels were generally defeated with some loss, and several of their strongholds captured, but the principal rebel leader, Toeko-Oemar, succeeded in escaping on every occasion.

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg the school reforms passed in the previous session continued to occupy the public mind. The Catholic party in the Chamber had, after some hesitation, consented to accept a resolution to the effect that the schoolmaster should devote a quarter of an hour four times a week to instruction in the Catholic catechism. The Council of State, which in the duchy corresponded to the Upper House

of other Legislatures, saw in this provision the possibility of the schoolmaster falling altogether under the control of the Minister of Public Worship, without any help from or appeal to the civil authorities in case of dispute. The Council of State consequently refused to ratify the bill as presented, and referred it back to the Chamber for the Catholic party to submit more acceptable terms of compromise.

A serious accident to the octogenarian Grand Duke Adolphus once more aroused anxiety with regard to the question of succession. His eldest son Prince Wilhelm had for a long time been in a state of health which, although carefully concealed, was known to be unsatisfactory. Besides him there was no other male heir to the throne, and in the event of his decease, his eldest daughter, in virtue of the Nassau family compact, would be the next in succession.

The financial situation of the Grand Duchy was such as to raise considerable doubt as to the policy of the Government. The accounts presented to the public, although pretending to show an excess of revenue over expenditure, did so by including in the former the credit balances of the previous year. In reality the expenditure of the year 1899 would exceed by 1,700,000 fl. the ordinary receipts of the year, if these balances were put aside either for special expenditure on public works or for the reduction of the debt, as the rules of strict finance would require. There was consequently a strongly expressed opinion on all sides that the Ministry should adapt their expenditure to the actual resources of each year.

### III. SWITZERLAND.

The most important question from a political point of view which received solution in Switzerland in the course of the year was the popular vote in favour of the purchase and management of certain railways by the State. In the preceding year the matter had been warmly debated in the Assembly between the Liberals and the *Etatistes*, representing the centralist tendencies of the Federal Council. After a prolonged discussion the purchase had been at length voted and only required, to become law, the sanction of the popular referendum.

The supporters of this policy speedily found 185,000 signatories, more than the requisite number to their demand for a public voting, and they at once started the campaign, in which both sides showed equal energy, supporting their respective views with every argument available. The result of the *plebiscitum* (Feb. 20) was a surprise to every one, those in favour of the proposal numbering 384,272, whilst 176,002 were opposed to it. Recently these popular votes had as a rule only indicated the antipathy of the great body of voters to any system of centralisation, as in the cases of the proposed establishment of a federal bank and of the State monopoly of match-making,



and even in the proposed extension of the military authority of the Federal Council. In face of such precedents it seemed that the *Etatistes* would have small chance of success on the railway purchase vote, and the enormous majority in its favour was a surprise to all, who failed to realise how largely the Swiss nation was financially interested in the development of the national railways. Under the bill submitted for ratification the lines known as the Swiss Central, the Union, the North-Eastern, the St. Gothard and the Jura Simplon, having an aggregate mileage of 2,650 kilometres, were acquired by the State, and the shareholders thereby placed in a position of security.

This vote was followed almost immediately by a meeting at Zurich of the delegates of the various Swiss Socialist groups, who unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the election to the Federal Council by the direct popular vote. At the same time they insisted upon the introduction of the system of proportional representation, as a counterpoise to the extended powers of the central power of the Confederation following upon the purchase of the railways by the State.

Before the year closed a second appeal was made to the popular vote on a question not so wholly political as the preceding one, but one which concerned the people at large. This was the proposed unification of the civil and criminal codes. The reform was adopted in principle by a majority of 165,000 votes, and its drafting was at once referred to a commission, with instructions to carry it out in the widest and most liberal sense. In order to realise the importance of this reform, it should be borne in mind that up to the present each canton had its own special civil and penal codes, so that Swiss citizens, instead of being alike equal before the law, were exposed to find their grievances or their misdeeds treated very differently in different cantons, whilst things lawful in one canton were forbidden in another.

The troubles which arose in Milan during the summer awoke a strong sympathy north of the Alps. At the first news of their outbreak the numerous Italian workmen employed in Switzerland were thrown into a state of excitement, and flocked in large numbers to the frontier to support the Italian insurgents. The authorities of the canton of Ticino thought proper to arrest a band of 250 workmen, and to hand them over to the Italian troops. This act evoked much hostile criticism in various parts of Switzerland, and a Socialist member of the National Council brought forward in that body a vote of censure, which was referred to a special commission for report. The conclusion arrived at by the commission was, "considering that it would have been desirable for the Federal Council to have intervened more promptly, that the action of handing over Italian workmen to the Italian authorities cannot be approved, but that no cause was shown

for a special censure, the Council passes to the order of the day." After a warm debate, lasting over two days, the National Council adopted this resolution by 106 to 11 votes.

At the close of the year, M. Müller, Radical Deputy for Berne, chief of the Military Department and Vice-President of the Council, was nominated President of the Republic for the ensuing year. In conformity with established custom, M. Müller, on taking the direction of the political department, resigned his post at the War Office, and was succeeded by M. Rüffy, the outgoing President. M. Hauser, deputy for Zurich, also a Radical, and head of the Finance Department, was at the same time elected Vice-President of the Confederation.

#### IV. SPAIN.

The previous year had closed under conditions which augured ill for the maintenance of peace. General Weyler's violent protest against those passages in President M'Kinley's message to Congress which reflected on the Cuban rebellion had obtained unwonted publicity. Not only had it been printed in every newspaper of the kingdom, but it had been read aloud in the barracks of every regiment; and this, more than even his letter to the Queen-Regent, forced the Ministry to take action against General Weyler. The Minister of War consequently instructed General Pacheco to open proceedings, having previously ascertained that the marshals approved of this course. This fine display of zeal, however, was of short duration, for the Ministry after a few days discovered that such a policy could only lead to a coalition between General Weyler and the Conservatives, who were only too ready to make up their internal differences. Outward signs of this reconciliation were not wanting. Señor Pidal attended (Jan. 3) a meeting at the Conservative Club, and made an important speech, urging upon his hearers the necessity of united action by the various party groups, and a few days later (Jan. 7) at Saragossa, Señor Silvela acknowledged the invitation, and appealed to the national pride to support the national cause. At the same moment the Supreme Military Court, after taking cognisance of the charges against General Weyler, declared that he had committed no act which rendered him liable to penalties under the military code. This decision, unfortunately, aggravated rather than smoothed the difficulties existing between Spain and her rebellious colony, and in a way created fresh ones. Acting on the advice of Marshal Martinez-Campos, the Ministry gave orders to set aside the elections to the Cuban Chambers on the ground that the Conservatives would hold aloof, and a further cause of offence was added by the appointment from Madrid of several magistrates to posts in Cuba. This evidence of the determination of the home Government to interfere with local affairs still further complicated the situation, and paralysed the efforts of those who hoped for a

reasonable compromise with the Cuban Nationalists. The war party at home naturally became more active, and the Carlists, seeing the possibility of a crisis, attempted to induce General Weyler to throw in his lot with them. His portrait, behind which was to be seen, when held to the light, that of Don Carlos, was distributed by thousands at Madrid and elsewhere, and the Government, thoroughly alarmed, despatched a large force to the French frontier, and ordered the fleet to assemble at Cadiz.

The United States Government thought fit to take this naval demonstration as directed against their country, and their ambassador, General Woodford, was instructed to present a note to the Madrid Government demanding (Feb. 10) the immediate recall of Señor Dupuy de Lôme, Spanish Minister at Washington, on the ground that in a private letter (intercepted in its course through the post) he had expressed with a frankness out of keeping with his diplomatic position his opinion of the American Government. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a dignified despatch, informed General Woodford that Señor Dupuy de Lôme had already tendered his resignation, which had been accepted; and it was expected that this prompt apology would have given complete satisfaction to the United States. This expectation was not realised, for the Spanish Government was called upon to publish in its official gazette the decree by which Señor Dupuy de Lôme was recalled, accompanied by a formal censure of his proceedings. A fresh minister, Don Luiz de Bernalie, was accredited to Washington, but shortly after entering upon his delicate mission the sinking of the American cruiser *Maine* in Havana harbour rendered the situation acute. The American Consul at Havana in his reports to his Government distinctly expressed his conviction that the loss of the ship was due to the explosion of a submarine mine placed by the Spanish authorities, but these protested indignantly against such a charge. Rumours of arbitration between the two Powers were put abroad, but Señor Sagasta haughtily denied its possibility, and in this course he was supported with almost unanimity by the Spanish press, which reproduced with approval a pastoral letter of the Cardinal Archbishop of Valladolid, charging the Americans with furnishing to the Cuban rebels the means of continuing the war.

Having made these dangerous concessions to popular feeling, the Prime Minister next concerned himself with strengthening his parliamentary position. He obtained from the Queen-Regent permission to dissolve (Feb. 26) the existing Cortes, which, having been elected under the late Conservative Government, naturally (in Spain) contained an overwhelming Conservative majority. The electoral period, which lasted a month, was marked by noisy and even riotous proceedings at Valladolid, Tarragona, and elsewhere, the chief causes of popular discontent being the rise in the price of bread, and the harsh treatment or unfair trial of the Barcelona anarchists.

The elections, unusually animated however, passed off (March 27) without serious disturbance, and in Madrid at least one-fourth of the electors recorded their votes. The Government at the outset had allotted to its supporters 300 seats, which it of course secured ; whilst the Opposition, elected upon somewhat different principles, comprised seventy Conservatives of the Silvela group, ten of the followers of Señor Robledo, six of those of Señor Elduayen and the Duke of Tetuan ; five Carlists, and ten Republicans. The only contest which excited any interest was in the frontier town of San Sebastian, where to the surprise of all a young but ardent Democrat, Señor Brunet, had succeeded in defeating the coalition of the Clericals and Conservatives. In Cuba the Government had more difficulty in manipulating the electors, and twenty-one Autonomists were elected against only nine Constitutionalists, nearly all of whom were Spaniards born in Europe. In Porto Rico the Autonomist party had been returned by a crushing majority.

The elections had barely closed when the news reached Europe that President M'Kinley had addressed (March 28) a Message to Congress, in which he stated that according to the report of the inquiry by the American Consul and American naval officers, the loss of the *Maine* was attributable to the explosion of a mine and not to any internal accident. The inference conveyed at once provoked violent demonstrations of feeling throughout the country, and special precautions had to be taken to protect the American Embassy from outrage. A long discussion (March 29) between General Woodford and the three chief members of the Cabinet, Señors Sagasta, Moret and Gullon, failed to find any common ground of understanding. The French Ambassador, M. Patrenôtre, who tendered his services, was equally unable to come to an understanding with Señor Gullon, and finally, but equally in vain, the Pope offered to mediate ; but to their suggestions the American Government gave a cold reception, whilst the Spanish Government was wanting in courage to face and withstand popular feeling, now wildly excited. In Cuba Marshal Blanco came forward with some tardy concessions, but too late to stem the thenceforward irresistible course of events.

The Pope's mediation was in fact put aside by the Queen-Regent herself, who nevertheless attempted, but in vain, to place herself in direct communication with General Woodford, through both the Austro-Hungarian and the German Ambassadors. At the same time the efforts of the Spanish Government were also fruitless, because they were made too late, and also because the Ministry was afraid to show itself too much in earnest for fear of the exaggerated patriotism displayed by the nation. For other reasons the United States Government was equally unwilling to precipitate events. President M'Kinley's Message to Congress was postponed for several days, and the Spanish Ministry eagerly seized upon the respite thus offered.

If they did not actually accept the principle of mediation they were ready to take advantage of the friendly intervention of the Great Powers, and at the same time proclaimed an immediate amnesty to the Cuban insurgents. These concessions *in extremis*, however, had but little effect, and the President of the United States addressed (April 11) a Message to Congress, in which, after recapitulating the grievances, he announced his intention of addressing an ultimatum to Spain.

The bolt fell just as Señor Sagasta had completed his parliamentary arrangements in both Chambers of the Cortes. The Senate had been as skilfully manipulated as the deputies, the Government courteously—and as it pretended generously—allowing forty out of the 180 seats to be filled by the Opposition. Various efforts were made outside, especially in the university towns, to express public feeling on several points, and to demand fair treatment for the Barcelona prisoners; but the Government was determined that the only patriotic manifestations which would be tolerated were those directed against the Americans.

War was now seen to be inevitable, and the Cortes was hastily summoned (April 20) to provide the means for its prosecution. The Queen-Regent, on the advice of the Cabinet, proposed that the expenses should be met by national subscription; she herself contributing 1,000,000 pesetas from her privy purse. Don Carlos, thinking the moment propitious to remind the Spaniards of his existence, addressed a manifesto to Señor de Mella, deputy for Estella, which concluded with the words: "If, as everything makes us fear, the policy of humiliation is prolonged, we will pluck the arms from the hands of those unworthy to wield them, and will place ourselves in their place."

The meeting of the Cortes almost coincided with the outbreak of hostilities, and the newly elected members, having heard the news of the bombardment of Matanzas, listened with listless resignation to the speech from the throne. Rumours, too, of an immediate ministerial crisis were rife, but the danger passed away, public attention being engrossed by the events on the other side of the Atlantic and of the Indian Oceans. For the neutral Powers the chief interest lay in the course which Spain intended to adopt. Not having attended the Congress which had framed the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and not having adhered to its provisions, Spain was in no way bound by its decisions. If, therefore, her naval advisers considered her powerless against the United States Navy, she might employ her cruisers in attacking the enemy's merchant ships, and by adopting the strictly legal view of contraband of war she might inflict enormous damage upon American trade. On the other hand, by adopting this course she ran the risk of irritating and provoking other nations whose aid and sympathy she might require. This wiser course was ultimately adopted, and by



the Madrid decree Spain undertook to act towards non-belligerents in accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Paris.

Meanwhile the need for funds to carry on the war was pressing. The national subscription, announced with such a flourish of trumpets, gave little hope that means would be forthcoming from that source; the inhabitants of Madrid, where plenty of wealthy men resided, contributing only 12,000,000 pesetas. The Government was therefore obliged to find means by the customary method of taxation. The ordinary Budget of the year showed an expenditure of 865,000,000 pesetas, and a revenue of 866,000,000 pesetas, so that—on paper at least—there was no deficit. But this equilibrium had been achieved only by a temporary increase of a surtax on all existing direct and indirect taxes and duties, and by a tax upon artificial light of all sorts—electricity, gas and petroleum. In these conditions the Minister of Finance found himself suddenly face to face with an additional expenditure of at least 1,000,000,000 pesetas for the war. That he should have recourse to any expedient for raising such a sum was under the circumstances permissible. The Treasury was authorised to issue bonds to the extent of 100,000,000 pesetas (nominal), secured on the Almada Quicksilver Mines, to issue such on account of the internal debt, and to permit the Bank of Spain to increase its note circulation. At the same time the companies enjoying Government monopolies were requested to lodge with the Government all the bills and securities in their hands, the Government undertaking to negotiate the same and to be responsible for their repayment after the war. Lastly, a tax to last for two years was imposed upon all land and industrial undertakings.

In view of the absolute necessity of raising funds somehow, the Senate, on the motion of Martinez Campos, voted a bill of indemnity to the Government as a patriotic duty, leaving to the Chamber the responsibility of raising objections.

Whilst however the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was still being discussed the news arrived of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila (May 1), which was the signal for the outbreak of revolutionary agitation throughout the country. Madrid was the scene of such serious rioting that the prefect gave place to the military authorities, and the city was subjected to a state of siege. The Queen was at first inclined to insist upon the withdrawal of a Ministry compromised by such a disaster. Señors Montero, Rios and Gamazo, whom she consulted, advised her however that at such a moment it would be impossible to find capable men willing to accept the responsibility of the situation. This advice, unpalatable as it was, was sufficient to ward off the crisis, and the Cortes voted the Address (May 3) without further delay.

The policy of the Spanish Government at this critical moment was feeble and vacillating. It was equally as in-

capable of conducting the campaign abroad as of guiding events at home. The import duties on corn were suspended in view of impending distress, but the Ministry were unable to say for how long. The state of siege first proclaimed in Madrid was gradually extended to every city and province of the kingdom. All constitutional rights being suspended, it was scarcely surprising to find the Carlists acting in concert with the Republicans. The spokesman of the former in the Cortes, Don Mella, in reply to Señor Moret (May 7), shouted out, "Unhappy is the country which is governed by women and children!" and having declined to explain an allusion, in itself sufficiently obvious, was refused by 190 to 19 votes the right of speaking. This vote, however, indicated no real confidence in the Ministry, which a few days later (May 16) formally tendered its resignation. No one, however, in the Conservative party—itsself thoroughly disorganised—was anxious to accept office before peace had been proclaimed. Señor Sagasta, nevertheless, seized the opportunity of making some changes in his Cabinet, giving greater prominence to the more moderate men of the Liberal party. Retaining for himself the Presidency of the Council, Señor Sagasta entrusted the Portfolio of War to General Correa; that of the Interior to Señor Capdepon; the Finances to Señor Puigcerver; the Marine to Captain Auñón; the Colonies to Señor Romero Geron; Justice to Señor Groizard; and finally Señor Gamazo consented to accept the post of Public Works, and act as *ad interim* Minister of Public Instruction. A few days later the Duke d'Almovadar del Rio (deputy for Cadiz), was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of Finance on coming into office was met by an offer of 250,000,000 pesetas from the various railway companies, in exchange for a prolongation of their actual concessions. Under ordinary circumstances such a proposal would have been looked at with suspicion, but in view of the urgent needs of the present, the claims of the future were held of little account. Moreover, troubles were thickening abroad; the bombardment of Santiago (June 1) was followed by the despatch of the fleet under Admiral Cervera, whose movements for a while were cleverly concealed alike from friends and foes. At home the publication in the *Revue Internationale* of an article by Señor Emilio Castelar, attacking the Queen-Regent, had been reproduced in several Spanish newspapers, which were at once seized and prosecuted by the authorities; but the author of the article, at the Regent's express desire, was not molested. This illogical treatment provoked a discussion in the Cortes (June 3), in which the Republican deputy, Señor Ascarate, called upon the Ministry to defend its action, but Señor Sagasta evaded the matter by saying that the original article, having been published outside the kingdom, was not liable to the same law as its reproduction within the kingdom.

The struggle with the United States dragged on with the

same want of decision as had marked its inception. Santiago was still holding out—awaiting help from the mother country. Admiral Camara, who was in command of the reserve squadron, instead of being despatched to Cuba, where Admiral Cervera had been shut up in the harbour of Santiago, received orders to sail for the Philippines—orders which were at once inexplicable and impracticable, since Spain, having no coaling stations on the route to the East, her ships could not well proceed farther than Port Said. It was therefore not surprising that the peace party should make itself heard even within the Cabinet, but its policy did not commend itself to Señor Sagasta, who promptly adjourned the Cortes (June 25), leaving the country under the rule of a military dictatorship for the rest of the year.

The events at Santiago followed their inevitable course. Admiral Cervera, finding that no hope of a diversion from without was to be entertained, attempted to escape from or to force his way through the American blockading force, but the inferiority of his ships—in both speed and armament—rendered his bold effort ineffectual; and not a single one of his ships succeeded in making good its escape, and a few days later General Torral, with less excuse, made his capitulation of the city and forts of Santiago to the American troops. To impartial observers the continuance of hostilities was useless, but the Madrid population and garrison were masters of the Ministry and of all semblance of authority, and rather than treat for peace they were prepared to make a change of the dynasty. For several days the Queen-Regent was practically a prisoner in her own palace, and it was only on the arrival of the news that Porto Rico was being attacked, and that an American squadron was being despatched to Europe, that the hopelessness of further resistance was recognised. Spain appealed to France to mediate, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, received instructions to become the intermediary of the terms of an armistice. This course had been adopted after a consultation among the party leaders held at the instigation of the Premier, Señor Sagasta, and led to the adoption (Aug. 12) of preliminaries for peace. Among those who attended the meeting, Señor Romero Robledo and General Weyler were alone in favour of continuing the war *à outrance*; while both the Carlist and Republican leaders abstained from taking part in the conference.

Whilst the discussions which ensued were taking place, before the formal appointment of a joint commission to decide at Paris upon the definite terms of the peace, Spain was the theatre of internal disturbances which suggested that it was not only her colonial empire which was falling from her hands. Financial and political difficulties increased every day: the northern provinces were overrun by Carlist agents loudly proclaiming the collapse of the Liberals. The *corps d'armée* of Burgos and Saragossa

were hastily mobilised to maintain order and to prevent hostile demonstrations by a population which believed that all the Government troops were still in Cuba. It was evidence of Señor Sagasta's ability that he was able not only to make a fair show of strength, but also to hold together his not homogeneous Cabinet. On one occasion especially its break-up seemed inevitable, but by the Premier's dexterity was temporarily averted. A newspaper devoted to the interests of General Weyler had published an article which had not been previously submitted to the military censorship. The editor, Señor Figueroa, a deputy, was arrested, but upon strong remonstrance released. The Minister of War, General Correa, in opposition to the chief of the Cabinet, asserted that General Chinchilla had acted properly in arresting a deputy whose parliamentary inviolability was suspended at the close of each session, and was non-existent under a state of siege. His threat, however, to retire, if his colleagues refused to adopt his view, was not so serious as the action of the Minister (*del Fomento*), Señor Lomazo, who actually resigned, carrying with him at least 100 supporters, or a third of the ministerial majority. The Republicans at the same time thought it advisable to assert themselves by holding a meeting at the Chamber, although it was not in session. Thereupon Señor Salmeron addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber, the Marquis Don Vega de Armigo, requesting him to summon the Cortes in order that these questions of parliamentary privilege might be definitely ascertained. Before any such step could be taken, if it were ever entertained, further complications had arisen. Another deputy had been arrested at Valencia (Oct. 27) and sent to prison. General Chinchilla threw up his office, and the Minister of War also tendered his resignation. In the latter case Señor Sagasta was able to induce his colleague to remain at least until the Supreme Court had delivered its opinion upon the whole question of parliamentary privilege. There was little doubt in general opinion as to the letter and spirit of the constitution on the point, but the deliberate delay of legal proceedings gave time for heated controversies to cool. A meeting of generals to be held at Madrid (Oct. 31) was forbidden by the new Captain-General of Madrid, and by degrees the excitement calmed, and disorderly agitation ceased. The Carlists alone seemed to show any signs of sustained activity, and rumours were persistently set afloat to the effect that the Pretender had floated a loan at Paris or at London, and that he only waited the signing of the peace treaty to begin his campaign. The postponement of his intention was attributed to the delays of the Peace Commissioners, the American delegates putting forward demands which the Spaniards held to be outside the preliminaries as accepted. The United States claimed the surrender of Cuba without its huge debt, and the sovereignty of the Philippines, not merely their control. The severity of these conditions intensified the diffi-

culties of internal affairs, which were in a state of indescribable confusion. The municipality of Madrid had been forced to raise a loan to meet the cost of municipal workshops to provide work for men out of employ. The Chambers of Commerce, which had undertaken an inquiry into the financial situation, found no more practical solution than an address to the Queen-Regent (Nov. 27), in which, while assuring her of their loyalty, they demanded the unification of all classes of the debt, the reduction of the rate of interest, the reorganisation of the customs duties, and a revision of the existing monopolies.

On the following day (Nov. 28) it became known that the Spanish Peace Commissioners, having exhausted all appeals for further delay, had signed the Treaty of Peace on the terms dictated by the United States. The news was received at Madrid with an outburst of dissatisfaction, of which the Ministry bore the brunt. The military organs insisted upon the immediate assembling of the Cortes, while the Conservative papers, headed by the *Epoca*, demanded the withdrawal of the state of siege.

The policy of the Ministry, however, was to wait for public opinion to grow calm before entering upon any discussion on the recent disasters. Señor Sagasta announced that he would remain at his post until he could explain and defend his conduct before Parliament, and promised that the Cortes should be summoned as soon as the United States had ratified the Treaty of Peace. This allowed some time for the completion of the negotiations, and at length (Dec. 10) the signatures of the Ministers were appended to the documents, by which Spain finally renounced the last remnants of her once immense colonial empire.

Popular excitement, however, rapidly abated, and beyond the stoning of the statue of Christopher Columbus by the women of Granada few outbursts were recorded. The return of the peace plenipotentiaries from Paris, accompanied by Señor Montero Rios (Dec. 17), was the occasion of a popular demonstration, which passed off without serious trouble. The Government was more seriously disturbed by the attitude of the Carlists, but General Macias, commanding the 6th Army Corps, dealt promptly with the disaffected in the northern district by peremptorily closing all clubs, casinos and societies in any way connected with the Carlist party. Meanwhile at Madrid Señor Montero Rios had been using all his influence to reunite the various sections of the Liberal party. At the moment, however, that he was beginning his negotiations the Prime Minister, Señor Sagasta, was taken ill, and the year closed leaving Spain and Spanish politics in apparently hopeless confusion.

#### V. PORTUGAL.

The discourse from the throne, on the opening of the Cortes (Jan. 2), was couched in the most hopeful tone. It announced



that the Budget would show an excess of receipts over expenditure, and that the constantly recurring deficits of past years would henceforward be unknown. It promised to push forward the negotiations for the conversion of the external debt, and announced that the fourth centenary of Vasco da Gama would be celebrated in a manner worthy of that great man and of the country.

The optimism of the Government, however, failed to stimulate the zeal of the representatives, who with wise deliberation awaited the report of the Finance Committee (Feb. 1) on the question of the conversion of the debt. The proposal was simple in its conception, but was scarcely likely to be accepted by the creditors, for it consisted of funding one-third only of the existing debt, and definitely repudiating the remaining two-thirds. The Conservative minority at once accepted the principle of the bill, and after lengthy debates the Lower House allowed it to pass. The Chamber of Peers also showed its readiness to endorse the scheme, and the matter was then handed over to the diplomatic body to come to terms with the creditors of Portugal. To make the terms more acceptable, the existing and future debts were to be guaranteed by the customs revenue. In addition to this international question, the Government was greatly concerned in carrying out an important internal reform. The previous Conservative Cabinet (*regedores*), from motives of economy, had simplified the judicial system by suppressing the *comarcas*—an intermediary stage between the tribunals of first instance (*juizado*) and the Court of Appeal (*relação*). The Progressists on returning to office, were, however, keenly set upon the re-establishment of the *comarcas*, and having in the previous year carried out a general revision of the administrative departments, were now able to persuade both the Chambers to adopt their proposal.

The war between Spain and the United States could not fail to arouse the sympathies of Portugal for her neighbour, and although professing the most absolute neutrality, she laid herself open to the remonstrances of the American Government. Its representative at Lisbon, Mr. L. Townsend, was therefore instructed to present a note to the Portuguese Government calling attention to the despatch of munitions of war to the Cape de Verde Islands, with the result that greater prudence was subsequently observed in their doings by the partisans of the Iberian union.

The *fêtes* in celebration of the fourth centenary of Vasco da Gama, in which the Government had taken the initiative, passed off most successfully (May 16-24), the royal family, the ministers, and the diplomatic body attending in full state, and the city of Lisbon seemed to have momentarily revived its glories of the past. They were scarcely brought to a close when a schism in the Progressist party brought about the fall of the Cabinet. Senhor Barros Gomes, with a number of

followers, renounced their allegiance to the chief of the Cabinet, Senhor Luciano de Castro, on questions which in the main were personal. A crisis followed, and the Prime Minister placed (Aug. 15) his resignation in the King's hands. He was commissioned to form a new Cabinet, and three days later submitted to Dom Carlos the following list: Senhor Luciano de Castro, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Senhor Veiga Beirão, Foreign Affairs; Senhor M. A. Espreguiera, Finance; Colonel S. Telles, War; Senhor Ed. Villaça, Marine and Colonies; Dr. J. d'Alpoim, Justice and Public Worship; Senhor Elvino de Brito, Public Works, Trade and Commerce.

The chief difficulties with which this Ministry had to deal forthwith were colonial. The construction of the railway from Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal had greatly complicated for Portugal the situation in South Africa. The tongue of land traversed by the Portuguese railway thus acquired an importance altogether out of proportion with its intrinsic value. Consequently offers of purchase or lease upon attractive terms were soon forthcoming from various quarters. Up to the close of the year the Portuguese Government asserted that none of these had been entertained, and although the question was keenly discussed in the press, no clear indication of the public mind was given.

Lisbon, after celebrating the anniversary of its great discoverer, was the meeting place of the International Press Congress, the members of which were cordially received and hospitably entertained. Unfortunately the police, whose services had not been called into request during the sittings of the Congress, distinguished themselves a few days later by expelling a French lady of letters, who had been previously arrested at Oporto as a Socialist.

Just before the close of the year Dr. Leyds, who had been despatched to the Court of Lisbon as representative of the South African Republic, presented (Nov. 24) the letter accrediting him to the King. A few days later it was known that he had formed an important committee of French bondholders of Portuguese securities, who had adopted a programme of which the chief feature was the transfer of the Lourenço Marques Railway to a neutral Power as guarantee for the payment of the interest on the Portuguese debt. It thus appeared that at the close as at the beginning of the year financial questions formed the staple of the internal and diplomatic history of Portugal.

## VI. DENMARK.

The political life in Denmark during the year 1898 formed a natural sequel to the events of the preceding year. The bitterness, the stormy feelings and language of former times had vanished and made room for more conciliatory and practical relations between parties. The keen interest in politics had at

the same time somewhat subsided, although Liberals and Radicals continued to increase in numerical strength at the expense of the Conservatives. The legislative work of the Rigsdag showed fairly satisfactory progress, although some of the most important measures still seemed to hang fire, but there was evidence of an increased inclination to compromise where necessary to advance public business. The year from the electors' point of view was an important one, for not only was there a general election of the Folkething, but also an election of the one half of the elected members of the Upper House; a coincidence which could not fail to influence the proceedings of Parliament during the first two or three months of the year.

The Second Chamber promptly agreed to their report (Jan. 8) on the Budget, in harmony with the previous conciliatory discussion on the bill, but more than two months passed before the Folkething completed the third reading of this measure. The Upper Chamber was thus given scanty time for its consideration. Under ordinary circumstances it would probably not have acquiesced so readily in several of the reductions upon which the Folkething had insisted, but on the eve of a general election and being so near the end of the financial year, the Upper House decided to raise no factious opposition. Less than a week sufficed for the debate, and it was finally passed (March 21) without modification. The Premier, M. Hörring, had stated at the first reading that the Budget could not be looked upon as a wholly satisfactory one, and that the Army votes were unduly curtailed. He nevertheless felt it his duty to recommend its passing, expressing the hope that the Folkething would make amends by more generous grants on a future occasion. The Budget showed a deficit of about 1,000,000 kr., the State railways and some agricultural grants absorbing a considerable sum, but from a financial point of view it was considered quite satisfactory, the anticipated receipts exceeding those of the current financial year by 3,000,000 kr.

This, the fiftieth ordinary session of the Rigsdag, was soon after (March 25) closed, having lasted 173 days. About fifty bills were left unfinished, among them being several important measures, which had been before the Rigsdag some considerable time. Conspicuous among these were the four taxation bills. The Tariff Bill was reported by the committee of the Landsting a few days before the close of the session. The majority held that it would not be possible to pass it in the shape recommended by the Lower House, leaving a reduction of 5,500,000 kr. in the annual receipts, unless some guarantee was at the same time given that the amount could be otherwise raised. The majority of the Landsting committee held, however, that this deficit, caused by reductions within the tariff, should be counterbalanced by increased duties on other articles, so that the financial result of the new tariff would tally with the receipts under the existing scale. The Corn-brandy Bill was

referred to a committee by the Lower House. Another important bill, the Schools Bill, was at the instance of the leader of the Reform party referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, which, however, within a few days came to a deadlock, the majority recommending the draft of the bill as framed by the Folkething, whilst the minority supported the views of the Upper House. The same fate befel a bill providing small holdings for labourers, and a naval bill of some importance was also left unfinished.

The general elections (April 5) following so closely upon the end of the session left barely ten days for the electoral campaign. The various parties displayed much energy in canvassing for their respective candidates, and the elections showed no sign of that political apathy which the constituents had often displayed. At the numerous meetings held throughout the country there was evidence not only of strong feeling but often of partisan bitterness. The Left Reform party held undoubtedly the best position. Their programme was a full one, although perhaps a little aggressive. They claimed as the result of their previous parliamentary efforts the reduction of the military votes, votes in aid of agriculture, improved conditions of export, development of means of communication, increased pay of numerous functionaries, etc. They claimed to have passed over a hundred bills, but many of these had been negatived by the Conservative Landsting, against which they urged their supporters to vote. The Left Reform party also denounced the Moderate Left with as much vigour, and with perhaps more bitterness, as they did the Conservatives, calling them in plain words their opponents. The Left Reform party and the Social Democrats helped each other faithfully, and had no occasion to regret the result of their co-operation, but the former made no direct reference to the latter in their programme. The Moderates, in their programme, spoke of the past with much dissatisfaction, expressing their regret at the overthrow of the Reedtz-Thott Ministry, but generally shrouded their views themselves in vague generalities. The Conservatives, who were in just as unenviable a position, for the most part confined themselves to reference to the resolution passed at the last meeting of Conservative delegates, at which they blamed the Left for proposing to hamper the influence of the Landsting and for their alliance with the Social Democrats, etc. The number of candidates who went to the poll was unusually large, *viz.*, 214 (eighty-nine Reform, sixty-two Conservatives, forty Moderate Left, and twenty-two Social Democrats). The result showed a material victory for the two Radical parties. This had already been somewhat foreshadowed by a recent election of the Copenhagen Corporation, which took place about a week before the general election, when the Left Reform and the Social Democrats had carried their joint list with a majority of some 3,000 votes. This municipal election gave the Radicals the majority within the corpora-

tion, but the indifference with which their success was received went a long way to show how the political interest had subsided.

The actual returns of the general election showed that the Radicals, chiefly of the Left Reform party, numbered sixty-three members, a gain of seven votes, and giving them an absolute majority of the House. The Social Democrats gained three seats, making 121 against nine in the previous Folkething; the Moderate Left lost three votes, being reduced from twenty-six to twenty-three seats. The Conservatives were, however, as had been anticipated, the largest losers, their numerical strength having declined from twenty-three to sixteen, the smallest number by which the party had ever been represented. The Conservatives, not without reason, argued that the number of their representatives did not correspond with the aggregate of votes recorded in favour of each party, the Reform party having polled 98,000 votes, the Conservatives 60,000, the Moderates 40,000, and the Social Democrats 30,000 votes. The Reform party only lost one seat (a suburban division of Copenhagen), whilst the Conservatives lost two or three divisions of Copenhagen, and also some important provincial seats. The result of the general election was a plain and unmistakable protest against the manner in which the Upper House, under the auspices of M. Estrup, for many years Premier, had negatived the legislative work done by the Second Chamber.

The question at once arose whether the new Folkething should be forthwith convened, and the Opposition was in favour of this plan, but M. Hörring, the Premier, decided not to assemble the Rigsdag till the autumn, as usual, and in so doing he was formally in accordance with the constitution. The most important event during the recess was the Government's decision to apply 500,000 kr. outside the Budget for military purposes, owing to the strained political situation abroad. Although the amount was not large, and although the Government's action did not seem unreasonable, much surprise and annoyance were evidenced by the Opposition press when the fact became known. During September the partial renewal of the Landsting took place, the election of members of the Upper House extending over several weeks on account of the somewhat complicated method. The result was in harmony, although not on such a marked scale, with the general election of the spring. Twenty-seven members were elected, of whom fifteen were Conservatives, ten belonged to the Left party and two were Social Democrats, replacing eighteen Conservatives, seven of the Left and two Social Democrats. M. Estrup did not offer himself for re-election.

The Rigsdag assembled as prescribed (Oct. 3), and a number of important bills as well as the Budget were at once introduced in the respective Houses. Several of them, however, were bills which had already been before the Rigsdag, but upon which the



two Chambers had failed to agree. Amongst these were the Schools Bill, the Tariff Bill, and other bills having reference to taxation. The Government introduced altogether forty-seven bills in the Folkething, including the Naval Bill, and by private members sixteen bills were brought forward, whilst the Government measures in the Landsting numbered twenty-one, amongst which was the Secret Parliamentary Voting Bill. This, with other bills of importance, was referred to committee. In the discussion of the Budget the item of 500,000 kr. for military expenses at once caused trouble. The Rigsdag had only been in session a fortnight when the Lower House suspended the first reading of the Budget, and appointed a financial committee to question the Government about this matter. The Premier and the Minister of War were communicated with, and the result was a majority within the financial committee refusing to acquiesce in the action of the Government. The Folkething subsequently upheld the views of the financial committee, embodying it in a vote, thereupon resuming and speedily completing the first reading of the Budget. The Folkething referred most of the measures before it to committee, as the Landsting had done, and amongst the bills so treated were those establishing a Ministry of Commerce, the Corn-brandy Bill, etc.

In the Lower House the Conservatives missed their spokesman of many years' standing, Professor Scharling, and their cause otherwise fared badly, divergent opinions within the party further tending to weaken it. The meeting of Conservative delegates held, as on previous occasions, in the beginning of December, showed however that they still claimed to be a united party, hoping and intending to improve its position. The leader of the Left Reform party, M. Christensen-Stadil, acted on the whole with moderation, but whether the co-operation between this party and the Social Democrats would continue to exist remained undecided. Up to the end of the year it had not been put to any severe test, and although the two parties were composed of widely divergent elements, they appeared to have many sympathies in common. A large section of the Radicals had never accepted the compromise of the Estrup Ministry, and as the makers and supporters of that compromise had been steadily losing ground ever since, it was possible that the efficiency of that arrangement might be challenged so as to bring about a more acceptable and enduring state of affairs. The practicability of a Left Ministry was also discussed with more freedom than in former years, although the Cabinet did not show the slightest inclination to make room for the Opposition.

The Queen of Denmark died, after a lengthy illness (Sept. 29), and the expressions of sympathy and deep regret were universal. The funeral ceremony took place (Oct. 15) at the ancient cathedral of Roskilde, the Tzar of Russia and a brilliant gathering of royalties being present.

## VII. SWEDEN.

Few countries in Europe presented during the year a quieter aspect of home politics than Sweden. The extreme and Radical elements, which elsewhere caused tension or excited friction, existed in Sweden, politically speaking, only on paper. Occasionally they found it convenient to make a little noise, but in reality they exercised little influence upon actual political life, and still less upon the doings of the legislative body. M. Boström's Ministry, although failing to carry one or two measures of importance, could on the whole look back upon the year 1898 with satisfaction.

The work of the Swedish Riksdag was mainly centred upon questions of industrial importance, and the many hitherto undeveloped natural resources the country possesses offered ample scope for legislative measures. The Government early realised that the first step to be taken was to open up by improved means of communication the vast districts of Northern Sweden, which had hitherto been almost completely neglected, and their wealth in minerals and timber was now beginning to attract the attention of the financial and industrial world. The two most important measures with which the Riksdag was called upon to deal were the Gellivara-Ofoten Line and the Bohuslän Coast Railway. The former would run from Gellivara to Ofoten, a point on the Norwegian coast; but only the section from Gellivara to the Norwegian frontier had to be dealt with by the Swedish Chambers. This line passing through immense deposits of iron ore, notably Luossavara and Kiumavara, was likely to prove of the greatest importance to that part of Sweden which had hitherto had no means of access to the sea, the Luleo Railway only going as far as Gellivara. The passing of the Gellivara Railway was a distinct victory for the Ministry, which had to encounter an influential opposition, recruited to no small extent from amongst their own party. The Government showed much firmness and tact on this occasion, which certainly tended to improve their position.

The Bohuslän Railway also was bound to prove a great boon to the district which it was intended to benefit. Building railways and improving railway facilities in Sweden, both by the Government and private enterprise, showed no signs of falling off in spite of the activity displayed during the previous years; and extended and independent connections between Sweden and the continent formed an important feature in these undertakings.

The marked success of the Government in connection with the important Gellivara Railway did not attend their efforts as far as the Labourers' Pension Bill was concerned. This proposal met with an unusual amount of hostile criticism. It was denounced as one-sided and altogether unsatisfactory, and it was repeatedly pointed out that the heavy expenditure it entailed

was out of proportion to the benefits it was intended to confer. The opposition against the bill was, however, directed against the bill itself, and not by any means against the aim which it had in view. Although it was hopelessly defeated in the First Chamber many of those who voted against it were probably supporters of the old age pension scheme, and justified in claiming to have advanced to a definite and satisfactory solution this difficult problem by having negatived the Government proposal. The defeat of this measure did not, however, seem to affect the position of the Boström Ministry.

The Government cannot be said to have been particularly successful with some of the bills of minor importance which they brought before the Riksdag. The Army Administration Reorganisation Bill was not carried, and another Reorganisation Bill referring to the Ministry of Agriculture shared a similar fate. Of more importance than the latter was the renewed attempt to bring about at least a partial scheme of educational reform, but here, too, the Government failed to carry their measure. On the other hand, the Riksdag with some liberality agreed to the raising of the pay of several classes of school teachers, professors, etc. The Government bill proposing a limitation of the municipal suffrage was also negatived, as was the proposal about the creation of a new State department, the Government undertaking to introduce a measure dealing with this matter.

It was a disappointment to many that the naval grants which the Government had asked for, and which could not by any means be called unreasonable, were reduced by 2,000,000 kr. On the other hand, the fortification vote was passed, pending the report of the Fortification Committee. This, when issued, urged the necessity of increased national fortifications, and at the same time showed that the attainment of this desirable end did not necessarily entail any extravagant expenditure. The House would be better able to meet these charges in the future as the financial position of the country was extremely satisfactory, notwithstanding the remission of the stamp duty on inland bills of exchange. Whatever the case elsewhere, in Sweden protectionist measures had apparently produced only good results, and during the year an increased tariff was extended to one or two industries, which were deemed to require and deserve additional protection. Although many free traders were forced to admit that the policy of their opponents worked well there were naturally several but unavailing attacks upon protectionism.

Several useful bills of a more general nature were also passed, amongst which were bills dealing with married women's property, increasing dock accommodation and management, and defining the Lappländers' grazing rights, etc. Although the positive legislative results of the 1898 Riksdag were not excessive, a considerable amount of preparatory work was done during the year. This was partly in the shape of more or less formal discus-

sions and statements, implying promises of future legislation, and partly in the form of special committees. The most important amongst the latter was one for applying a zone tariff to the Swedish State railways, which had been found especially beneficial to agriculture and industry in Austria-Hungary. Another important committee was engaged in inquiring into matters connected with commerce and shipping, and issued several interim reports during the year. Various matters connected with the compulsory military service were referred to another committee, whilst the Malt Liquor Committee was engaged for some months in attempting to deal with the difficult points raised by the conflicting interests of trade and morals.

The relations between Sweden and Norway during the year possessed more than usual interest. The Union Committee, which had been sitting for a considerable period, holding meetings at long intervals alternately in Sweden and Norway, brought its deliberations to a close, and the report was at length (March 2) laid before the Swedish Riksdag. The results of its protracted labours were anything but satisfactory, and promised to prove entirely futile. Instead of agreeing upon a joint practical proposal or upon a resolution which might form the basis for future conciliatory negotiations, the members of the committee ranged themselves in no less than four groups, each advocating its own special views. The Swedish majority held that Stockholm should be the residential city and the seat of the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Minister might be either a Swede or a Norwegian, but must not be a member of the Swedish Riksdag or the Norwegian Storting. The Council of State should consist of an equal number—not less than two—of Swedish and Norwegian Councillors of State. The Constitutional Committee of the Swedish Riksdag and a committee elected by the Norwegian Storting, each committee consisting of not more than twenty members, were separately to have access to the records of what had passed in the Councils of State. The Foreign Minister might be arraigned before a joint (Swedish-Norwegian) imperial court, consisting of the six highest members of the highest court of each country, and of twelve members of the Swedish Riksdag and twelve members of the Norwegian Storting. The Swedish majority on the committee also recommended joint diplomatic and consular representation. The minimum strength of the Army of each country should be settled by the King in union with the Legislature of both countries. The Riks Akt, defining the constitution of Sweden, was to have precedence of the special constitution of each of the two countries.

The Swedish minority, which comprised two members of the committee, proposed that the record of the Council of State, as far as matters concerning both countries were involved, should be submitted to a joint delegation of sixty members elected by the Swedish Riksdag and the Norwegian Storting. In the

event of the delegation finding occasion to differ upon the contents of the record, such difference should either be communicated to the King or be submitted as a case before the Imperial Court.

The proposal of the Norwegian majority, *mutatis mutandis*, did not materially differ from that of the Swedish majority. It comprised a joint Foreign Minister, and somewhat similar arrangements as to the Council of State. The consular representation was to remain joint for the first fifteen years, after which period it would be for either country to take the initiative in proposing a continuation or cessation of joint consuls.

Lastly, the Norwegian minority framed a proposal representing the full demands of the Norwegian Radicals, *viz.*, separate Foreign Ministers, separate diplomacy, and separate consuls.

This result of the Union Committee's considerations aroused no disappointment, for sufficient had oozed out to prepare the public for the barrenness of its labours. Still the extreme demands of the Norwegian minority went a long way towards showing how serious were the differences existing between the two countries, which might at no distant time call for definite settlement. This state of affairs was of course further emphasised by the Norwegian Coalition Ministry having early in the year made room for a strong Radical Government, which lacked neither courage nor power to strain to the utmost the relations between the two countries. This was evidenced more than once during the year, the Radical majority of the Norwegian Storting acting in a high-handed and irritating manner towards the sister country. The Storting did not hesitate to override unionist measures and institutions by purely Norwegian legislation, the most glaring example of this method being the decision to remove the mark of the union from the Norwegian flag. In like manner the action of the Norwegian Government in connection with the commercial treaty between Sweden and Norway and Japan, and the attempt to have the Budget of the Foreign Ministry laid before the Norwegian Storting months before there was any possibility of introducing it in the Swedish Riksdag, were further symptoms of the widening of the breach between the two countries.

There was reason, moreover, to fear that the spirit which the party at present in power in Norway had chosen to display towards Sweden would ultimately in the latter country provoke some strong expression of national feeling, although so far Sweden showed remarkable forbearance with her restless and aggressive yoke-fellow. The demands of the Norwegian Radicals involved neither more nor less than the very existence of the union, and although not a few of that party would fain see the union brought to an end, it was the hope and the belief of Sweden, and also of a large and influential portion of the Norwegian nation, that the difficulties might be overcome and the union preserved.



The elections for the First Chamber in the autumn did not alter the character of the Upper House or in any way reduce its protectionist majority.

The Liberal leaders during the year prepared a monster suffrage petition to the King, which was to be presented early in the New Year, but it was not anticipated that any practical results would ensue. In active politics the Social Democrats exercised no material influence during the year, but they were not otherwise idle, and in several cases gave the employers of labour serious trouble, the chief outcome of which was greater solidarity amongst the masters.

During the year there were two changes in M. Boström's Ministry, Commander Dyrssen having replaced M. Christerson as Naval Minister, and M. Claesson having taken the place of M. Gilljaur, but neither resignation affected the politics of the Government.

#### VIII. NORWAY.

What happened in Norway during 1898 confirmed the common experience that the attainment of power and the possession of office modified and tempered party zeal and party programmes. The Radicals scarcely maintained their former assurance, whilst the Conservatives, although in a minority and out of office, were apparently more hopeful of the future than could have been expected. There had, moreover, arisen within the Radical majority an undercurrent of divergence as to how far the struggle with Sweden ought to be carried. In their relations, too, with the Social Democrats, although fairly accommodating, they took no active steps towards cementing an alliance with them to such an extent as was the case in Denmark.

On the whole, however, the political situation remained temporarily unchanged, but there were vital points at issue and a settlement could not be indefinitely postponed. The relations between Norway and Sweden still remained unsettled, but the opinion was growing that in any overtures towards a settlement Norway would take the initiative. On the other hand, the Radical party, which had accentuated, if it had not actually created this difficulty, and was pledged to its settlement, hesitated to make what might prove an irrevocable move. The Conservatives hoped and believed that the union would pass triumphantly through the crisis, leaving to their opponents to discuss with noisy self-complacency a severance between the two countries. To them, or to many of them, a Norwegian monarchy, or possibly even a Norwegian Republic, was undoubtedly the ideal of their political dreams, and with this aim in view they did their utmost to excite the strong national feeling of the Norsemen. The unwise and aggressive attitude of a certain faction in Sweden—the Storsvenska party—seemed unfortunately only to excite hostile feeling in Norway, and to prevent the more

moderate elements within the Radical party from settling down. Actual positive warfare between the two countries, though scarcely conceivable on such a pretext, was looked upon by some as a possibility with which statesmen would have to reckon, and this sentiment possibly inspired a more ready acquiescence in the increased votes proposed for national defence. Norway might not expect, it was urged, to equal Sweden in military forces, but she might increase her fleet and strengthen her fortifications.

The Radical leaders thus found themselves in an unenviable position. The more extreme section of their followers charged them with not acting up to their former promises and protestations, and with withholding the advantages which were to have resulted from the Radical victory at the general election of 1897. A less extreme group, more ready to wait for the dawn of the promised reforms, preached patience, recognising, however, that it was seldom practised by a party carried into office on the crest of a strong political wave.

The Storting was opened with the usual solemnity (Feb. 12), and in the Royal speech reference was made to the many signs of loyalty King Oscar had received from his Norwegian people during the previous year, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The satisfactory terms on which the State loan of 1886 had been converted was mentioned as a proof of the credit Norway enjoyed on the continent. The Budget for 1898-9 showed receipts of about 75,000,000 kr., and an expenditure of 73,700,000 kr. On the credit side only about 69,000,000 kr. came under the head of actual receipts, railway loans forming the greater part of the balance. The increase in the ordinary expenses amounted to about 3,500,000 kr.

Immediately after the meeting of Parliament the Hagerup Coalition Ministry, which had remained in power during the recess, resigned office. The immediate cause of the change of Ministry was the unsatisfactory result of the great Union Committee, which had bewildered the public by its fourfold report. The Norwegian majority proposed a joint Foreign Minister, who should reside in Stockholm, and that matters of the Foreign Ministry should be dealt with in a Council of State, consisting of the Foreign Minister and not less than two Councillors of State—preferably a Minister of State—from each country. The examination of the record of the Council of State was to be referred to two commissions of not more than twenty members; chosen equally from the Norwegian Storting and the Swedish Riksdag. Each country was to contribute to the Budget of the Foreign Ministry according to the number of its inhabitants. Alteration in the proportions, once agreed upon, could only be made by corresponding resolutions in the Legislatures of the two countries. As to the joint Imperial Court (Rigsret), the Norwegian majority adopted the

wording of the Swedish majority in the committee, *viz.*, six of the highest judges of the highest court of each country and of twelve Norwegian and twelve Swedish members of Parliament; the Foreign Minister might be arraigned before this court. The consular system in all matters having reference to foreign authorities was to be placed under the Foreign Ministry. During the first fifteen years the two countries would continue to be represented by the same consuls, but after the expiration of that period either country might take the initiative as to the continuation or otherwise of this joint consular arrangement.

The proposals of the Norwegian Ministry differed from those of the majority of the committee, and embodied the views and demands of the Norwegian Anti-Unionist Radicals. They recommended separate Foreign Ministers, separate diplomacy, and separate consuls for each country. Two of the members of this minority (MM. Blebr and Konon) held that these reforms were in accordance with the Rigs Akt between Norway and Sweden, and, consequently, did not necessitate any alteration in the constitution. They, however, proposed the introduction of a new clause, according to which diplomatic matters should be dealt with before the King in the presence of three Councillors of State from each country, including both the Foreign Ministers. If, however, the matter concerned only one of the countries it should be introduced by the Foreign Minister of that country; in other cases the King would decide which of the Foreign Ministers should introduce it. The record was to be in the languages of both countries, and signed by both the Foreign Ministers.

The reports from the Union Committee having been laid before the Storting early in March it was anticipated that M. Steen would have endeavoured to give some indication of the measures by means of which he proposed to realise the programme of his followers. To the bulk of the more advanced Radicals the minister's hesitation was a severe disappointment. Occasions doubtless arose when expression was given in the Storting to these separatistic sentiments; as for instance when the treaty with Japan was under discussion (May 5). The alleged irregularities in connection with this matter caused M. Lindboe to insist upon Norway's right on similar occasions in future to have its own representative, that a separate draft of the treaty should be prepared for Norway, and that the resolution approving the treaty rested with Norway. He also urged that in the following year a bill should be introduced for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the consular question. M. Steen asked that the proposal might stand over for the present, and this was agreed to.

That the legislative work of the Storting was bound to be of a markedly democratic character was a foregone conclusion, and apart from the union question, the Radicals had not much cause to find fault with their representatives. One measure especially

of truly democratic origin was expected to do much towards strengthening the Radical party: the Universal Suffrage Act, which for years had formed an important item in the electioneering programme of the Radicals. By introducing this bill the Government redeemed one of its pledges to the electors, deferring those of an international nature to a more convenient season.

Another measure of practical importance was the adoption of both spring and autumn sessions of the Storting. It was anticipated that the influence of the Storting would be enhanced in the eyes of the nation if additional opportunities were given to the Legislature to control the administration of public affairs. Inasmuch, however, as the Norwegian Parliament was more frequently blamed for its liking for talking rather than for acting, impartial observers expressed the doubt that that body would display more practical and business-like habits in the future than it had in the past. The question of removing from the national flag, as used by the mercantile navy, the distinctive evidence of the union, had long been a matter of angry discussion. A bill, however, to this effect was introduced into the Norwegian Parliament and passed (Nov. 11) with practical unanimity. On the bill being laid before the King for his sanction at a Council of State (Dec. 14) the Councillors of State (Norwegian) advised the King not to withhold his signature as such an act of his Majesty would arouse much ill-will against the Crown. King Oscar, however, refused, for the third time, and made a statement as to his reasons for so doing. He considered the union mark in the flag the most distinct sign of the equality of the two united kingdoms, without in any way detracting from or diminishing the individual character of each flag. When the union flags were adopted, during the reign of King Oscar's father, they had been warmly welcomed by Norway, and the Norwegian flag with the union mark had since been honoured and respected throughout the world. He could, therefore, see no reason why the mark of the union should be removed from the Norwegian merchant flag when the other country in the union (Sweden) continued to carry it. Although he, as King, would and could not sanction the bill, he was, according to clause 79 of the constitution, unable to withhold it from publication. The bill having passed the Storting three times had consequently become law. This by some was regarded as a first step towards a dissolution of the union, although by others it was considered of not much importance except as an exhibition of feeling or temper.

In other respects the Storting was hardly as aggressive towards the King and his family as it had been on previous occasions, and the royal grants were voted without opposition. This was one among other instances in which the Conservative element in the Legislature, although in a minority, showed that it still possessed no small influence.

The willingness of the Storting to provide the necessary funds for increasing the naval defence and additional fortifications has already been noticed. Contrary to the case in other countries the Norwegian Radicals had always been ready to vote expenditure for this purpose, whilst the Conservatives suggested serious financial difficulties, more especially as they could not be blind to the anti-unionist tendency of the defensive movement.

In the country itself there were some symptoms of a waning of Radical fervour, in part owing to the natural reaction often following a successful and hotly conducted general election. Increasing industrial and commercial activity, of which the year furnished abundant evidence, might also have done something towards diminishing the interest in politics. At the close of the year the Radicals certainly experienced a severe reverse at the municipal election in Christiania, where the Conservatives obtained a majority, and were able to elect their candidate President by 43 votes against 41. Time will show whether this success should be taken as an omen that the tide was setting in their favour throughout the country.

## CHAPTER V.

### ASIA.

#### I. INDIA, ETC.

*Afghanistan.*—The state of Afghanistan was peaceful and quiet throughout the year, with little exception. The Ameer suffered much inconvenience and loss through the frontier disturbances, and to steer a middle course between the fanatical forces about him and his foreign obligations was difficult. He was accused of harbouring Afridi refugees, but since they were fugitive Mahomedans, the Ameer by his religion was bound not to repel them when seeking refuge without prearrangement. The Ameer was not implicated in supplying arms and ammunition to the tribesmen.

In April the Ameer appointed Mir Atta Khan of Herat to succeed the late Sipar Salar Gholam Hyder Khan Orakzai.

It was announced in May that the Afridis were again sending jirgahs to interview Abdurrahman at Kabul. These deputations, which were composed of Zakka-khels, were turned back by the governor of Jalalabad, no doubt by orders from the Ameer. Sir J. Westland, when speaking at Simla in June, warmly eulogised the conduct of the Ameer, and said that the tribesmen should now see that although the Indian Government had made an agreement with the Ameer, that agreement was not intended to interfere in any way with their independence.



A message from the Ameer was received in December by the Indian Government in which he said, speaking of the raid by Waziris into Afghan territory, that he expected the British would check such raids, just as the Indian Government expected the Afghan officials to prevent attacks similar to that made in August on a party of coolies in the Tochi Valley.

*Frontier Risings.*—The warlike tribes on the north-western frontier were giving up the contest early in 1898 and complying with the British terms of peace. For a time the Zakka-khels were recalcitrant and carried on an active guerilla warfare in the Kyber Pass, but the maliks of various sections of the Afridis arrived at Jamrud before January 20 to tender their submission.

Serious fighting took place in the Bazar Valley at the end of January, near Mamani. A column of troops, including the 36th Sikhs and the Yorkshire Light Infantry, became entangled in a gorge and suffered severely from the attacks of the tribesmen. Colonel Houghton, five other officers and twenty soldiers were killed. Later, owing to well-planned flanking operations, the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss.

Sir W. Lockhart soon after issued an ultimatum to the tribes that all fines must be paid by February 23 or otherwise coercive measures would at once be adopted; but all the fines were not paid promptly, although the submission of the tribes appeared complete. Delay was partly owing to the inclement weather and the snow on the hills, and an extension of time was granted to such tribes as were ready to come to terms. In March the Kuki-khels and Kambar-khels gave seventy hostages, thus fully complying with the terms imposed upon them.

Sir W. Lockhart had an interview with a full representative jirgah of all sections of the tribes, at which he gave them their final choice of peace or war. The feeling prevalent among the tribesmen appeared to be thoroughly submissive.

The Kyber Zakka-khels surrendered the rifles demanded and completed the payment of their fines on April 1.

When Sir W. Lockhart left Peshawar (April 5) the entire Afridi jirgah assembled at the station to bid him farewell. His patience and friendliness had quite won their goodwill.

On May 12 a small party of Waziri raiders killed two horse-men of the Zhob levy near Girdu and took away their arms, and three Waziris were killed in a subsequent skirmish. Some Waziri raiders in August attacked a party of coolies at work in the Tochi Valley, killing and wounding about fourteen. The raiders escaped to the hills after committing the outrage.

A local feud between the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai gave disquiet in Jandol for a time, but was settled by private arrangement between the chieftains in October. The Nawab of Dir came in collision in July with the Bajauris in the Jandol Valley, and in the fight thirty-one of his men were killed and fifty wounded. The Bajauris suffered a loss of 136 killed and wounded and seventy of their rifles were taken. The Nawab

of Dir is friendly to the British and receives a subsidy from the Government to keep open the Chitral road.

General Egerton and Mr. Cunningham, of the Civil Service, met at Peshawar (Oct. 24) a large number of Afridis of the Kyber Pass (about 800) and explained to them the orders of the Government respecting the Kyber Pass. It was stated to them that since the Afridis had broken their agreements and forfeited their allowances the Government was forced to take and hold it.

The pass would be open to trade, and a fort would be built at Lundi Kotal, with other forts between that place and Jamrud, and a railway would be built if necessary. The Afridis were only to deal with the British Government, but would be allowed to manage the affairs of their own country. In the Kyber they would be responsible to the Government for the preservation of order and protection of life. The Government would continue the allowances, which would be commenced on the date the tribes adhered to the terms imposed, and would cease on any misconduct.

In November the various sections of the Afridis gave their written acceptance to the orders of the Government.

A fanatical attempt was made by the Mad Mullah to create a disturbance in the closing months of the year. With several hundred men he crossed the Swat River, and then sent the Nawab of Dir a message desiring him to join in an attack upon the British, otherwise he would attack him. In answer to this, the Nawab sent an army against the Mullah. Some fighting took place in the Sebuji Valley. The Mad Mullah did not receive the support he expected, was driven from the Swat Valley, and retreated to the Indus and Kohistan. When the movement was threatening, the commander-in-chief in India ordered troops to strengthen the Malakand and to show the frontier tribes that a force was ready for any emergency.

In January an attack was made in the Makran district, South Baluchistan, on a British surveying party commanded by Captain J. M. Burn and Lieutenant Turner, R.E. The officers escaped, but many of the party were killed. Robbery and looting of the British camp were the objects of the attack. A punitive force in February under Colonel Mayne completely routed near Turbat the offending Baluchis, who numbered about 1,500 men.

*Burmah.*—In March the delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier was being hindered. It was found that the English and Chinese texts of the convention did not agree in the second clause. The English text claimed that the boundary line passed along the Lwelaing Ridge, while the Chinese named Waling, the village of a Kachin chief some distance farther west, as the boundary. The southern section of the Frontier Commission dispersed, having done no work. The demarcation of the frontier north of the Taping River was proceeding satisfactorily. In December Chinese posts recently established near Lwelaing, in

territory admittedly British, seemed to indicate that the Chinese were not ready to assist in delimiting this frontier. A new lease of the Pyinmana forests was granted to the Bombay and Burmah Corporation in September, in order to guard against illicit fellings of timber.

From the report issued by the Government at Rangoon on the trans-frontier trade of Burmah for the financial year ended March 31, it appeared that the total trade amounted to nearly 289 lakhs of rupees, against 268 in the year preceding. The imports were 156½ lakhs against 141½ lakhs, and the exports over 132 lakhs against rather more than 126½ lakhs.

*Bombay.*—The plague reappeared in Bombay early in the year, following closely the lines of the original outbreak. The deaths for the week ending February 3 were 927. In the following week there were 1,113. In March more than 1,000 deaths per week were attributed to plague by the official returns. Nearly all the victims were natives. In April there was a decline in the mortality from this cause showing a decrease of over 30 per cent. In August there was a recrudescence of the disease, and 2,300 deaths were reported in the Bombay Presidency in the final week, including 156 in Bombay City. The plague in the city was less virulent in October, but in the presidency 4,700 deaths were reported for the week ending October 22. There was a marked increase in the Baroda and Mysore States. In November in the Dharwar district 2,200 deaths from plague were reported. In the week ending November 5 there was a decline in the death rate in Bombay City to 59, and in the districts to 3,700. Since the first appearance of the plague in Bombay, the total mortality from the epidemic was more than 100,000, including 28,000 in Bombay City and 70,000 in the Presidency and Sind, 2,000 in the Punjab and over 1,000 in Hyderabad State. In Calcutta there were only 150 deaths from the disease. A commission, consisting of scientific experts, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas R. Fraser, F.R.S., of Edinburgh University, held sittings at Bombay, Bangalore in Mysore, and at other places, in November, to ascertain if possible the origin of the different outbreaks of plague, the manner in which the disease is communicated, and the effects of certain prophylactic and curative serums that have been recommended for the disease. From evidence it appeared that the classes most affected were low-class Hindoos, and that Mahomedans were not so liable to infection. Most of the cases were among the poor; and as the granaries were the first places infected in Bombay, the plague was spread by means of rats, which were subject to the disease.

It was found that palliative measures rather than attempts at complete eradication of the plague were to be preferred. A strict medical examination of all persons coming by road or rail and the disinfection of clothing was decided upon by the Bombay Government in October as preferable to detention

camp for travellers, and the irksome system of passes that had previously been enforced.

Serious plague riots took place in the native quarter of Bombay City, March 9, and several persons were killed or injured. A plague party attempting to discover the cause of illness in the case of a Mahomedan woman were refused permission to make an examination. The police were opposed by the mob, and troops of the garrison were finally called out to suppress the riot.

Among the victims of the rioting in the morning were two privates of the Shropshire Regiment, who were walking along the Grant Road. The men, who were unarmed, had their skulls battered in by the mob. The European officers and police were very severely handled and a number of them sustained serious wounds. In several instances Europeans who were passing alone through the native town were beaten or stabbed, some of them being dangerously injured.

In various parts of the city plague ambulances were seized and burned, and attempts were made to set fire to the hospitals. The European nurses had narrow escapes, but were escorted to a place of safety by troops. The mob attacked the Jamsetjee Hospital and badly wounded Dr. Gillespie, the house surgeon, but the assailants were beaten back by rifle volleys, several of them being killed.

At a meeting of justices held in the Town Hall on March 15, the governor delivered a speech on the subject of the proposed new measures for dealing with the plague. He stated that search parties were to be abolished experimentally, and all suspicious cases were to be reported by the headmen of the various communities. There would be no inspection of corpses or measures entailing delay in the performance of funeral rites.

In April, of five Mahomedans charged with the murder of the two men of the Shropshire Regiment who were killed in the street during the plague riots, one was sentenced to death and the other four to transportation for life.

Other riots occurred during the year in plague-stricken districts where Mahomedans attempted to resist the plague regulations, but they were promptly suppressed.

Measures intended to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of plague epidemic in Bombay were enacted by the Bombay Legislative Council and received the approval of the Secretary of State for India. The scheme initiated by Lord Sandhurst included the removal of rookeries and slums, the opening out of wide thoroughfares in overcrowded parts, and also the reclaiming of large areas on the foreshore of the island, and practically rebuilding a large part of the overcrowded native quarter.

The Bombay statue of the Queen was badly disfigured in 1896 by some malicious person who poured a deeply corroding liquid over the head and bust of the figure. No European sculptor or chemist succeeded in removing the stain, but after

having been boarded up for three years the statue was this year completely restored by Professor Kalyandas Gajjar of the Wilson College, Bombay.

Mr. Tilak, the native member of the Provincial Council of Bombay, who was sentenced last year to a term of imprisonment for sedition, was released on September 7. Several thousand sympathisers gathered near his residence in Poona to welcome his return. Damodar Chapekar, who was found guilty of the murder in June, 1897, of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand, officials connected with the Plague Commission at Poona, was sentenced to death in February following.

*Bengal.*—Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed in March to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in succession to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who was obliged to resign from ill health.

A serious riot took place on May 21 in one of the suburbs of Calcutta, in opposition to the measures taken for the suppression of the plague, but it was soon put down by a force of armed police. Calcutta was officially declared in October to be free from plague, and the total number of deaths in that city since the appearance of the disease was less than 200.

The Queen approved the appointment of Mr. Clinton Edward Dawkins, who had done good service in financial affairs in Egypt, to be a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., whose tenure of the appointment would expire in March, 1899.

*National Congress.*—The fourteenth Indian National Congress was convened at Madras on December 28. Mr. A. M. Bose, a barrister of Calcutta, was chosen president, and delivered the usual address. Resolutions were passed protesting against the sedition laws, the frontier forward policy of the Government, and the absence of permanent settlement or fixity of tenure within the Madras Presidency and in other parts of India. A shot was made against the Calcutta municipal laws, and another against the establishment of press committees. The separation of judicial from executive functions, and increased employment of natives in the Civil Medical Service were advocated in other resolutions.

*Legislation.*—Sir James Westland in the Legislative Council introduced a bill on January 14 providing for the issue of currency notes in India against gold paid to the imperial Secretary of State. The act was to remain in force for six months. The bill was passed on January 21, with the addition of a proviso that the Secretary of State for India be given the option of paying gold into the Treasury provided that India pay an equal sum into the currency reserve in Calcutta, and in July the Government extended for two years the act whereby currency notes were issued in India on the security of gold received in England.

A bill was passed by the Legislative Council in Calcutta on March 3, regulating the Criminal Procedure Code. The native



members were generally opposed to the bill, and urged that it should be dropped or postponed, but it finally passed after an all-day sitting. An amendment was passed explaining one of the sections in the following words: "It does not amount to an offence to point out without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between the different classes of her Majesty's subjects."

A bill passed in February enabling the local governments to prevent lepers from begging, trading or annoying the public within the restricted areas, and providing for the segregation of lepers under certain conditions.

The Government of India decided to join in the scheme of imperial penny postage from the beginning of its operation at the end of the year.

*Viceroy.*—Lord Elgin retired in December at the close of his administration of Indian rule for five years, and was succeeded by Lord Curzon of Kedleston at the end of the month.

During his term of office Lord Elgin had many difficulties to face and to overcome. Plague, famine, sedition and a frontier war were the most serious, while the distracted condition of the currency continually hampered his efforts. Great progress was made in railway extension throughout India, and the labour grievances of the South Indian planters received his attention. His plans for dealing with famine were most successful. Although appointed by a Liberal Government he served during most of his administration under a Conservative Government; yet he was not a partisan, but laboured for the good of India as the representative of the Queen.

Before his retirement he made the journey through Burmah, which he was prevented from making by official duties in the previous year.

On November 8 he invested the Maharajah of Patiala with the Grand Cross of the Star of India. Congratulating his Highness as head of the Sikh nation on the services of the Sikhs from Patiala and Nabha during the frontier war Lord Elgin said: "We have no abiding quarrel and can desire no abiding quarrel with our neighbours in the hills. We recognise the soldierly qualities which they displayed. I cannot deny myself the hope that the time will come when the tribes will prove themselves staunch allies and supporters of British rule in India, and seek to emulate, if they cannot surpass, the reputation in that respect which is the undying heritage of the Sikh nation."

The Viceroy arrived in Rangoon on November 16 and was received with remarkable demonstrations of welcome by all classes. On the 19th he was in Mandalay, receiving there an address of welcome from the municipality. Thence he travelled by train to Myitkyina, the farthest limit northward of the Burmah railways and 700 miles distant from Rangoon. At Bhamo he responded to another address, and on his return

visited Pagan and its ruins, inspecting the three principal temples and their sublime architectural effects.

*Railways.*—From the report on railways of India, prepared for the Government, it appeared that the total length of railways open and sanctioned on March 31, allowing for minor corrections of mileage, was 25,454 miles, being a net increase of 926 miles during the year. The entire length of railways at that date open for traffic was 21,156 miles—a net increase of 766 miles—leaving 4,298 miles under construction or sanctioned.

The Government of India had in September under consideration a scheme for providing light military railways along the north-western frontier.

*Native States.*—The Maharajah of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar sent a donation of 210*l.* in December as an expression of his sympathy with the establishment of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

Gondal escaped the famine and preserved complete immunity from plague. The Thakur Sahib is an accomplished and enlightened ruler, and loyally devoted to the Queen-Empress.

The condition of most of the native States was quiet and peaceful during the year. In Mysore a plague riot occurred at Seringapatam on November 18, but the Mysore authorities, under the advice of the British Resident, acted promptly in suppressing it. It began with an attempt to rescue some prisoners concerned in an earlier riot. One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken by the police and military and lodged in jail at Bangalore, and forty-nine natives were summarily sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

*Army.*—General Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, had a fall from his horse in Calcutta on February 3 and broke his leg in two places. He was to have left India on March 12. Sir William Lockhart was appointed his successor, and Lieutenant-General Nairne was designated as acting commander-in-chief till the return of Sir William Lockhart from Europe.

Sir George White, in his general order issued in April on the termination of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India spoke very highly of the Indian Army, but said that the infantry needed more training in hill warfare, and recommended that every opportunity should be taken to carry on such training wherever it was possible.

The Government of India appointed a committee in September to inquire generally into the traffic of arms across the frontier, the object being to ascertain more fully than is at present known the sources from which the tribes obtain their supplies of arms and ammunition, and the best means to be adopted for putting a stop to this illicit trade.

*Financial.*—The annual Budget statement was made to the Legislative Council in Calcutta on March 21 by Sir James Westland, the financial member of the Council. It stated that the accounts for 1896-7 had been closed with a deficit of

Rx.1,700,000 or Rx.280,000 better than the Estimate. The accounts for 1897-8 were expected to close with a deficit of Rx.5,280,000 or Rx.1,350,000 better than the Estimate of December, 1897. Famine relief had cost Rx.5,390,000 against a Budget Estimate of Rx.3,640,000. Including the sums actually spent on famine relief and the loss of revenue, the total cost of the famine was stated to be Rx.14,040,000, besides Rx.1,850,000 of revenue suspended, and Rx.1,370,000 lent to land cultivators.

An explanatory memorandum by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, relating to the Estimates for 1898-9 was issued in June and showed a decided improvement on the accounts for the two preceding years, which were seriously affected as regards both revenue and expenditure by the famine and the plague. The charges of the year 1897-8 were also increased by the frontier war. The general results of the three years are shown in the following table of gross revenue and gross expenditure :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Account. 1896-7.	Revised Estimate, 1897-8.	Budget Estimate, 1898-9.
Revenue - - - - -	Rx. 94,129,741	Rx. 96,561,500	Rx. 99,085,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon	95,834,763	101,844,600	98,194,000
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	- 1,705,022	- 5,283,100	+ 891,400

Owing to the frontier war the original Estimates for 1897-8 had to be revised, the increased net expenditure being Rx.6,290,600, of which Rx.3,787,500 represented military charges. As, however, it was found possible to make some considerable reductions in other charges, especially that for exchange, the actual addition to the Estimate was only Rx.2,718,000, and including a slight reduction in the Estimate for revenue the revised Estimates were worse than the Budget figures by Rx.2,819,100.

A committee of twelve experienced and competent men was appointed in May to inquire into the currency system of India with the Right Hon. Sir Henry H. Fowler, M.P., as chairman.

It was felt that any attempt to revert to the state of things which existed previous to the closing of the Indian mints was practically impossible. Since the closing of the mints in 1893, the fall of the value of the rupee as measured in gold has been stayed. The calamities that have weighed so heavily upon India have prevented the Indian Government from placing the currency on a gold basis. It was necessary to withdraw the redundant silver from circulation and substitute gold coin in its place. Therefore the Government of India proposed to melt

down the redundant rupees and sell them as bullion. It was not thought that such a disposal of six crores of rupees would have any important permanent effect upon a market supplied by a production of 18,000,000*l.* per annum, the Government however could not well hope to sell their melted rupees at current prices. The task of placing Indian currency on a gold basis was felt to be full of difficulty but by no means impossible. Yet it was necessary to move very cautiously and slowly. The enormous increase of gold production in the world tended to make it easier for India to accumulate the necessary reserve. This reserve can only be obtained at present by borrowing in England.

The revenue returns for the months from April 1 to December 1 showed a large increase under all heads, and the coming Budget was expected to show a handsome surplus.

*Trade.*—The consequences of plague and famine were apparent in the returns of the foreign trade of India for the official year ended March 31 last, for the imports were 252 and the exports 610 lakhs less than in the preceding year. The total trade amounted to 16,317 lakhs, of which imports were 6,939 and exports 9,378 lakhs. The main decline in imports was in piece-goods, which fell by the very large amount of 346 lakhs; other manufactured articles fell by 126, raw materials by 78 and machinery by 78 lakhs, the last fall being due to the condition of the Bombay cotton mills on account of the plague. Certain heads of imports showed increases, the chief of these being food-stuffs, which increased by 189 lakhs; sugar alone increased by over 163 lakhs. Metals, mineral and other oils, railway plant, chemicals, and cotton yarn also showed large increases. Almost every head of exports shows a decline, cotton alone decreasing by nearly 410 lakhs, owing to the state of the weaving industry; opium, indigo, rice, tea, and, in fact, every article of food except wheat, declined. Jute, also cotton yarn and piece-goods all showed considerable decreases. The export of oil-seeds increased considerably, as did that of "raw materials other than cotton, jute and oil-seeds." Wheat rose by nearly 50 lakhs, because the previous year was a bad one for grain. Bengal and Bombay divided the loss of the import trade almost equally between them; Madras showed a small increase, while in Burmah the increase amounted to 117 lakhs. In exports, however, Bombay was the chief loser, her decline being 570 lakhs, while in the other presidencies and Burmah the loss was little over 40 lakhs each. The imports of treasure amounted to 2,053 lakhs, or about 750 lakhs more than in the previous year. There was an enormous increase in quantity and value in the import of salt last year, as well as in that of sugar.

The official report for the year 1897-8 furnished to the Government of India stated that the total imports, including gold and silver, were Rx.89,896,406 against Rx.84,990,050 in 1896-7; and the total exports, including gold, silver and

re-exports, were Rx.104,671,442 against Rx.108,840,188. The total value of the trade, imports and exports together, was higher by 0·38 per cent. than in 1896-7. Dealing with merchandise only, the trade of last year showed a decrease of 5 per cent. compared with 1896-7, and of 9 per cent. compared with 1895-6. Exports of merchandise showed a decline of 6·1 per cent. compared with 1896-7, and were 14·6 per cent. less in value than in 1895-6. Trade in cotton goods declined by 11·3 per cent. The largest decrease was in raw cotton caused by the competition of American cotton. There were large increases in the exports of hides and skins, jute manufactures and timber, and an improvement in seeds, wool and oils. Trade with Afghanistan decreased, owing to the frontier disturbances, but the trade with Nepal and Thibet increased. As to the large net imports of gold and silver the purchases were largely speculative, the rise in exchange and the fall in the price of silver making the trade profitable.

## II. CHINA.

Important changes brought about by the persistent attempts of the Western Powers to gain control of the decaying empire were impending. China, unarmed and helpless, offered a feeble resistance to this outside pressure, and granted concessions because they were exacted from her, and not because they were for her benefit.

Early in January it became known that China had leased Kiao-Chau Bay in the province of Shan-tung with some square miles of adjacent territory to Germany for a period of ninety-nine years, and Prince Henry, brother of the German Emperor, arrived at Kiao Chau in command of the battleship *Deutschland*, April 20, to take possession. On May 13, Prince Henry was received by the Chinese Emperor at Peking with imposing ceremonies.

China was in need of financial aid to make the final payment of the Japanese War indemnity, soon falling due, and negotiations for a loan of 16,000,000*l.* began with the British Government. The opening of Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port was named by Lord Salisbury as a condition of guaranteeing the loan, but Russia brought diplomatic pressure to bear on the Tsung-li-Yamên through M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister at Peking, and the proposal was rejected. At last after long and complicated negotiations China obtained (March 1) a loan through an Anglo-German syndicate of 16,000,000*l.* at 4½ per cent. interest. It was secured on the unpledged balance of the customs and specified *likin*. Japan took 2,000,000*l.* of the loan.

The reason of Russia's action was fully disclosed when about April 1 it was announced that the Chinese garrisons had been withdrawn from Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, and that the Russian flag was flying at both places. Two thousand



Russian troops were landed at Port Arthur. An assurance had been given to Japan in December, 1897, that the Russian ships would withdraw from Port Arthur after the winter, but in April there were nine Russian warships at that port and at Ta-lien-wan. China previously had yielded to all the Russian demands, and had conceded a lease of Port Arthur as a fortified naval base and a lease of Ta-lien-wan as an ice-free port and terminus of the Trans-Manchurian Railway with right of fortification thereof. To offset this, Great Britain obtained a lease for the same period of Wei-hai-wei across the Gulf of Pechili. After the Japanese garrison evacuated the port the British flag was hoisted on May 24 by Commander Napier and 100 bluejackets from H.M.S. *Narcissus*.

Then followed a number of valuable concessions which were sued for by the leading Powers of Europe. Great Britain obtained certain rights for sea-coast and inland steam navigation, and a large extension of territory at Hong-Kong. A sphere of influence or "a sphere of interest" in all the provinces drained by the Yang-tsze-kiang and its tributaries was conceded to Great Britain by China agreeing not to alienate those provinces, and new treaty ports were opened to trade at Fu-ning on the Sam-Sa inlet; Yo-chau at the head of Tung-ting Lake and Chin-wang near Pei-taibo on the Leao-tong Gulf. China also voluntarily declared Wu-sung a treaty port, but gave notice of her desire for a revision of the tariff in accordance with article 27 of the treaty of Tien-tsin.

The management of the maritime customs, as long as the volume of British trade with China should exceed that of any other Power, was assured to Englishmen by the Chinese Government.

The right to extend the Burmah Railway through Yun-nan had already been granted in February to Great Britain. A contract was signed and confirmed in May by the Tsung-li-Yamên for a loan from a British syndicate for the construction of a railway connecting Nanking, Shanghai, Hang-chau, and Ning-po.

The Chinese Government in February paid an indemnity of 100,000 francs demanded by France for the kidnapping of a French engineer in April, 1895, by brigands in Tong-king, but France contrived to make further claims on account of the murder in April of a French priest in Kwang-si. The culprits were executed, the authorities were deposed, and an indemnity was granted. France demanded and obtained from China the concession by lease of a bay on the southern coast; the concession of a railway connecting Tong-king with Yun-nan-fu; an agreement by China not to alienate the Chinese provinces bordering on Tong-king; an engagement not to cede the island of Hainan to any other Power, and a share in the administration of the postal service.

Furthermore, there was conceded later to France a railway

line connecting the treaty port of Pak-hoi in Kwang-tung with Nanning-fu in the West River Valley.

A great many concessions were demanded by the various Powers during the year. A very important concession was granted in June and ratified on August 12 to a Belgian syndicate, acting for Russia and France, for a railway from Peking to Han-kau, but when in July the Hong-Kong Bank, acting for a British syndicate, secured a concession to build the northern extension railway to Niu Chwang, a treaty port in Manchuria, and provided the money (16,000,000 taels), M. Pavloff protested to the Tsung-li-Yamên. The protest declared that a Russo-Chinese Convention existed, binding China to obtain no foreign loan on the security of any railway north of Peking except from Russia. The concession was withdrawn at the time, but afterwards Great Britain and Russia, having arrived at an understanding, the final contract for a 5 per cent. sterling loan of 2,250,000*l.* was signed on October 10, and the contract was ratified in December. The line, 260 miles long, was not to be mortgaged as security, and no foreign control or interference of any kind was to be permitted even in case of default. The security was to be a Government guarantee and a charge on the railway, already in operation, from Peking to Shan-hai-Kwan.

One of the censors of highest rank memorialised the Emperor early in April, accusing the whole Tsung-li-Yamên of being in Russian pay, and alleging that the sum of 10,000,000 taels was paid to them. He also stated that Li Hung Chang had secured from Russia 1,500,000 taels, and he prayed for a full inquiry and for the decapitation of Li Hung Chang if the accusation were proved, or if he were found guiltless, he himself should be decapitated. Li Hung Chang was dismissed on September 6, but afterwards in November was appointed an imperial commissioner to report on the inundations of the Yellow River, an unwelcome post.

Great Russian activity was manifest at Niu Chwang, but not in the interests of trade. In September the Russians were building a branch line eighteen miles long, to connect the port with the main line passing through Manchuria to Ta-lien-wan. The railway was evidently for military purposes, and at this treaty port the maritime customs were disregarded by steamers carrying Russian railway material, and Russian military posts were established along the railway through Manchuria.

China agreed to employ Russian military instructors exclusively in the province of Shan-si, and all the northern part of China was coming more and more under the domination of Russia.

Great Britain not desiring to destroy the integrity of the Chinese Empire still advocated the "open door" policy, although the disintegration of China was virtually begun.

An imperial decree was issued in June creating the office of Minister of Trade, and instructing the Tsung-li-Yamên to

provide facilities for the sons of members of the nobility to visit foreign countries and to promote international intercourse.

A Black Flag rebellion in the southern province of Kwang-si, in which the secret society called The Triads was said to be concerned, was giving the Peking Government great anxiety in July. The rebels, numbering about 40,000, were for a time victorious and seemed determined to overthrow the dynasty. The leader issued a proclamation denouncing the mandarins, and the giving of Chinese territory to foreigners. At Wu-Chau, on the West River, many *likin* officials were killed. The imperial troops were defeated, and on July 12 the rebels had captured nine towns, and threatened to attack Canton in Kwang-tung. This rising was quelled with great difficulty and hundreds of rebels were beheaded. The Canton Viceroy having failed to suppress the rising in the island of Hainan and protect the American missionaries, the American Consul sent a strongly worded despatch to the Viceroy urging him to act.

An anti-missionary rising in Szu-chuan finally took the form of a revolt against the Government. This insurrection ended in November.

An imperial edict was issued on June 11 ordering the establishment in Peking of a university on the European model, and the high officials were commanded to consult together immediately with a view to carrying out the scheme.

On November 8 the Tsung-li-Yamên promised the contract for the Tien-tsin and Chin-kiang Railway, which had at first been conceded to Dr. Yung Wing, to an Anglo-German syndicate. The northern portion of the road from the Shan-tung border to Tien-tsin was to be built with German capital, the southern part extending to Chin-kiang with British funds.

To Germany was conceded in April the right to build a railway from I-chau-fu to the capital of Shan-tung—Tsi-nan-fu.

An Anglo-Italian syndicate obtained concessions in May and June for working the vast coal, iron and petroleum deposits in the centre and south of the province of Shan-si and in Honan for sixty years with certain railway rights. This was the largest industrial concession ever made by China.

In December a concession was granted and ratified by imperial edict to the British and Chinese corporation for working extensive coal-fields at Nan-piao, on the railway line from Shanghai-kwan to Niu-Chwang.

A new central administration for railways and mining affairs was appointed in Peking early in August, and Wang-Wen-Shao and Chang-Yin-Huan were made joint directors.

An edict issued in November appointed Hu-Yu-Fin director of the Northern Railways and a member of the Tsung-li-Yamên. He had been Prefect of Peking and had gained universal respect during his term of office.

Negotiations were in progress in November between the American syndicate for the construction of the Canton and

Han-kau Railway, the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, and Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co., with a view to a combination for building the aforesaid line.

The rebellion in Kwang-si and the reform edicts of the Emperor brought on a crisis. It was evident that the Emperor and his advisers were bent on a policy of complete change, but the time was not ripe for such sweeping reforms. The anti-foreign mandarin class appealed to the Dowager-Empress in September, who seized the reins of government, practically deposing her nephew, and re-establishing the regency. Kang-Yu-Wei, a member of the Canton Reform party, who had been promoted to the position of Chief Adviser of the Emperor after the dismissal of Li Hung Chung, was obliged to fly for his life. Six of the leading reformers were beheaded. The Empress-Dowager, an exceedingly clever woman, had long been planning this *coup d'état*. Possibly an impending edict ordering officials to adopt European dress was the immediate cause of her interference. The Emperor did homage to the Empress-Dowager on September 23. He was said to be in very poor health, and was kept under guard on an island in the lake of the palace. Chang-Yin-Huan, who was special Chinese envoy at Queen Victoria's jubilee, was stripped of all his offices and banished. He was a powerful supporter of the Emperor in his reforms, and the rival of Li Hung Chang. The corrupt officials rejoiced but the people were indifferent.

It appeared later that the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor were in perfect accord.

Large numbers of Chinese and Manchu soldiers were being moved into Peking in October. There were riots in the streets and assaults on Europeans in which these soldiers took part. It was necessary to check this dangerous movement. Six of the representatives of foreign Powers, including those of Russia, Great Britain and Germany, ordered escorts of soldiers and marines of their several nationalities to Peking to maintain the peace and protect the legations.

The Tsung-li-Yamên, having unavailingly entreated the legations to spare China the humiliation of bringing foreign escorts into the capital, agreed to the coming of the escorts, that duly arrived on October 7 at Peking.

The Dowager-Empress held a reception at the palace on December 13 of the wives of foreign ministers. Much ceremony was observed, and "when tea was served her Majesty drank from the same cup with each minister's wife, and shortly afterwards, giving way to an outburst of womanly emotion, she embraced all her visitors in turn."

This departure from ancient usage was very significant.

### III. HONG-KONG.

An important convention granting extension of the British limits in Hong-Kong was signed on June 9 by Sir Claude

Macdonald, the British Minister in China, and by the members of the Tsung-li-Yamên. It provided for the better protection of the colony by a lease on the mainland, for a term of ninety-nine years from July 1, 1898, of the territory south of a line drawn from a point on Mirs Bay to a point on Deep Bay; the lease of the Island of Lantau and its surrounding waters, and also the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay. China retained the north shores of both bays, and reserved a right to use them for her own ships, whether belligerent or neutral. The total area leased amounted to about 200 square miles, and all of it would be under British jurisdiction except that within the native city of Kowloon (or Kau-lung).

The Chinese reservation of Kau-lung city caused great dissatisfaction in Hong-Kong, and the Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolutions (Sept. 16) respecting the Chinese Customs in Hong-Kong: "That the Customs Office be no longer permitted to collect the duties of the colony or the waters; that all opium arriving in the colony be accounted for either through the agency of the bonded warehouses or in some other way; that the Government do all in its power to protect the Chinese revenue, more especially with regard to that from opium farming; and that revenue stations and revenue cruisers be removed beyond the limits of British territory and waters."

The Kau-lung and Canton Railway extension was conceded in September, but it was declared in October that the Viceroy of Canton was placing obstacles in the way of a final arrangement.

According to the report of the Acting-Governor of Hong-Kong for 1897, the revenue amounted to \$2,686,915, being an increase over the previous year, and nearly twice as much as the revenue of ten years ago, the population in the decade having increased by less than 17 per cent. The expenditure was a little less than the revenue. The population at the end of the year was estimated at 248,710, of which the European civil population was 8,555, and members of the Army and Navy 5,118. In 1898 there were 609 cases of plague in the colony during the first four months of the year; at the end of June there were about ten fatal cases per week.

#### IV. KOREA.

The attempt to remove Mr. M'Leavy Brown from the post of commissioner of Korean customs did not prove successful. A powerful British squadron was moved to Chemulpho, and Mr. Brown and M. Alexieff, the Russian aspirant, soon after effected a compromise. M. Alexieff remained as financial adviser till March 15, when the King dismissed him and also the Russian drill instructors in the Korean Army. The American adviser, Mr. Greathouse, was also released from his engagement.



An official announcement was published in St. Petersburg on March 18, stating that the Russian Minister at Seoul had been instructed to inform the Emperor of Korea and his ministers that, as in their opinion Korea no longer required foreign help, Russia would not hesitate to recall her financial adviser. A fresh protocol with Japan was said to have been made by Russia in May. Japan withdrew her opposition respecting Russia's action at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, and Russia bound herself not to attempt any policy in Korea opposed to Japanese interests.

In March Deer Island, or Zeto Yeito, opposite Fusan harbour was leased to Russia by Korea.

The Government decided to open three more ports and to make Ping Yang an open market. The gold standard was adopted in August, and an arrangement was concluded with the Korean Ministry for the engagement of American experts to survey the country with a view to the building of roads, bridges and other engineering works.

An attempt was made in September to poison the Emperor and Crown Prince of Korea. A high palace official confessed the crime. The leaders of the conspiracy, three in number, were hanged in prison on October 10. The populace obtained the dead bodies and dragged them about the streets, and the Minister of Justice was dismissed for allowing this barbarity.

M. Pavloff, Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Pekin was appointed Russian Minister to Korea in September.

In October a political memorial was presented to the Government asking for the establishment of a Parliament. The Cabinet replied that such a proposal was premature, and the resentment aroused against the ministers in consequence was so great that they all resigned. Protests were made by the British, Japanese, and American Ministers against the suppression of foreign trading in the interior.

The reform party was gaining ground in December.

The foreign trade of Korea showed a remarkable development during the past year. While the trade in 1893 was under 1,000,000*l.*, and in 1896 under 1,500,000*l.*, last year it amounted to over 2,250,000*l.*, including the export of gold dust.

## V. JAPAN.

The development of events in China was watched in Japan with anxiety, and the Marquis Ito visited Pekin in September, to study the condition of affairs unofficially. It was thought that this visit of the Japanese statesman might result in an offensive and defensive alliance of the two empires. The Japanese Government in June declared to the Diet that its policy in the Far East would be towards preserving the integrity of China, and the Emperor of China had for some time given close attention to the reforms introduced by Japan.

A decree was issued in January for the formation of a supreme Military Advisory Council, consisting of four members, *viz.*, the Marquis Yamagata, Inspector-General of the Army; Prince Komatsu, Count Oyama and the Marquis Saigo, Minister of Marine.

The attempt to form a coalition Ministry to carry out a vigorous foreign policy, which would include the Marquis Ito and Count Okuma, failed in January, but the Marquis Ito, with the personal intervention of the Emperor and after much difficulty, succeeded in forming a Ministry independent of political parties, with Baron Nishi as the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In April the Minister of Commerce resigned and was succeeded by Count Kaneko. Early in May the resignation of the Marquis Saionyi as Minister of Education was accepted, and he was succeeded by Professor Toyama, the president of the Imperial University. In the following month the Marquis Ito himself resigned, and advised the Emperor to accept the principle of party government, recommending Count Okuma and Count Itagaki as the best men to construct a Cabinet. The Ministry was formed with Count Okuma as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Itagaki taking the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. In October Mr. Osaki Yukio, the Minister of Education, made a speech in which he referred to the establishment of a Japanese Republic as possible in the distant future. This brought about his resignation and the whole Cabinet resigned early in November, owing to the inability of the members to agree as to the selection of his successor. Whereupon the Marquis Yamagata was called upon to form a new Cabinet which he constructed with himself as Premier, and which included Mr. Aoki as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Saigo as Minister of the Interior, Count Matsukata as Minister of Finance, General Katsura, Minister of War, and Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of Marine. None of the ministers were definitely connected with any political party.

The Japanese elections took place on March 15. It was expected that they would result in a majority for the Government, but the final returns showed that the Government and Opposition parties were about equal in strength, and that there were nearly fifty Independents elected who might hold the balance of power.

The Japanese War Office issued an order early in May providing for the withdrawal of their troops from Wei-hai-wei, and the evacuation was begun on May 17 and completed on May 23, when the barracks and other buildings were handed over to the Chinese authorities.

The last instalment of the war indemnity due to Japan by the terms of the treaty of Shimonoseki was paid to the Japanese representatives in London on May 7 by Sir Halliday Macartney,

on behalf of the Chinese Government. Payment was made by a single cheque for 11,008,857*l*. The state of Japanese finances did not permit delay in the payment of the war indemnity, although postponement was recommended by Baron Nishi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other Japanese statesmen, as a wise and conciliatory measure. In June the Government decided to advance 180,000*l*. from the war indemnity to enable a Japanese syndicate to acquire and complete the railway conceded in Korea between Seoul and Chemulpho. A Russo-Japanese agreement was made which allowed Japan to carry on industrial and commercial enterprises in Korea, and the two Powers were bound to notify each the other before sending experts into that country.

The state of the finances was not satisfactory. Bills were introduced in the Diet in June imposing fresh taxation, and the defeat of a land tax bill caused new political combinations, and the resignation of the non-party Cabinet. A fusion of the Liberals and Progressives against the Government took place, and a pro-Government party was formed, headed by the Marquis Ito, which included representatives of all the commercial and industrial bodies. The Budget early in the year fixed the expenditure at 229,000,000 yen, and the receipts at 212,000,000 yen. At first the estimates for the next fiscal year showed a deficit of 50,000,000 yen, but after the settlement of the differences of opinion which existed in the Cabinet respecting the Budget, and the Ministers of War and Marine had agreed to the reductions effected by the Finance Department, there was still a deficit of 30,000,000 yen. An increase of taxation was inevitable. It was generally believed in September that the Government had decided to raise a foreign loan of 10,000,000*l*. sterling, and that a bill authorising such a loan would be introduced at the next session of the Diet, but the Government brought forward a bill for increasing the land tax with the object of providing 14,000,000 yen towards covering the Budget deficit of 30,000,000 yen; the remaining sum of 16,000,000 yen to be raised by other increased taxation. The Cabinet and the Liberals agreed to support the Budget and necessary legislation.

An imperial decree was issued in September fixing January 1, 1899, as the date for the new tariff to come in force. An edict was also issued making the new tariff apply to Formosa from January 1.

At the opening of the Diet, December 3, the Emperor was absent owing to ill-health. The Imperial message spoke in general terms of the necessity of making preparations for the coming into operation of the new treaties with the Powers, and also recommended the adoption of measures for placing the national finances on a sound basis.

The budget published in December showed, on an estimated expenditure of 225,000,000 yen, a deficiency in the revenue of 35,500,000 yen. Military and naval expansion caused nearly

one-third of the ordinary and about five-eighths of the extraordinary expenditure.

The Japanese Government notified the foreign Powers that the new codes so long in course of preparation would soon come into force; the commercial code on July 1, and the civil code on July 16.

The returns of the Japanese Customs, issued in April for the past financial year, showed a further increase in the foreign trade of the country. In round figures the imports and exports last year amounted to \$382,500,000, against \$289,500,000 in 1896; an increase of more than 32 per cent. In 1888 the total value was \$131,000,000, so that Japanese trade may be said to have trebled in the last ten years; between 1880 and 1884 the total was between \$62,000,000 and \$67,000,000, or about a sixth of its present volume.

Of the total sum of 362,000,000 yen received from China, 289,000,000 yen had been already appropriated by the Diet, leaving 73,000,000; the greater part of which remainder was invested in various domestic bonds. Yet the Diet at the opening of the winter session unanimously adopted the following unique resolution: "Whereas, during the war of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Meiji, his Imperial Majesty, our illustrious sovereign, this empire's great civil and military ruler, advanced the imperial standard to Hiroshima, and in his Imperial person directed the affairs of the war, so that abroad the soldiers of the country offered up their lives for the public cause, and, at home, a united people, one and all animated by a warlike spirit, offered up their resources for the conduct of belligerent operations, with the result that peace was finally restored to the East and the glory of the country made to shine throughout the world; and whereas we, his Majesty's subjects, are profoundly sensible that these issues were mainly due to the Imperial virtues, we desire to express the sincerity of our respectful gratitude by including in the Imperial estates, as a memento of the signal successes achieved in the war, a sum of 20,000,000 yen from the indemnity obtained in consequence of the country's victories."

Japan represented to China in June that she required settlements for the exclusive use of Japanese at Fuchau, Wusung, Sha-shi, Funing, Yo-chau and Ching-wan-tao. To this China replied that ports voluntarily opened were on a different footing from ports opened under a treaty. In the former there could be no separate settlement, but only one common settlement for all foreigners, and under direct Chinese control. Japan agreed to the distinction, and also agreed to postpone her claim for a settlement at Fuchau. An indemnity, however, was allowed Japan for the destruction of the Japanese consulate on May 9, in a riot at Sha-shi, in Hu-pei, China. The Japanese in April demanded and obtained from China the non-alienation of the province of Fo-kien, opposite the island of Formosa.

Public opinion in Japan was generally in favour of a good understanding with Great Britain. No general opposition was raised against the cession of Wei-hai-wei, but the presence of Russia and Germany in China was distasteful, especially to the military party. The subject of an Anglo-Japanese alliance was much discussed in the press. An article written by Prince Konoye, the president of the Upper House of Parliament, on the necessity of an alliance between Japan and China to resist the aggression of Western nations, excited much interest.

## VI. SIAM.

A treaty between Siam and Japan was signed on February 25. Extra-territorial rights were only to be granted to Japanese subjects in Siam until the new Siamese codes came into force.

On August 14, at Bangkok, ten policemen, when pursuing a Chinaman, entered an *annexe* of the French Legation, where he had taken refuge. The French Minister Resident imprisoned five of the policemen, and addressed a protest to the Siamese Government. The Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs at once sent a letter expressing his regret, and the offending policemen were punished.

At the end of the year the King of Siam was about to send an envoy to India to receive the relics of Buddha discovered in January at the village of Pipra-hwa on the Nepaul frontier. These consisted of a large stone coffer, crystal and steatite vases, bone and ash relics, fragments of lime, plaster and wooden vessels, and a great quantity of jewels and ornaments placed in two vases in honour of the relics. The inscription on one of the urns proved that the builders of the *stupa* containing them believed the relics to be those of Gautama Buddha.

The actual relics, being a matter of such intense interest to the Buddhist world, were offered by the Indian Government to the King of Siam, who is the only existing Buddhist monarch, with a proviso that he would not object to offer a portion of the relics to the Buddhists of Burmah and Ceylon, and it was suggested that his Majesty should send a deputation to receive the sacred relics with due ceremonial.

The financial condition of Siam was improving under the enlightened direction of the King and his British advisers. A great reformation had been effected, and the revenue accounts showed an increase in two and a half years from 1,260,000*l.* to 2,030,000*l.* Expenditure increased from 889,000*l.* to 1,820,000*l.*, due to the payment of arrears, to improved police service and outlay on public works. There was a surplus of 210,000*l.* for the current year. A statement of accounts would henceforth be published annually. Inland duties in Siam were being lessened and taxation simplified. The teak revenues had been trebled. A leading reform related to the land tax collection,



and a large increase was anticipated. A railway to Chieng-mai was imperatively needed for the development of the resources of the country.

## CHAPTER VI.

### AFRICA.

#### I. EGYPT.

THE year 1898 will long be a famous year in the records of Egypt. Internally the history of the country was marked by no very striking or significant event, but the brilliant military operations in the Soudan gave ample food for interest and excitement. In domestic affairs there was once again a tale of steady if unambitious progress; and there was also a lessening of friction among Government officials, and an inclination to recognise our authority, and to discard the harassing and petty policy of obstruction, which has so long found favour among our opponents in Egypt, very satisfactory to English minds. The Ministry showed themselves honestly determined to co-operate with their British advisers. The statistics relating to public order and to the administration of justice again showed evidence of progress, though the Egyptian Government called attention to the desirability of modifying in some particulars the constitution of the Mixed Tribunals. The necessity for an increase of expenditure in the Prison Department was emphasised by the increase in the number of prisoners, produced by a more vigilant administration of the law, and by the growing inadequacy of the arrangements for housing and feeding offenders. In sanitation some slight improvement was made, and the Government hospitals reported a considerable increase in their patients, due to an increased appreciation of the services they render. There were also encouraging signs among the natives of a growing interest in education. In the matter of railways—notably in the case of the admirably managed extension of the line in the Soudan—and in such matters as roads and telegraphs, steamers and postal arrangements, there was again satisfactory progress to record. The prosperity of trade again showed itself in the returns of the revenue, and in the reports of the commercial capabilities of the great province of Dongola, where there are 79,000 acres of land capable of cultivation, and where, with the increase of population and with the gradual recovery of the country from the desolating effects of Dervish misgovernment, it is hoped that the production of dates and cereals may sensibly add to the riches of Egypt.

Meanwhile an important step forward was taken in the conclusion of a contract between the Egyptian Government and

Messrs. Aird & Co. for the formation of the great Nile reservoir, which Lord Cromer believes to be one of the most pressing needs of the country. The works proposed include a huge dam and lock at Assouan, another dam and lock on a less expensive scale at Assiout, and various smaller subsidiary works. They are all to be completed in five years from July 1, 1898, and are to be paid for by the Egyptian Government by instalments extending over thirty years, beginning with 1903. Other improvements in irrigation were at the same time planned by Sir William Garstin, from which there is reason to hope for satisfactory results.

In finance the outlook was again encouraging, in spite of the expense involved by the Soudan campaign. The Egyptian Budget for 1898 showed equilibrium, the figures on both sides of the account being taken at £E.10,440,000, but it was hoped that a moderate surplus might result. Provision to the amount of about £E.220,000 was made for ordinary civil and military expenditure in the Soudan, but in this sum money was not provided for the extraordinary military expenditure of the year. The Egyptian Government had, moreover, to acknowledge a debt of £E.780,000 due to this country on account of the Dongola expedition. But the surplus realised in 1897, exclusive of the war expenses, enabled them to start the year with their reserve funds again in a prosperous condition. The accumulated savings on the partial conversion of the debt amounted to £E.2,767,000. The amount standing to the credit of the general reserve fund was £E.3,833,000, and the deficit on the special reserve fund, which was debited with heavy war expenses, amounted only to £E.571,000. No country, of course, in a year of extraordinary conquest and expansion, can hope to make its ordinary income cover all its needs. But the finances of Egypt in 1898 bore the heavy strain put on them singularly well, and the condition of the country justified the quiet confidence shown in the language of Lord Cromer's annual report: "As each successive year of the British occupation of Egypt passes by, two facts acquire an ever-increasing degree of prominence. The first is that the present *régime*, which has now lasted for fifteen years, has conferred, and is still conferring, the utmost benefit on the Egyptians and on all who are concerned in the welfare of Egypt. The second is that, whatever be the defects of that *régime*, . . . the circumstances are such as to render it impossible to substitute any preferable system of government in its place."

Following on these lines Mr. Balfour declared in July in the House of Commons that there was no occasion for any further declaration of our policy in Egypt, and Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Mansion House in November, refused in plain words to proclaim a protectorate in that country.

But, after all, the interest of the year depended, not on any records of domestic progress, but on the great achievements of

the campaign in the Soudan. At the beginning of the year, the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, warned by the threatening movements of the Dervishes in the neighbourhood of Berber, asked for reinforcements to be forwarded from Cairo, and in the weeks which followed a powerful and effective army was collected on the Nile. A commander like the Sirdar, and lieutenants as able as General Hunter, General Macdonald, General Gatacre and others, permitted of no loss of energy or waste of time, and, with the help of the admirable Soudan railway, all preparations were pressed forward for decisive operations in the spring. On Good Friday, April 8, Sir Herbert Kitchener stormed Mahmoud's entrenched camp on the Atbara, attacking at dawn after a night march, and destroyed the Dervish army there, killing over 3,000, taking 3,000 prisoners, and completely scattering the rest, who numbered possibly 10,000 more. Mahmoud himself was taken, with his cannons and his flags, but his colleague, Osman Digna, fled, neither commander showing in defeat a high degree of generalship or courage. The tactics of the Anglo-Egyptian force were admirable, and they were handled most effectively throughout. Our artillery did valuable service, and no regiment distinguished itself more in the battle than the Cameron Highlanders, whose losses were, unhappily, proportionate to the gallantry which they displayed.

The signal success of this engagement paved the way for a fresh advance, and all through the early summer the Sirdar and his officers worked bravely on, to complete the preparations for the final victory which was now within their grasp. For a few months the interest in the Soudan abated, only to revive in August with greater vigour than before, when it became clear that at last the difficult and laborious arrangements were completed, and that our forces were ready to strike at the Khalifa himself. The army with which Sir Herbert Kitchener at last set out to conquer at Khartoum, was then as efficient for its purpose as an army could be made. It had been trained and organised in the country under the Sirdar's hand. It included splendid infantry regiments, both black and white, a small but well-drilled force of cavalry, powerful batteries of artillery, plenty of Maxims and machine-guns, a flotilla of well-armed gunboats, and an admirable camel corps. On the other hand, the Khalifa was known to have a very large number of fighting men, composed of some of the most warlike tribes existing, and rumour credited him with fifty pieces of artillery, and with 60,000 or 70,000 warriors at his back. Not even the most formidable rumours, however, delayed the British advance; the Dervish outposts fell back as our men appeared, and by the beginning of September it was known, in spite of a storm which interrupted communications, that our forces were under the walls of Omdurman. At dawn on Friday, September 2, the 21st Lancers, who were scouting on our left, brought back

news that the host of the Khalifa, 50,000 strong, was advancing in order of battle, with a front full three miles long, and with innumerable banners waving overhead. Our army, numbering in all 23,000 men, waited, with both flanks resting on the river, to encounter the attack, the English brigades on the left, with a zareba in front of them, the Soudanese and Egyptians on the right, protected by a shallow trench. As the Dervishes approached, about half-past six in the morning, our batteries received them with a heavy fire of shell and shrapnel, but still they came on, running, to attack the left of our line, until the destructive fire of the British brigades there drove them back. Then, changing their plan, they swept along our front westwards, heedless of the tremendous fire poured in upon them, till they reached the right of our position, where the native troops were placed. On this, which they evidently regarded as our weak spot, they concentrated their attack, and so gallant and determined was their onset that they got within a few hundred yards of our brigades. But again the steady fire of our men conquered, and, met by a resistance that they had hardly looked for, the Dervishes fell back.

Two hours later, the second and more critical movement in the battle began, with the advance of our whole force towards Omdurman. The ground was so broken as to cause some trouble to the advancing troops, and the sun soon became so fierce that the metal of the guns burnt the soldiers' hands. The Dervishes took advantage of these difficulties to make a second well-sustained attack, again concentrating their efforts on the extreme right of our army, where Colonel Macdonald's Soudanese and Egyptian brigade had to bear the brunt of a long and stubborn fight. For a time Colonel Macdonald's brigade was in great danger, enveloped by masses of the enemy, who for hours together renewed their fierce attacks. But Colonel Macdonald manœuvred with the greatest skill. The fellaheen regiments showed splendid discipline and courage. General Wauchope's British brigade and Colonel Lewis's Egyptians marched swiftly to relieve their comrades. Our guns were brought to bear upon the enemy, and after a hot, protracted struggle, the Dervishes broke and fled. From that moment their retreat became a rout. Our cavalry drove the fugitives before them. The camel corps followed, and the gunboats shelled them from behind. Before evening the Sirdar entered Omdurman in triumph, and the Khalifa, leaving his wives upon the road, fled with a handful of followers into the desert. On Saturday the troops were allowed a well-earned rest. But on Sunday, September 4, an impressive thanksgiving service was held in the desolate precincts of Khartoum, and the flags of England and of Egypt were hoisted side by side over the ruined citadel where Gordon died.

The losses of the Dervishes in this great battle it is difficult to estimate exactly. The prisoners taken numbered some 4,000,

and the killed and wounded of the enemy together exceeded 30,000 men. Our loss, in spite of the fierceness of the fighting, was comparatively slight. Only two English officers, Captain Caldecott and Lieutenant Grenfell, were killed, besides Mr. Hubert Howard, a gallant young Englishman who was acting as one of the correspondents of the *Times*. About fifty of our rank and file were killed and over 300 were wounded. Only a broken remnant of his followers could have followed the Khalifa in his flight. The bulk of them lay upon the battle-field, where they had fallen with a bravery which cannot be too highly praised. On our side the forces under Colonel Macdonald's command contributed probably more than any others to the issue of the day, but the most magnificent incident of the battle was the charge of the 21st Lancers, who had never, as a matter of fact, crossed swords with an enemy before. Between the first and second attacks of the Dervishes, when Colonel Martin and his regiment were trotting to the west to cut off the enemy's retreat, they suddenly came across a body of 3,000 Dervishes concealed, as a reserve, in a depression of the ground. With his 300 Lancers the colonel charged the enemy at once. The Dervishes stood, and the Lancers had literally to cut their way right through this human wall. They did it with a gallantry that has rarely, if ever, been surpassed, and their splendid exploit was marked by acts of personal devotion which enhanced still further the glory that they won.

The victory of Omdurman meant the destruction of the Dervish power, and the reconquest for civilisation of the whole of the Egyptian Soudan. After a triumphant visit to England the Sirdar, now Lord Kitchener, was appointed Governor of this vast district, and plans were immediately set on foot for connecting it with our territories in Uganda and the south. For a time, however, it seemed as if these plans were to receive a serious check. Almost simultaneously with our great success there came the news that a small French expedition, under Major Marchand, had penetrated from the west to the waters of the Nile, and had raised the French flag at Fashoda, thus, apparently, barring our passage to the south. This incident which, in view of the line taken by our Foreign Office on the question, and of the clear warnings already addressed to France, seemed to show an aggressive and unfriendly spirit, excited very strong feeling both in Egypt and in England, and the Sirdar proceeded without delay to Fashoda to ascertain the intentions of the French. He found Major Marchand already in great straits for supplies, with a small force of eight French officers and 105 Senegalese, entrenched under the French flag in a position which he steadily refused to leave, but which left him practically at the mercy of any hostile force. The Sirdar accordingly took possession of Fashoda, in spite of the attitude of the French, planted garrisons at Sobat to the south, and also on the Bahr-el-Ghazal to the west, and returned to Omdurman, leaving the question of



Major Marchand's position to be settled by the diplomatists at home. The sequel was a sharp exchange of diplomatic arguments, backed by severe warnings on our part to France of the consequences if she persisted in claiming a territory that we could not suffer to be hers. Ultimately the French Government yielded, and Major Marchand's expedition received instructions to withdraw. The year closed, happily, with a sensible abatement of the tension between England and France. The clear right of England and of Egypt to the control of the whole course of the Nile was established, and it remained for the Foreign Offices only to settle what might then be done to satisfy French claims on the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

## II. SOUTH AFRICA.

*Cape Colony.*—The Legislative Council of the colony was dissolved by proclamation early in January.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Premier, in a speech to his constituents at East London referred to the intention of the Government to propose a bill providing for the more satisfactory representation of the people in Parliament. As for the education of the natives, that might come later, but it was not at present practicable. With regard to the Bechuanaland rebels, who were given the option to engage as servants in Cape Colony for five years, or to stand their trial for treason, and who chose the former alternative, he said that they could not be considered as prisoners of war; they were rebels. They did not complain of their treatment by the Government in indenturing them to service. At the close of the meeting a unanimous vote of confidence was given to the Premier.

Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony, in a report, dated January 22, on the treatment of these natives, said that he was perfectly satisfied that from the time of their surrender to that of their indenturing there was nothing left to be desired on the score of humanity, and that there was every reason for the Government to be satisfied with the plan of indenturing the surrendered Bechuanas to farmers in the western province. The burden of charge made against the Government was that the contracts had not been entered into voluntarily, but under compulsion.

The elections held in March to the Upper House of the Cape Parliament resulted in victory, but a narrow one of five majority, for the Progressive party. At the head of this party was Mr. Rhodes. In opposition to him was what might well be styled the Anti-Progressive party nominally led by Mr. Hofmeyr. The Progressive programme included the abolition of duties on meat, a reduction of grain duties, the imposition of an excise tax on brandy; a scab act, a compulsory education bill, liquor law reform restricting the sale of ardent spirits to natives, the redistribution of parliamentary seats, and an unconditional con-

tribution to the Imperial Navy. Mr. Hofmeyr's party were opposed to all these measures.

At the opening of the Cape Parliament in May, Sir A. Milner referred to the strong feeling of attachment to the Throne which he had found throughout the country. A Redistribution Bill creating nine new electoral divisions was introduced which divided the Cape Town, Cape and Port Elizabeth divisions into eight, adding six new members, and one new member was given to Griqualand, one to Tembuland and one to the University of the Cape. Sir Gordon Sprigg moved the second reading of the bill on June 1, declaring that it was neither a racial nor a national measure but only an honest attempt to meet the increased needs of the country and that if it were rejected the Ministry would appeal to the votes of the people. The bill was read a second time, June 20, after the previous question had been defeated by 42 votes against 35. Two days later a resolution proposed by Mr. Schreiner expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry of Sir Gordon Sprigg was passed by 41 votes to 36. The Assembly was dissolved and the announcement was made by the Premier that the new House would probably meet in September.

The election campaign opened in July. Mr. Schreiner urged the people of Cape Colony to endorse the verdict of the House of Assembly and not to repeat the blunder of 1890 by reinstating Mr. Rhodes in power. Mr. Rhodes, however, declared he had no wish to take office again, but that he would support the Progressives. His only desire to get back was to develop Rhodesia. He wished to leave behind him a Government in sympathy with his views, and not one that maligned him. He had every admiration for the Afrikaner Bond, and trusted it had not absorbed any further Krügerism from the Transvaal. If it had, it meant the Queen against Krüger.

So the fight came to be regarded by the Progressives as one between Krügerism and British supremacy.

In all the constituencies, except nine, there was a contest. Mr. Rhodes made many speeches, winning votes of confidence in every Dutch stronghold. He ridiculed the idea that the Dutch and English were antagonistic, and declared that it was the Transvaal and not he who was causing unrest in South Africa, and that the union they all desired could only rest upon equality. Mr. Rhodes was returned from Namaqualand by an immense majority and also in his old constituency of Barkley West and he chose to sit for the latter. Mr. Sauer, Mr. J. X. Merriman, Mr. P. J. de Wet and Dr. T. G. Te Water, leading Bond candidates, were all elected. Kimberley chose four Progressives, including Dr. Rutherford Harris. The final result gave the Bond party a majority of two or three. On the re-assembling of Parliament after the elections were complete, Dr. Berry was elected Speaker of the House, the Opposition concurring. Sir Alfred Milner opened the session on October 10

with a brief speech. The Redistribution Bill was introduced and read a first time, and Mr. Schreiner gave notice of a resolution of want of confidence in the Government, which resolution was carried the next day by a vote of 39 to 37. The Ministry of Sir J. Gordon Sprigg resigned, and a new Ministry was formed with Mr. Schreiner as Premier and Colonial Secretary, Mr. Merriman, Treasurer-General; Mr. Sauer, Commissioner of Public Works; and Mr. Solomon, Attorney-General. Dr. Te Water and Hon. A. J. Herholdt were also in the Cabinet. In the Assembly in November the subject of redistribution caused a deadlock. An amendment in favour of a conference between the leaders of both parties was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Schreiner finally consented to confer with the Opposition and a proposal of redistribution modifying the original bill and adding sixteen new members to the House was carried by mutual consent without amendment, and passed both Houses in December.

The Naval Contribution Bill providing 30,000*l.* per annum to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government was brought in by the Premier on November 2; passed the Assembly on December 6 without debate, and was carried by the Legislative Council the following week.

Parliament was prorogued till March 3, 1899, at the end of December. It had been a stormy session, but the record of results was unusually good. Among the forty-three measures adopted were Mr. Rose-Innes's Liquor Bill, a Bill for the Suspension of Meat Duties, a Customs Union Bill, and the Harbour Works Bill. A law was passed taxing the capital of foreign limited liability companies at the rate of 1*s.* per 100*l.* The provisions of the Customs Union Convention were to come into operation on January 3, 1899.

The Government agreed to convey the Tanganyika Railway material at about the cost price, which it was estimated would be not less than 500,000*l.*

The Cape imports for the past year amounted to 16,682,438*l.* against 17,997,789*l.* in the previous year, and the exports to 25,318,701*l.*, against 21,660,210*l.* Upwards of 15,000,000*l.* of exports consisted of gold, while the balance was equally divided between diamonds and other colonial products. The specie export amounted to 895,288*l.*, against 2,223,906*l.* in the previous year. Goods to the Transvaal came to 3,130,075*l.*, against 4,357,547*l.* in the previous year, while goods to the other territories outside the Customs Union were 544,713*l.*, against 417,102*l.* in the previous year.

There was a decrease in Transvaal trade which was compensated for partly by Rhodesian trade.

In the House of Assembly in November Mr. Merriman said that the revenue for 1897-8 was 6,536,478*l.*, while the expenditure was 7,062,089*l.* The deficiency would be reduced by sundry repayments to 22,733*l.* The estimated revenue for

1898-9 was 6,477,000*l.*, and the expenditure 7,100,000*l.* No fresh taxes would be imposed, but they would borrow 4,500,000*l.* for various works. He believed that the deficiency was exceptional, being mainly due to the decrease in the railway receipts, and he hoped that it would be made up in the coming year.

*Natal*.—A generous offer was made by the Natal Government (March 30) to supply free of cost 12,000 tons of steam coal annually to ships of her Majesty's Navy calling at the port of Durban, and it was promised that all possible facilities would be afforded to any of her Majesty's ships so calling. The offer was gladly accepted by the Admiralty.

The Council of the East India Association having appealed to the Secretary of State for India, complaining of recent acts of the Natal Legislature directed against the British Indians in Natal, received the reply that the arguments adduced had been fully considered, anticipated and urged by the Imperial Government to the Natal Government as far as practicable, but that Natal was a self-governing colony.

Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, the Governor, visited England this year, and at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, June 6, made some interesting statements concerning the growth of the colony. He said that the population, which in 1837 was probably about 40,000, now included between 50,000 and 60,000 Europeans, about 50,000 persons of Asiatic descent, and 700,000 Kaffirs. The imports, which in 1843 were valued at 11,712*l.*, amounted in 1897 to 5,983,589*l.*, and the exports, 1,348*l.* in 1843, reached last year 1,621,932*l.* The revenue for that financial year was 2,213,074*l.*, and the expenditure 1,624,957*l.* The first railway in South Africa was constructed in Natal; there were now 466 miles of line open in the colony, which had cost 6,500,000*l.*; and the revenue from the railways paid the interest on the whole public debt and left a large balance. The climate of the colony was suitable to European settlers and was favourable for the cultivation of an almost infinite variety of agricultural products, and there were extensive deposits of coal of good quality. Durban had now become a coaling station for the mercantile marine, and the making it a port whence supplies of coal in bulk might be to other coaling stations in the Indian Ocean had not been thought of. He claimed for Natal that she had been mindful of obligations as a member of the empire.

The town hall at Pietermaritzburg, where the sittings of the Legislative Council were held, was totally destroyed by fire on June 2. The damage was estimated at 60,000*l.*

The completed returns for the year ended June 30 gave the actual revenue for the year to be 1,964,315*l.* and the ordinary expenditure 1,812,318*l.*, showing a surplus of 151,997*l.* During the year there was a sum of 607,464*l.* advanced by the Treasury to accumulate surplus revenues for expenditure on public works properly chargeable against loan funds.

The Legislative Assembly adopted the Customs Convention by 23 votes to 13 in spite of numerous petitions and protests against Natal's adhesion to the South African Customs Union.

The Cape Government having reduced the transit dues from 5 to 3 per cent., Natal proposed making a uniform tariff for goods passing to the inland States from the Cape, Natal, Delagoa Bay and Beira.

Some severe fighting took place in Basutoland in January between Masupha and Lerothodi, the paramount chief, on account of the former refusing to give up his son Moiketsi to the authorities for assault and gaol breaking. Masupha's force was defeated and Moiketsi sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Sir A. Milner, on his way to Blomfontein in April, visited Basutoland and was welcomed by 15,000 mounted Basutos. At a meeting of all the chiefs, including Masupha, at Maseru, they expressed their gratitude for the Queen's protection.

*Orange Free State.*—The Free State Volksraad was opened early in April in the presence of Sir A. Milner and his staff. President Steyn in his speech thought that the tension was abating, and that the relations between the colonies were becoming more friendly. The Volksraad ratified the Customs Convention arranged between Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State by 41 votes to 5, and it also voted to build railway lines by concessions from Bloemfontein to Kimberley and to Ladybrand. A branch line to Winburg was opened by President Steyn in November.

The revenue of the State for the year amounted to 1,072,519*l*.

*Transvaal.*—Chief Justice Kotze of the Supreme Court wrote to President Krüger in February that the compromise entered into by the Supreme Court with the Government in March, 1897, through a promise that a law should be passed making the Grondwet and the independence of the Court superior to any changes, save by special legislation, was at an end, because nothing had been done by the Government to give effect to the compromise.

On February 16, Mr. Kotze was dismissed from office by a resolution of the Executive, and State-Attorney Gregorowski was sworn in as Acting Chief Justice. Speaking at a banquet given in his honour, in April, by the Johannesburg advocates and attorneys, Mr. Kotze commented severely on the President's attitude towards the bench. In the course of his speech he said:—

“I charge the President, as head of the State, with having violated both the constitution and the ordinary laws of the land; with having interfered with the independence of the High Court; and invaded and imperilled the rights and liberties of every one in the country. The guarantees provided by the constitution for the protection of real and personal rights have disappeared, and these are now dependent on the *arbitrium* of President Krüger.”



Mr. Krüger, on the other hand, denied having promised an alteration of the Grondwet, and said that Mr. Kotze's dismissal was not connected with the London Convention. A fund was raised to relieve Mr. Kotze in the pecuniary difficulties caused by his sudden dismissal, and over 5,000*l.* was subscribed. Mr. Kotze appealed to England to uphold his rights as appointed Chief Justice for life by England before the retrocession of the Transvaal.

The Government and the Dynamite Company came to an agreement to reduce the price of dynamite 10*s.* a case. The reduction amounted to an average of 10 per cent. in the price of explosives and 1 per cent. in working expenses.

A basis of union between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State was discussed by the Federal Union Conference which concluded its sittings on February 2, and it was understood that the preliminary work was completed. The Raad adopted in October the resolutions of the conference, except that providing for the institution of a Court of Appeal between the Republics.

A serious danger to the Transvaal mining industry was threatened by the illicit liquor traffic, through which the Kaffir labourers were made helplessly intoxicated, unfitted for work, and robbed of their money. Labour thereby was made scarce and irreparable damage done to the mines by the stopping of necessary work.

The question of British suzerainty in the Transvaal was much discussed at the beginning of the year, and the Transvaal Government replied on May 24 to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of last December, reaffirming its reality, that while prepared in every respect to abide by the stipulations of the London Convention of 1884, they could not recognise the existence of any suzerainty.

Sir A. Milner, the High Commissioner of South Africa made an important speech in March at Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony, on this subject, and said that Great Britain only insisted on the *minimum* of external control necessary for the future tranquillity of South Africa. Sir James Sivewright at the same meeting said that so long as Afrikanders remained true and faithful, the English colonists were bound to respect the feelings of their neighbours; but the Government would do its utmost to maintain the position of Great Britain as the paramount Power, and if any other Power attempted to step in their words would be: "Hands off!" Sir A. Milner's speech met with general approval at Johannesburg.

It was decided in the High Court at Pretoria on August 8 that Indians in the Transvaal must live in locations outside townships to be pointed out by the Government, and that no distinction should be made between trading places and places of residence.

The final returns of the election for the Presidency gave

the following results: For Mr. Krüger 12,858 votes, for Mr. Schalk Burger 3,753, and for General Joubert 2,001 votes. Voting for the election began on January 3 and lasted till February 4. Even in Johannesburg the President had an immense majority.

On May 12 President Krüger took the oath of office at Pretoria in the presence of a large crowd of witnesses. Afterwards he addressed the members of the Volksraad and a few invited guests from the balcony of the Government buildings and said that the Government desired to help the mining industry as much as possible, and that the Uitlanders were welcome and their departure would be regretted, if they obeyed the laws. The President referred to the judicial dispute with Mr. Kotze, declaring that his appeal to England was contrary to his oath as a Transvaal burgher, and that the testing right was invented by the devil in the Garden of Eden.

Mr. Woolf Joel of the firm of Barnato Brothers was assassinated on March 14, by a man named Von Veldtheim, who rushed into Mr. Joel's office and demanded 2,500*l.*, which was refused. The murderer then fired three shots with a revolver, each one taking effect. After a trial at Johannesburg lasting eight days Von Veldtheim was, to the surprise of every one, acquitted on July 28, and put over the border under the expulsion law as an undesirable person. The Customs Union Conference closed on April 20, and a convention was agreed to, subject to ratification by the different Legislatures.

The Volksraad was formerly opened on May 2 by President Krüger, who stated that relations with foreign Powers were friendly.

The Aliens Expulsion Law Amendment Bill was passed in June without alteration: offenders under it could only appeal to the Executive Council. The pension bill for officials by which the Government was to give a sum of 50,000*l.* a year was thrown out in June. A bill providing for the establishment of technical schools only for the children of burghers and generally excluding Uitlanders, except orphans whose parents' names appear in the field-cornet's books, was adopted in May, and on May 31 Judge Reitz, who had lately been appointed a judge of the Transvaal High Court and was formerly President of the Orange Free State, was elected by the Volksraad State Secretary of the Transvaal in succession to Dr. Leyds.

A law was enacted to prevent suspension of mining operations by withdrawing licences or concessions from owners who failed after due notice and investigation to resume work. The Volksraad sanctioned the proposal for a tax of 5 per cent. on the net profits of gold mining in all mines except the *Mynpacht* which were to pay 2½ per cent. The tax was to come immediately into force. It also gave its approval to the principle of a State loan, and a scheme was likely to be presented later.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State was entertained

at a banquet on September 22 by President Krüger. Replying to the toast of his health he said that the proposal for forming the United States of South Africa, if it meant political union, was impracticable, for the republics could only consent to it on republican lines, and the British colonies only on imperial lines.

A rebellion of the natives in Magatoland broke out in September and 1,000 burghers with artillery left Pretoria to put down the disturbance. After storming the stronghold of the chief (Nov. 16), and after several other engagements in which artillery helped to win the day, Mpefu's force, some 20,000 strong, was dispersed, and although many prisoners were captured, Mpefu escaped. However, he was afterwards captured and sent to Bulawayo. The Swazi allies assisted the Transvaal burghers, and the war was considered over before the middle of December.

*Swaziland.*—The King Bunu was accused of causing the murder of Umbapa, the head induna, and was summoned by Mr. Krogh, the Special Commissioner, to come to Bremersdorp. The King did not respond, but the Queen Mother arrived with a large escort, and offered to take all responsibility. The Queen's offer was not accepted, and the King was afterwards admonished at an *indaba* on behalf of both the British and the Transvaal Governments for allowing acts of rapine in his country.

The protocol of the Swaziland Convention was signed in October by the British and Transvaal agents. It was to be laid before the Volksraad for ratification, and it gave extended jurisdiction to the High Court of Swaziland and to the Landdrosts, over Swazis as well as whites.

*Rhodesia.*—Since the close of the native rebellion the development of the mineral resources of the country had been actively carried on with good results. The working costs of the mines were less than of those in the Transvaal.

The Matabele since their final surrender in the Matoppos hills had remained submissive. The traffic receipts of the Bechuanaland railway to Bulawayo were satisfactory, and other lines in Mashonaland and elsewhere were making progress. Public roads and telegraph lines were in course of construction. Through telegraphic communication was established on April 20 between Cape Town and Blantyre in British Central Africa—a distance of nearly 2,000 miles.

The telegraph system between the Cape and Cairo was in three sections—the South African, the North African, and the Trans-Continental. On the south the Cape system to Mafeking supplied 870 miles; on the north the Egyptian line if carried to Fashoda would be 2,090 miles. Some 3,500 miles lay between Mafeking and Fashoda.

The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Co. (Mr. Rhodes's Company) would connect Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia,

with the southern boundary of the Soudan, by 2,725 miles of wire, and the British South African Company would connect Mafeking with Salisbury.

An Order of Council, issued November 25, brought into operation the plan for reorganising the government of South Rhodesia.

Colonel P. Rivett Carnac was appointed in January to act as Deputy-Commissioner for Rhodesia during the absence of Sir Richard Martin.

The British South African Company gained a concession in October from Lewanika, King of Barotseland, which with certain reservations gave administrative powers up to the borders of the Congo Free State and to German and Portuguese West Africa.

### III. EAST AFRICA.

*Abyssinia.*—The treaty negotiated in May, 1897, was published in February. By its provisions the Emperor Menelek accorded to Great Britain and her colonies in respect of import duties and local taxation every advantage which he might accord to the subjects of other nations. All material for the service of the Ethiopian State was to be allowed to pass through the port of Zeila into Ethiopia free of duty. Menelek undertook to do what he could to prevent arms and ammunition being supplied to the Madhists, and the definite adoption of a frontier line between the Somali Coast Protectorate and Abyssinia was announced.

Ras Mangascia, the Governor of Tigre, rebelled against the supreme authority of the Negus and an expedition of 50,000 men under Ras Makonnen proceeded against him in October. Menelek went with the expedition, accompanied by the Empress Taitou, and was anxious to settle with Ras Mangascia peaceably if possible in order to avoid civil war.

Lieutenant Harrington, the new British Resident, arrived at Adis Abeba two days before the departure of Menelek from his capital. His relations with the Emperor were most cordial. The victory of Omdurman and the recovery of Khartoum made a profound impression on the Abyssinians.

*Zanzibar.*—After the abolition of the legal *status* of slavery, April 6, 1897, very few slaves for several months took advantage of the decree to apply for their freedom, but the accusations of cruelty against the masters diminished. Many who applied for freedom would not work for wages but preferred to steal. In a little more than a year from the time the decree took effect 2,000 slaves obtained their freedom and 2,278 more without emancipation papers made contracts with their masters as free labourers. No concubines had applied for freedom. The Zanzibar Government had been called upon to pay the compensation money to the Arabs for the slaves freed, and in consequence of this sudden demand the Zanzibar Government was financially straitened.

Trade was increasing satisfactorily. The imports last year

amounted to 1,399,078*l.* and the exports to 1,189,668*l.* Much of this was transit trade to and from the interior. Of imports India had the greatest share.

Sir Arthur Hardinge, the Commissioner for the British East Africa Protectorate, set out on May 3 from Zanzibar for Kisumu to settle some troubles with the Somalis.

Some fighting took place on the Juba River at the end of June between the Ogadayn Somalis and 350 men of the 4th Bombay Rifles. The latter were caught in an ambush and twenty-seven men were killed, but the loss of the enemy was much greater, and on August 21 the Somali chiefs came and tendered their submission, paying the fines imposed upon them.

*Portuguese East Africa.*—Senhor Ferreira was appointed in July to be Governor of the Colony of Mozambique in succession to Major de Albuquerque. There was no prospect of an immediate decision in the case of the Delagoa Bay Railway award.

The Portuguese had some trouble with the natives on the Limpopo River in January. The Acting Governor of Gasaland sent some soldiers to arrest a chief one day's march from Fort Chibuti. The neighbouring kraals turned out and captured the Portuguese soldiers. When the Governor of Gasaland, Senhor Gomez de Costa, who was on his way to Chibuti, heard the news he collected some troops and marched to relieve the Portuguese and capture the chiefs who were defying the Government.

Major J. J. Levenson was appointed in March British Commissioner for the delimitation of the Anglo-Portuguese frontier in East Africa.

*German East Africa.*—The Imperial Governor, Major Liebert, issued an edict imposing a tax on houses and huts in the colony, in order, as he said, to train up the inhabitants to become good taxpayers who would recognise the blessings of German administration.



Soudanese and Indian troops under Lieut.-Colonel Martyr who had been put in command of all the protectorate soldiers. Major Price of the 1st Baluchis meantime was engaged in suppressing the disturbances that had again broken out in Unyoro. Ex-King Mwanga had resumed the offensive, having escaped from German territory, and was burning churches and houses in Western Uganda, and the whole country was in a state of rebellion. In October Gabriel, Mwanga's general, was still disturbing Buddu Province.

The remnant of the Soudanese mutineers were hiding near Lake Kioga, but they were said to be without ammunition. Twelve of the mutineers who had been captured were sentenced to death by court-martial and executed at Kampala. Wadelai and Dufilé were occupied without difficulty by Colonel Martyr's force.

Lieutenant J. A. Hannington of the 27th Bombay Infantry and a detachment of his men fell into an ambushade at Kisiliza early in October. The rebels crossed Lake Kioga at night, chiefly to obtain a fresh supply of ammunition. In the fight Lieutenant Hannington was badly wounded with several others of his force and thirteen were killed. The mutineers took 1,500 Martini cartridges. There was no certainty that all the troubles were over at the end of the year, for Bilal Effeudi, the rebel leader, was still uncaptured. During the seven months' fighting the losses were heavy, especially among the loyal Waganda, amounting to a total of 280 killed and 555 wounded. Losses in action of regular troops and Europeans amounted to thirty-one killed and fifty-three wounded. The Soudanese mutineers and their allies suffered a loss altogether of about 1,300. There were five engagements in which the British loss was over 10 per cent. of the number engaged, seven minor engagements, and thirty-five skirmishes, and the strain on both men and officers was very severe.

The Nubians, Mwanga's and Kabarega's people at last joined their forces. Three Baganda forts were captured by them, and on October 16 Lieutenant Hannington was holding the fort of Kisiliza with eighty-three Indian troops and seventy Baganda. Another fight was imminent.

Major Macdonald left the frontier of Uganda in June with a force of eighty or ninety volunteer Soudanese, and an escort of Sikhs going northwards; it was thought with the intention of exploring the country near Lake Rudolf, and unexplored regions of turbulent tribes of the Wakedi. On November 26 at Nakwai Captain Kirkpatrick of the expedition, having left the main column for surveying purposes with seven men, those in the small party were treacherously separated one from the other by the natives and were all murdered.

The railway from the coast to Uganda was completed for 235 miles in December, and was already opened for goods traffic for about 226 miles to Simba.

*Madagascar.*—Several hundred natives made an attack upon the French garrison at Ambiky on February 22, but were repulsed and about fifty were killed. The Sakalavas on the West Coast made a night attack in November and killed some of the settlers. At Diego Suarez a mutiny occurred among the French troops, and a company of Malagasy rifles had to be employed to overcome and disarm the mutineers.

Plague, apparently bubonic, appeared at Tamatave. At the end of December there had been fifty-seven native victims, besides fifty creoles from Réunion and Mauritius, and one European.

Trade in French textile fabrics had increased, as the French had imposed a differential duty giving French goods an advantage of about 92 per cent. English goods were charged a duty amounting to half their value. The French officials were making themselves disliked, and the taxes were oppressive.

#### IV. WEST AFRICA.

*Gold Coast.*—Wanton attacks made upon British subjects by the natives in the Gold Coast *Hinterland*, south of Gambaga, induced Colonel Northcott with 100 Hausas to make a punitive visit to that region in March. Some fighting took place in occupying the town of the rebellious tribe. Among the seventeen wounded of the British force were Lieutenant Middlemist and Dr. Tweedy.

The Gold Coast Budget for 1899 showed a deficit of 39,000*l.* due to the cost of the Ashanti Expedition and to the measures taken to prevent the French from encroaching on British territory.

Kumassi was made the headquarters of the Gold Coast troops in October.

*Ivory Coast.*—The French took Sikasso in the spring and followed it up with an expedition against Samory. An attack was made upon him in October, resulting in the capture of Samory himself and a large number of his followers with several Sofa chiefs.

*Sierra Leone.*—A rising, which was caused nominally by the imposition of a hut tax, but really because the British methods of suppressing slavery and other barbarities were not popular with the native chiefs, disturbed the colony during several months and resulted in considerable loss of life. The insurgents in some of the towns massacred the friendly natives and the missionaries. Punitive forces were sent out and fighting was necessary in many places before the insurrection was suppressed. The rebel leader, Bai Bureh, was finally captured in November near Robalang in the Karene district by Captain Goodwin. Other chiefs surrendered, and sixteen insurgents were condemned to death at Sherboro for murders, including those of the American missionaries. Bai Bureh, when a prisoner, said that he and his

people now wished to live at peace with their mother the Queen of England.

On the northern frontier a severe fight took place near Yebema in December, in which the rebels were defeated.

*Nigeria.*—An agreement was signed on June 14 between Great Britain and France, but it was not ratified, as France claimed the six months' extension allowed originally for the final ratification. It embodied a compromise acceptable to both parties. Under the agreement France would evacuate Boussa and would abandon all claims on the Lower Niger. Great Britain agreed to an extension of the French sphere in the Gold Coast *Hinterland*, and some trading advantages were exchanged by the two countries. Differential duties were abolished and in the whole of Libau and Nigeria equal treatment would be accorded to English goods.

Colonel Lugard was in command of the West African Frontier troops with headquarters at Lokaja. It was expected that the control of the Royal Niger Company's territories would ere long be transferred to the Imperial Government.

An expedition against the Ibouza tribe was made by Major Festing with 300 Hausa troops, and after some fighting in February the Ibouzas agreed to abolish human sacrifices; to open roads to all the tribes; to allow missionaries to reside in three Ibouza towns; and that one king should rule the tribes with a council, instead of 100 chiefs.

Several punitive expeditions were made into the territories of the Royal Niger Company during the year to subdue piracy and to establish order. Borgu (or Boussa) in the Lagos Hinterland was evacuated by the French in September and the district was garrisoned by British troops as far as Ilo on the Niger. The French had in October taken a post ten miles farther north as allowed by the Paris Convention. In the Niger Coast Protectorate there was need of repressive measures also, and the rebellious tribes gave much trouble. In the Forcados branch of the Niger Delta, Major Arnold attacked and destroyed the town of Siamas on August 28. The Siamas finally sued for peace and agreed to cease their piratical attacks on native river traffic.

The annual report of the Protectorate for 1896-7 showed a decline in revenue. From all sources for that year it amounted to 112,440*l.* and was wholly dependent on customs duties. The total value of imports and exports for 1896-7 amounted to 1,441,582*l.*, nearly all with the United Kingdom. There was a decrease in the spirit trade (done chiefly with foreign countries), and an increase in the general trade.

Early in October a force of fourteen native troops under Lieutenant Keating and Corporal Gale, forming part of Colonel Pilcher's force stationed at Jebba, were overwhelmed by hostile natives near Yelwa on the Niger above Jebba. Both officers were killed and twelve of their men.

An expedition against the "fetish chief" of Benin was imperative, and prolonged and severe fighting occurred at Iselpatima (Nov. 15), before the town was taken. The native losses were 150 killed. The Company's Hausa troops lost seven killed and ten wounded. Several other native towns remained defiant and persisted in frequent human sacrifices.

The town of Ibu was completely destroyed at the close of the year, and its king surrendered with all his followers. The whole district was subdued.

*Congo State.*—An expedition, consisting of 100 men, under the command of Lieutenant Dubois, which left for the purpose of occupying Lake Rivu, was surprised by some Congolese rebels, and thirty-one soldiers were killed, and thirty-six rifles with 15,000 cartridges were lost. Lieutenant Dubois was afterwards deserted by his soldiers and killed. The rebel Batatelas were defeated by Congo State troops on June 17, and were completely routed near Uvira in October leaving behind ninety men killed.

Two commercial agents, MM. Badard and Gyssels, were surprised by the Budja tribe at Dundu Sana at the beginning of October and were both killed, as well as every man of the thirty soldiers forming their escort.

Another detachment of forty black troops, with two white officers named Ceulemans and Kessels, proceeding to their assistance was also surprised and massacred.

All four whites were afterwards eaten by the cannibal victors.

It seemed that the prospects of the State as a healthy colony furnishing outlets for population and commerce were not hopeful.

#### V. CENTRAL AFRICA.

*British Central Africa.*—There was an expedition sent from Fort Johnstone against Mpesini, the warlike chief of the Angoni Zulus in Nyassaland, in January consisting of a strong Protectorate force of nearly 1,000 troops with Maxim guns. The Angoni force soon retreated and Mpesini voluntarily surrendered, February 9.

A few weeks later a rising occurred of about 6,000 Southern Angonis in the Domwe district under a chief named Mandala, who had been peaceful and well disposed since 1896. This disturbance was also soon at an end, for when a British force under Captain Pearce and Lieutenant Brogden reached Domwe it met with trifling opposition, and on advancing subsequently to Mandala's village the troops found the place deserted.

According to the report of Lieut.-Colonel Manning, the acting Commissioner of the Protectorate, the country was making excellent progress.

The value of goods imported during 1897-8 amounted to 81,527*l.* against 70,654*l.* in the previous year. In exports there

was an increase of 4,137*l.* on the returns of the previous year, largely accounted for by coffee and india-rubber exports. The acting Commissioner made a tour through Angoniland in the autumn and found surprising evidence of progress, and that whereas two years ago among these people hardly a yard of calico was to be seen, now every man is decently clothed in calico, and in many cases in prints.

The Achewa villages, which in 1896 were perched among the rocks for fear of the Angoni, are now built at the foot of the hills. These people round Dedza have changed from absolute savages to a very average specimen of the native accustomed to intercourse with Europeans. The Central Angoniland district and the West Shiré district are well supplied with roads, which, for the most part, are good enough for bicycling.

The African Trans-Continental Telegraph line was opened to Karonga on October 18, and of certain parts of the line between Kotakota and Karonga the work was of a very heavy description; the construction onwards would be comparatively lighter till Tanganyika was reached.

## CHAPTER VII.

### AMERICA.

#### I. UNITED STATES.

THIS year marked a new departure in the history of the United States of America. The annexation of Hawaii, and the acquisition of territory through the war with Spain, brought upon the Republic new and great responsibilities.

The state of political parties in the Congress of the United States at the beginning of the year 1898 (the second session of the fifty-fifth Congress) was as follows: In the Senate 46 Republicans, 34 Democrats, 5 Populists, 3 Independents, and 2 Silverites. In the House of Representatives 202 Republicans, 130 Democrats (including members classed as Fusionists), and 25 Populists (including members classed as belonging to the Silver party); Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, was President of the Senate, and William P. Frye, a senator from Maine, was President of the Senate *pro tempore*; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The acts and joint resolutions passed during the long session of the fifty-fifth Congress were important. Many of them had relation to the war with Spain, providing for the Army and Navy, and meeting war expenditure. An act was passed (May 18) to provide assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba; an act, which passed unanimously, making an appropriation of \$473,157 for payment of the claims of Great Britain on account of the



awards of the Behring Sea Commission became law June 15; a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was enacted July 1; and an act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, June 13. Among the joint resolutions passed was one recognising the independence of the people of Cuba (April 20), and another (July 7) providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

The Hawaiian Islands were formally transferred on August 12, and the American ensign was hoisted, receiving a salute of twenty-one guns from the American ships *Philadelphia* and *Mohican*.

A Commission was appointed by President McKinley to draw up a bill to be laid before Congress for the government of the islands. The bill drafted by the Commission provided for the government of Hawaii as a United States territory, with a Governor and Legislature and one delegate to the House of Representatives at Washington, without a vote, and the suffrage was not to be given to Japanese or Chinese.

Remarkable demonstrations of sympathy were shown in many parts of the Union on Queen Victoria's birthday in May. There was everywhere a great increase of friendliness for the British, who had given their sympathy in the Cuban trouble.

At the opening of the year the Cuban insurrection was not suppressed, although Spain had sent since 1895 fully 225,000 soldiers to the island. The guerilla warfare kept up by the insurgents completely baffled the Spaniards, who in desperation adopted the most cruel methods in order to regain authority. All these horrors aroused deep sympathy throughout the United States for the suffering and starving people of Cuba, and little more was needed to induce interference in their behalf.

On the night of February 15 the United States battleship *Maine* was destroyed by an explosion while lying in the harbour of Havana and 259 of her officers and crew perished.

She was not there with any hostile intent. It was naturally thought that the explosion was not accidental, but designed and executed by a treacherous foe. Without delay the United States Government ordered a court of inquiry, and the judgment of the American people was suspended, calmly awaiting the result of the official investigation. The court, consisting of United States naval officers—Captains Sampson and Chadwick and Lieutenant-commanders Potter and Marix—decided that the vessel was destroyed by a submarine mine, but that there was no evidence then obtainable to fix the responsibility.

The Spaniards indignantly denied their responsibility for the disaster, and also held a commission of inquiry, which decided that the explosion came from an internal cause. Excitement was aroused to fever heat by the American sensational press. Violent scenes took place in the United States Congress, and on March 24 President McKinley transmitted to Congress the report of the *Maine* Inquiry Board.

Consul-General Lee with many Americans left Havana on April 10, and on his departure was treated with rudeness by Spanish officials and hissed by the Spanish population. On April 11 President McKinley issued a message in which he reviewed the intolerable state of affairs in Cuba since the beginning of the insurrection, and referred the whole matter to Congress. Joint resolutions passed both Houses and became the subject of conference, and on April 18 the conference agreed to the resolutions demanding immediate withdrawal from Cuba by the Spanish Government of its land and naval forces, and empowering the President to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect. These resolutions were signed by the President on April 20. An *ultimatum* was forwarded to Spain, and three days were given for a reply ; but before United States Minister Woodford could present the document he received his passports from the Spanish Government. The Spanish Cortes formally recognised a state of war on April 24, and on the next day the American Congress voted that war had existed between the United States and Spain from April 21, for on that day the President had proclaimed the blockade of the Cuban coast, and on the 23rd he had issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve for two years or the war. Without delay the regular army was concentrated at Chickamauga, and a camp was formed at Tampa, on the coast of Florida. Later other great camps were established in different parts of the country. Vast sums of money were raised by Congress to meet war expenditures. Great Britain issued a proclamation of neutrality on April 24, and other Powers, excepting Germany, followed. An attack was not made on Havana by the United States warships because it was strongly fortified and fully garrisoned. The first blow was given by the American Navy at Manila in the Philippine Islands, for many years a Spanish possession.

When war was declared Commodore George Dewey, in command of the Asiatic squadron, was at Hong-Kong. Manila, in the Philippines, several hundred miles distant, was protected only by ill-armed forts and inferior cruisers and gunboats. On Sunday, May 1, before daybreak, Commodore Dewey with his flag-ship the *Olympia* and five armoured cruisers entered Manila bay, passing in the darkness the fort at the entrance, and steaming up to Cavite, where the Spanish ships lay, in four hours completely destroyed them. The Spaniards under Admiral Montojo fought with great courage, losing 412 officers and men killed and wounded, while on the American side there were none killed and only seven wounded.

With no troops at hand for the occupation of Manila the fighting generally was left for many weeks to the disaffected insurgents under their chief Aguinaldo. Commodore Dewey, promptly appointed by President M'Kinley a rear-admiral, and confirmed by the Senate, employed himself with the capture

and dismantling of the Cavite forts, and awaited the arrival of land forces from California. General Wesley Merritt, appointed Military Governor of the Philippines, landed at Cavite on July 29, and Manila was finally captured on August 13, after a brisk land engagement, assisted by the fleet, the Spanish Governor taking refuge on a German war vessel. Expeditions one after another, bringing supplies and troops, left the Pacific coast till the American forces in the islands numbered over 18,000 men, while frequent fights went on between the insurgents and the Spaniards.

At the outset of the war the blockade of Cuba and the defence of the American coast against an imaginary Spanish fleet employed the energies of the American Atlantic squadrons. The battleship *Oregon* which had sailed from San Francisco on March 12, made a remarkable voyage around Cape Horn, and arrived unchallenged on May 24 at a Florida port. The Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera did not try to intercept the *Oregon*, but leaving the Cape Verde Islands on April 30 for the West Indies, on May 11 appeared off Martinique, and unobserved and unattacked succeeded in getting into the harbour of Santiago on the southern coast of Cuba. A strong American squadron, however, soon held the mouth of the harbour.

An attack was made, May 11, on Cienfuegos and Cardenas, when Ensign Bagley and four men on the torpedo boat *Winslow* were killed.

A brilliant exploit was performed (June 3) by Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, United States Navy, with seven brave men. A steam collier was taken by them to the opening of Santiago harbour and sunk. It was intended to block the channel, but the vessel drifted too far into the harbour to prevent Cervera's exit, as the event proved. Hobson and his men as their ship sank clung to a catamaran and were taken by the Spaniards as prisoners of war.

The reserve Spanish fleet, under Admiral Camara, sailed from Cadiz on June 15, apparently for the Philippines, *via* the Suez Canal, and reached Port Said on June 26; but after going so far towards the relief of Manila the fleet received orders to return, and on July 29 arrived at Cadiz to guard their coast against the threatened attack of an American squadron.

Meantime the land forces at Tampa were getting ready for the invasion of Cuba. Some 600 marines landed at Guantanomo and prepared the way. On the morning of June 20 thirty-five transports escorted by fourteen warships arrived off Guantanomo Bay—a veritable anti-Spanish armada after more than 300 years. On the 22nd the army of 16,000 men began to disembark at Daiquiri. Landing was difficult in the surf, but by nightfall 6,500 were landed. Gradually all the troops were set ashore, and a large force advanced towards Santiago. The Spaniards made little resistance. On the road to Santiago, at Las Guasimas, an engagement took place (June 24), where the

“Rough Riders”—a New York volunteer cavalry regiment—going by a bridle path towards Santiago directly over a hill joined their forces with an infantry brigade advancing by road around the hill. The Spaniards were repulsed with a loss of nine killed and twenty-seven wounded. The American loss was greater, and included Captain Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish of the “Rough Riders,” who were killed. The village of El Caney and the San Juan blockhouses were carried by assault on July 1 and 2.

General Shafter partially invested Santiago, and on July 1 an attack began on the defences of the town. The Spaniards made an obstinate fight and were forced to retire, but on the next day they fiercely attacked the Americans, who had great difficulty in maintaining their ground by the long line of infantry not well supported by artillery. The Americans lost in three days’ fighting 22 officers and 208 men killed, with 81 officers and 1,200 men wounded. On Sunday, July 3, after some fighting, General Shafter demanded the surrender of Santiago, and on the same day Admiral Cervera, knowing that the city would soon be surrounded if not taken by assault, and finding that in spite of Hobson’s heroic deed the channel was still open, made a desperate attempt to escape from the harbour with his fleet. At half-past nine in the morning the ships emerged in single column from the harbour, and having passed the batteries at the entrance turned sharply westward. Admiral Sampson’s fleet was in waiting. The Spanish cruisers *Infanta Maria Theresa*, *Oquendo* and *Viscaya* were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago, and at two o’clock the *Christobal Colon* was run ashore sixty miles west of the harbour. The Spanish torpedo boats *Furor* and *Pluton* were destroyed within four miles of the port. The American loss was one killed and two wounded. Six hundred brave Spaniards were killed and drowned and 2,000 were captured, including Admiral Cervera.

When the news of this victory arrived the relief was great to the people of the United States. They celebrated Independence Day on July 4 with more than usual enthusiasm. There had been many gloomy forebodings of disaster in the event of a long campaign, for yellow fever and other diseases incident to the climate were more to be dreaded than Spanish bullets. Ten days after this naval slaughter Santiago was surrendered by General Toral, who had replaced General Linares, disabled by wounds. The Cuban Junta now had high hopes, but it was not allowed to gain control of Santiago, the United States Government preferring to assume the responsibility of Cuban rule for some time to come, and not to trust the insurgents, who had lost credit by their conduct since the beginning of hostilities. The conquest of Porto Rico was effected by good generalship. Major-General Nelson Miles, on July 25, landed troops at Guanica, near Ponce. Several small engagements took place, but after nineteen days

the American forces were so well placed that the Spanish positions were untenable.

On August 2, through the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, Spain formally sued for peace. The principal terms exacted by the United States were: 1. The withdrawal by Spain of all claims to sovereignty in Cuba and the evacuation of the island. 2. The cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all other West Indian Spanish possessions. 3. The United States to occupy and hold the city, bay and harbour of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which should determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. No indemnity was demanded from Spain for war expenses.

Hostilities ceased with the signing of this protocol on August 12; but Manila actually surrendered August 13, after a bombardment by Admiral Dewey's fleet. The Spanish and American commissioners met at Paris, October 1, to arrange the terms of the treaty of peace. On the part of the United States were ex-Secretary Day of Ohio, Senator Davis of Minnesota, Senator Frye of Maine, Senator Gray of Delaware, and Whitelaw Reid of New York. On the part of Spain were Señors Montero-Rios, Abarzuza, DeVillaurrutia, De Garnica, and General Cerero. The negotiations lasted nearly ten weeks. In the end the Spanish Commissioners yielded everything. They proposed arbitration on the question whether the cession of the Philippines was contemplated by the protocol, but the Americans declined to accede, offering instead to pay to Spain \$20,000,000 for the cession of the islands, including the Sooloo Archipelago, if there was no delay and no further fighting. The treaty was at last signed on December 10. The United States would not consent to assume any part of the Cuban debt, or give up the Government funds in the Cuban State banks. Thus ended ingloriously the colonial dominion of Spain. Resistance was hopeless from the first, and nothing could have led Spain to make it but a false sentiment of honour, with the secret hope of help from European intervention. This was unquestionably prevented by the attitude of Great Britain. One remarkable result of the war was the change of American feeling towards the mother country. When England virtually passed the word to the nations of Europe, "Hands off," the hearts of a sensitive and chivalrous people were won, and they realised that Great Britain was truly their best and only staunch ally.

The military preparations for the war had been greatly inadequate, and there was a lack everywhere of experienced supervision in the management of the great military camps in Florida and at other places. The sanitary conditions were defective in the camps throughout the country in August. The conditions at Santiago were reproduced at Montauk, Chickamauga, and Camp Alger after the war. Typhoid was raging at Chickamauga, and dysentery at Montauk, Long Island, where General Shafter's troops were brought after hostilities ceased.



Bitter complaints were made of mismanagement in the War Department, and yielding to a strong sentiment throughout the country President McKinley appointed a War Inquiry Commission to investigate and find out the exact truth respecting the matter.

It was estimated in August that up to the middle of that month the cost of the war had been about \$150,000,000. Congress provided more than was needed, and the appropriations under that head amounted to an aggregate of \$360,000,000, covered up to January 1, 1899. Taxes under the War Revenue Act of June 13 were imposed on fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars and tea from foreign countries. There were also stamp taxes and legacy duties, resulting in large accumulations of money in the Treasury.

During the fiscal year 229,299 immigrants arrived, showing a decrease of 1,533 from the previous year. Some 3,229 were debarred from landing from being alien contract labourers, paupers, diseased persons, etc.

The Congressional and State elections in November resulted in Republican gains prospectively for the Senate, but losses in the House of Representatives.

In New York Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was elected Governor over the Democratic candidate, Mr. Van Wyck, by a majority of 18,079 votes.

It was expected that there would be in the new Congress, beginning March 4, 1899, a Republican majority of eighteen in the Senate and thirteen in the House of Representatives, with a "sound money" majority of fifty-three in the Lower House.

The Pension Appropriation Bill for the coming year passed in December, and provided for 993,714 pensioners the handsome sum of \$145,233,830.

Earliest in the field, the Populist National Convention met at Cincinnati in September, and nominated for the next election in 1900 Wharton Barker for President of the United States, and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President.

Secretary John Sherman retired from the Cabinet on April 25, and was succeeded by William R. Day of Ohio, who had been Assistant-Secretary of State. Mr. Day became one of the Peace Commissioners, and was succeeded, September 30, by John Hay of Ohio, who had been Ambassador to Great Britain with great acceptance since the retirement of Mr. Bayard. On April 21 Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania was appointed Postmaster-General, in place of James A. Gary of Maryland, and Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri was appointed, on December 21, to be Secretary of the Interior, *vice* Cornelius N. Bliss, resigned.

The third and final session of the fifty-fifth Congress began on Monday, December 5, and President McKinley's annual Message was on that day read in both Houses. The President reviewed the events of the war with Spain and the

causes which led to it, declaring that it would be necessary to direct the people of Cuba to form a government for themselves eventually; meanwhile the military government would be continued till there was complete tranquillity in the island. There should be, he thought, close and reciprocal commercial relations established between Cuba and the United States. As to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, he regarded it as more than ever indispensable, and the United States Government should have control of it. He referred to the great interests of the United States in China, and asked for authority to appoint a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in that country. The President remarked that the relations of the United States with Great Britain continued to be most cordial and friendly, and he acknowledged the tact and zeal of the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain in assuming the protection of American citizens within Spanish jurisdiction during the war. He earnestly hoped for the removal of all sources of discord and irritation in the relations of the United States with Canada. He said that there was obvious need of legislation on the currency question, and that the new external relations of the country demanded a prompt adoption of a maritime policy. He strongly endorsed Secretary Alger's suggestion for the increase of the Army to 100,000 men, and Secretary Long's proposal for the addition of three new battleships and twelve cruisers to the Navy. As to the scheme of the Czar of Russia for a general disarmament, he considered that the active military force of the United States was so conspicuously less than that of the armed Powers especially appealed to, that the question had no practical importance for the United States, save as marking an auspicious step towards good-will among the nations.

The report of Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, gave minute details respecting the revenue, expenditure and financial operations of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. Revenue from all sources was \$494,333,953.75, and expenditure \$532,381,201.35, showing a deficit of \$38,047,247.60. Compared with the preceding year the revenue showed an increase of \$63,946,785, and the expenditure \$77,594,423.

Foreign commerce of the year was phenomenal. "The exportation of the products of both field and factory exceeded in value those of any preceding year, and the grand total of exports was the largest ever recorded. For the first time in the history of our foreign commerce the year's exportations averaged more than \$100,000,000 per month, the total being \$1,231,482,330, against \$1,050,993,556 in 1897, and \$1,030,278,148 in 1892, no other years having reached the billion dollar line. Of our domestic exports the value of agricultural products was \$853,683,570, surpassing by \$54,355,398 the highest record ever before made, that of 1892. Our manufacturers also made their highest record of exports, those for the

year being \$290,697,354, against \$277,285,391 in the preceding year. For the first time in the history of our foreign commerce the exports of domestic manufactures were greater than the imports of foreign manufactures, while the total exports were double the imports—a condition heretofore unknown, the trade balance in our favour being more than twice as great as that of any former year. Nearly all branches of the great manufacturing industries shared in this increase of the export trade, particularly manufactures of iron and steel, leather, boots and shoes, and mineral oils, the principal exception being cotton goods, the demand for which was somewhat reduced by the fact that certain countries formerly buying our manufactured goods are now buying our raw cotton for use in their own factories. Nearly all classes of the great agricultural products made their highest record of exports in the past year. The value of the wheat and flour exported was greater than in any preceding year except 1892, the quantity of cotton, corn, and oats surpassed in each case that of any preceding year, and the exports of meat and dairy products, grouped under the general head of provisions, exceed in value those of any former year. The prices realised on nearly all important articles of export were higher than in the preceding year, the notable exceptions being cotton and mineral oils, in each of which the production in the United States, the world's chief producer of these articles, has been in the past few years phenomenally large, thus affecting the prices abroad as well as at home. In importations the year has shown an equally remarkable record, the value of foreign imports being less than in any previous year, with a single exception, since 1880, though the population has increased 50 per cent. since that time. The total imports were but \$616,049,654 in value, against \$764,730,412 in the preceding year and \$779,724,674 a year earlier. The falling off was almost entirely in manufactures and articles of food."

The Mint officials estimated that the stock of gold in the United States exceeded \$930,000,000.

President McKinley, at the Atlanta peace jubilee on December 15, addressed the Georgia Legislature, urging that all sectional feeling throughout the country should be obliterated. His speech gave great satisfaction in the South. The President said: "Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valour. While when these graves were made we differed widely about the future of the Government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms. Fraternity," he said, "is the national anthem sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our territories at home and beyond the seas. What a glorious future awaits the United States if unitedly, wisely, and bravely we face the new problems pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity!"

President McKinley reviewed the troops at Savannah on

December 17, and made a speech at a banquet in the evening, in which he indicated that the United States intend to retain control of the Philippines, and said: "If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people requires our guidance and protection, who would shrink from the responsibility, grave though it may be? Can we leave these people, who by the fortunes of war and our own acts are helpless and without a Government, to chaos, after we have destroyed the only Government they had? After destroying their Government it is the duty of the American Government to provide them with a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves? Shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give a kindly Government to the oppressed peoples whose future by the victories of war is confided to us? We may wish it otherwise, but who will question our duty now?"

On the other hand, ex-President Cleveland, in an interview, said: "I am ardently opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. The public know well my convictions from the Hawaiian question during my Administration. I have not changed my mind. I remain opposed to all this annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines," and his convictions were those of many Americans living in New England and the Middle States. The Western and Southern States were in favour of expansion.

## II. CANADA.

The Earl of Minto having been appointed Governor-General, the Dominion Parliament adopted a warmly complimentary address of farewell to Lord Aberdeen previous to his leaving Canada for England, and farewell banquets were given to him in November at Ottawa and Toronto, with many manifestations of general public esteem.

The Dominion Parliament was convened in February and measures relating to the government of the Yukon gold district were early submitted. The Yukon Railway Bill endorsing a contract for the building of a railway from the Stickeen River to Teslin Lake in return for a bonus of 5,000 square miles of land in the Yukon district, having passed the House of Commons by 111 to 72 votes, was rejected in the Senate in April by 52 to 14. Communications with the gold fields were however developed by private enterprise by a more direct route, *viz.*, from Skagway over the White Pass to the navigable head waters of the Yukon, thence by steamer to Dawson City.

The mining regulations for the gold district were unsatisfactory to the miners, and the Government was blamed on account of alleged misconduct of local officials. Some of these officials were dismissed after a searching inquiry into their conduct had been instituted.

During the first six months of the year more than 30,000

persons went to the Klondyke region. Food was brought in by trading and other companies to relieve the pressure of famine. An output of gold estimated from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000 testified to the value of the placer mining. Quartz mining was yet to be developed.

An important conference opened at Quebec on August 23 between commissioners appointed by the Queen and President McKinley to adjust the questions in dispute between the two countries. Lord Herschell was appointed chairman. Mr. Dingley of Maine, Senator Gray of Delaware, and Mr. Kasson of Iowa, were prominent members of this commission. They met (Nov. 1) at Washington and continued their discussions, but no results had been declared at the close of the year. They adjourned on December 19 till January 5, 1899. It was said that the American commissioners were asking Canada to repeal her recent tariff provision giving England 25 per cent. preferential duties, and that Canada was not ready to comply with this proposal. There were also differences respecting the Alaska boundary.

Parliament was prorogued on June 13, having arranged during the session opened in February to allow 25 per cent. reduction of duties on certain articles from Great Britain, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda: the tariff to come into operation on August 1.

A plebiscite which cost the country 60,000*l.* was taken in October by order of the Government to ascertain the wishes of the people with regard to prohibitory legislation against the sale of ardent spirits. All the provinces showed a majority for prohibition except Quebec, where the adverse majority was 94,015. Only a small vote was polled. The entire majority for prohibition was only 13,884. Nearly all the leading cities gave majorities against prohibition. Halifax and St. John voted for it.

The Dominion Government offered in December to contribute an equal share with the Imperial Government of the cost of the construction of a Pacific cable, the joint obligation not to exceed five-ninths of the whole cost, the Australasian colonies undertaking to contribute the remainder.

Some trouble was caused at Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, by the attempt of the purchaser of the island, M. Menier, a French subject, to eject the English settlers. The Quebec Provincial Government resolved to pay the costs of a test case in the Superior Court.

The total yield of wheat in Manitoba for the year 1898 was 25,353,745 bushels—an average of over seventeen bushels per acre, and an increase of 7,051,595 bushels over 1897. There was also a large increase in oats, barley, flax, rye and peas.

In Ontario the harvest was better than for many years.

The revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June



30 was \$37,809,347, and the expenditure \$38,335,086. The expenditure on capital account was \$3,705,611.

Imports during the fiscal year 1897-8 amounted in value to \$140,305,950 and exports to \$159,485,770. As compared with the previous year, the imports increased by \$21,000,000 and the exports by \$25,482,000. The duty collected amounted to \$21,956,059, as against \$19,891,996.

From Great Britain Canada took goods to the value of \$32,827,000, as against \$29,328,000 in 1897. The exports to Great Britain increased, but not proportionately to the increase in imports from the mother country. This state of things, however, would, no doubt, be corrected by the operation of the preferential tariff. The value of the exports to Great Britain was \$104,787,000, leaving a balance in Canada's favour of \$71,960,000.

This condition of things was reversed in the trade of Canada with the United States. Canada took from the United States goods to the value of \$86,587,000 and sent in return goods to the value of \$41,122,000.

### III. NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 it was provided that henceforth Newfoundland should belong as of right only to Great Britain. In that treaty was a provision forbidding Frenchmen to resort to its shores except for the proposed fisheries, and forbidding them to erect buildings except for the purpose of drying fish. That treaty was confirmed in subsequent years, and a declaration was attached by George III. pledging his honour that he would prevent any interruption of French rights of fishery by British competition. Those were all the rights that were given to France. Since then France has been continually striving to enlarge those rights, while her interest in the fishery has been diminishing. By these attempts the British colonists in Newfoundland, who number 250,000, were being deprived of the full enjoyment of their own territory. By claiming a monopoly of 1,800 miles of the Newfoundland coast, wholly British of right, and by interfering with mining operations and the development of railways the French were in fact strangling the colony.

Sir John Bramston and Admiral Sir James Elphinstone-Erskine were appointed by the Imperial Government in August to be commissioners to inquire into matters relating to certain French treaty rights in Newfoundland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. E. McCullum was appointed Governor of the colony in September, in succession to Sir H. Murray.

### IV. MEXICO.

Congress was opened on September 17. After the reading of President Diaz's Message the Minister of Finance, Señor

Limantour, made a statement, from which it appeared that the federal revenue collected from taxation during the fiscal year that ended June 30 amounted to nearly \$52,500,000, and exceeded by more than \$2,000,000 the receipts from the same source in 1896-7. From July to October, 1898, inclusive, there was an increase in customs receipts of very nearly \$1,000,000. A new bank of issue was established this year in the State of Jalisco. The cash balance in the Treasury, December 15, amounted to nearly \$22,000,000. The total debt of the country was in 1897 \$203,250,000. During the past year the internal debt was reduced by \$500,000. The external debt was about 16,500,000*l.* sterling. There were in operation in the country at the end of the year 7,706 miles of railway, and about 41,000 miles of telegraph line.

Yellow fever was very prevalent in all ports on the Mexican coast in September.

#### V. CENTRAL AMERICA.

*Honduras*.—Bad reports came to hand as to the condition of the republic. The people were poor, and silver depreciation had greatly increased the evils caused by political troubles. The population had materially decreased, partly through emigration to the more prosperous neighbouring States, and partly by the flight of many for political reasons. Although the mineral wealth of the country was great there was a gradual falling off in mining enterprise. The lack of labour affected agricultural pursuits unfavourably.

*Guatemala*.—President Reina Barrios, unanimously elected for a further term of four years in September, 1897, was assassinated in the following February, and Vice-President Morales was declared President by one faction in opposition to Señor Cabrera, the first Vice-President, who had assumed the Presidency. The Government forces occupied Ocos on August 10. General Morales retreated, and having taken refuge in a cave, died from hunger, fatigue and exposure.

*Nicaragua*.—A revolution was attempted in February against the rule of President Zelaya. Some hot fighting took place, but the rebels were finally driven from their position. There were considerable losses on both sides.

The Nicaraguan Congress approved in November the provisional agreement between President Zelaya and an American company for the construction of an interoceanic canal, empowering them to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company, whose concession would terminate on October 9, 1899.

*San Salvador*.—President Gutierrez's term of office would in regular course have ended in February, 1899, but in consequence of his committing the country to the proposed federation with Nicaragua and Honduras, a revolution was instigated to overthrow his power, under the lead of General Tomas Regalado,

representing the wealthy classes of the State. A convention sitting at Managua had drawn up a constitution for the United States of Central America, and this federal republic was to have disposed exclusively of the armed forces of the three States of Honduras, San Salvador, and Nicaragua, and to have taken over half of the customs duties in each. As the revenues of San Salvador were largely in excess of those of the other States the people of San Salvador protested. In December the United States of Central America were dissolved, and each State resumed its absolute sovereignty. In San Salvador all departments submitted to the Provisional Government that was established in that State.

#### VI. WEST INDIES.

*Cuba.*—Spain utterly failed to suppress the Cuban rebellion. At the beginning of the year misery and starvation prevailed in every part of the island. The United States Consul, General Fitzhugh Lee, reported that 200,000 of the rural population in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara had died of starvation and resultant causes. The deaths among the Reconcentrados, who were driven from their homes by General Weyler's brutal order, averaged forty or fifty daily, and under Marshal Blanco there was little improvement. Several desperate engagements were fought by the Spanish troops with the insurgents in February. It was estimated that since the beginning of her colonial troubles Spain had sent to Cuba nearly 190,000 men. The United States battleship *Maine* arrived at Havana on January 25, was saluted by the forts and the Spanish war vessels, and a station was assigned her on February 3, in the harbour by the authorities. On February 15, at 9:30 p.m., the *Maine* was blown up while most of the men were in their bunks. The loss of life was very great, and although the active interference of the United States in Cuban affairs was almost inevitable in any event, there can be no doubt but that the destruction of the *Maine* hastened the crisis. (For account of the war between the United States and Spain see United States.)

At the conclusion of the war the United States Government engaged to bear the cost of transporting the Spanish soldiers back to Spain. Some of them mutinied, demanding arrears of pay before embarking. Spain had much difficulty in obtaining the 30,000,000 pesetas required to pay her soldiers, and asked a further delay in the evacuation of Cuba, but she was answered that evacuation could not be later than January 1, 1899.

The United States Government sent in November shipments of food for the relief of the starving Cubans, and United States troops landed at Havana on December 12 to take possession. General Brooke was appointed Military Governor of Cuba by President McKinley, for the island was to remain under United

States military rule until the Cuban people were in a fit condition to establish a government of their own.

The bones of Columbus — some said Diego not Christopher Columbus—were removed from Havana Cathedral to a Spanish cruiser on December 12, and were taken to Spain.

A temporary tariff making a general reduction on the tariff rates under the Spanish Government upon all imports except on those from Spain was adopted in August for Santiago by the War Department, and the revised tariff to come in force for Cuba on January 1 was expected to lower these rates from 25 to 60 per cent., with few exceptions, and to raise about \$15,000,000 annually for revenue without protection.

A large police force was to be formed for service in the country districts, by enlisting the Cuban soldiers yet under arms. Not less than 10,000 men would be required.

It was decided in December by the United States Navy Department to raise the *Maine*, sunk in Havana harbour.

*Barbados*.—On the night of September 10 a tornado struck the island, sweeping away 10,000 houses and damaging 5,000 more. Three-fourths of the inhabitants were left homeless, and 100 persons or more lost their lives. Not since August 11, 1831, had the island been visited by such a fearful hurricane. The storm lasted for ten hours of the night. The velocity of the wind was from sixty-two to seventy-five miles per hour. The islands that suffered most severely were Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. But little damage was done on the island of Grenada.

Delegates from the principal sugar producing colonies, including British Guiana on the mainland, and from the islands of Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua met at Barbadoes on September 5, and resolved that while the proposed imperial grants were appreciated “the only effective remedy would be either to prevent the importation of all sugar on which export bounties are given or annul by countervailing duty all the advantages derived from such export bounties.”

The Imperial Government decided in December to make a free grant to the West India Islands that suffered most severely in the hurricane, *viz.*, 40,000*l.* to Barbados and 25,000*l.* to St. Vincent, with a loan of 50,000*l.* to each; to be lent to the planters so as to meet the immediate difficulties caused by the storm. A large Mansion House fund of nearly 50,000*l.* was also contributed in London for the distressed people.

*Jamaica*. — A direct cable from Jamaica to England *via* Halifax was opened on January 31.

The sugar planters, coffee planters and fruit growers were suffering from the depression caused to a great extent by the bounties allowed to the beet sugar industry by foreign nations. It was proposed that Jamaica should become incorporated with Canada, but no movement was very likely to be made in that direction. The idea was also advanced that Jamaica should be

made a part of the United Kingdom, with the right of representation in the House of Commons.

The Government proposed, in October, to increase taxation in order to raise a revenue of 700,000*l.*, but the non-official members of the committee appointed on the question demurred, and thought an income tax would be more equitable.

Leading sugar planters held a meeting at Kingston, September 27, and resolved to send a memorial to the Queen claiming their rights as subjects who were victims of unfair foreign competition.

The hurricane of September 10 was severely felt at Kingston, Jamaica. Thousands of houses were blown down, and many people were killed.

*Antigua.*—The Council of Antigua in March accepted the status of a Crown colony for the island, as a condition of Imperial assistance.

*Trinidad and Tobago.*—The revenue for the past year was 611,434*l.* and the expenditure 622,364*l.*; over 31,000*l.* of the latter being for unusual expenditure on public works. At the close of the year the assets of the colony amounted to 405,090*l.* and the liabilities (excluding the public debt) to 313,170*l.*, while the total public debt was 916,578*l.* The estimated population was 252,544, of which 83,032 were immigrant East Indians. The imports, exclusive of bullion, were little short of 200,000*l.* sterling, and the exports slightly less. In each instance the share of the United Kingdom was about 750,000*l.*

Tobago maintained its reputation as one of the healthiest of the British West Indian Islands.

## VII. SOUTH AMERICA.

*Argentine Republic.*—General Julio Roca was elected President in June and assumed office on October 12. In his speech to Congress he advocated electoral liberty, strict economy, the unification of the public debt, and a reasonable protection to national industries. The new Cabinet included Señor Alcorta as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Rosa as Minister of Finance. Congress passed a law in August establishing new internal duties on alcohol, hats, wines and oils, which it was estimated would produce \$8,000,000 per annum. The Government asked the Congress to authorise the sale or lease of the national railways.

A scheme for the construction of a system of railways for the southern part of the province of Buenos Ayres as far as Bahia Blanca, and having a total length of 2,000 miles when finished, received the approval of the Government, and a concession was awarded to a German subject, who proposed to form a German-Belgian syndicate to carry out the work.

The wool industry was promising, and it was expected at the end of September that there would be an increased produc-



tion of 15 per cent. On September 23 the law came into force increasing the customs duties on goods brought into the country. Duties on goods paying up to 5 per cent. before that time *ad valorem* were doubled, and on goods paying over 5 per cent. heretofore, an additional 10 per cent. *ad valorem* was levied, while specific duties were increased by 10 per cent. on the values assessed by the customs tariff.

In December Congress authorised the Government to raise a loan of 30,000,000 piastres in gold, to be guaranteed by revenue accruing from the spirit duties. The exports of wheat it was believed would amount to 1,800,000 tons and of linseed to 200,000 tons.

The frontier dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chili was submitted to commissioners appointed by the two countries, and the danger of war, so long threatening, was averted.

*Brazil.* — The police report of the attempt on the life of President Moraes on November 5, 1897, was issued in January. It alleged that twenty persons, including the Vice-President, were in the conspiracy. The assassin, who mortally wounded the Minister of War when he interposed to protect the President, committed suicide in prison. A number of congressmen implicated in the intended murder of President Moraes were released by the Supreme Court in April, on the ground that their detention was unconstitutional. Five of the conspirators were sentenced in November to long terms of imprisonment; one of them to thirty years and two of the others to twenty-four years.

Dr. Campos Salles was elected President of the Republic on March 2, and the Brazilian Congress was opened on May 3. The President in his Message expressed a hope that the British Guiana boundary question would be settled without arbitration, and he explained that it was on account of the great loss caused to the revenue by the reciprocity treaty with the United States that he had refused to renew it.

The Budget was presented to Congress on August 10. The revenue was estimated at 346,164 contos of reis and the expenditure at 346,000 contos; 222,000 contos were from customs. The War and Navy Departments were together estimated to cost 68,768 contos. For the Finance Department a sum of 166,000 contos was required, of which 63,000 contos were for loss on exchange and 58,000 for the service of the loans.

The Government of Brazil made an arrangement with seven native and five foreign banks to guarantee the conversion of the 4 per cent. gold loan of 1890 into 5 per cent. currency bonds.

Dr. Campos Salles, the President-elect of the republic, visited London in the summer, and after his return declared that, although elected by party, he would resist any pressure brought against the true national interests which require a quick return by the country to the normal service of the public debt.

The Congress closed December 30. It gave the Government

unrestricted powers to lease or sell the railways, and to reduce expenses by economy of administration in the several governmental services.

The estimates in the Budget for 1899 were for expenditure 328,000 contos of reis (45,000 contos less than in 1898), and for revenue 351,000 contos. A surplus of 63,000 contos was confidently looked for through the gold premium on 10 per cent. of the customs duties.

The Swiss Federal Council accepted in September the mission of arbitrating on the French Guiana frontier question.

*British Guiana.*—For the year ended June 30 the production of gold was considerably less than in the previous year. Gold miners were of the opinion that the falling off was owing to the Government regulations by which unworked claims were forfeited to the Government after a certain time, but were not thrown open for relocation. The verification of newly located claims was also very slowly carried out, and moreover there was a royalty of ninety cents per oz. exacted by the Government on all gold produced.

*Chili.*—The long-pending boundary dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic was at last in a fair way of settlement. On September 22 an agreement was signed by the Argentine Minister at Santiago and the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitting the boundary question to arbitration, with the exception of the dispute affecting the territory of Puna Atacama, which would be treated separately. Both countries desired the arbitration of Great Britain. The Puna Atacama question was settled in October by Chili acknowledging that the territory in dispute belonged to Argentina. The British Government appointed arbitrators to examine the questions at issue remaining unsettled. At one time the two republics were on the point of going to war over these differences.

When the Congress met (June 1) President Errazuriz stated in his Message that the estimated expenditure for the coming year was \$76,000,000, and the estimated revenue \$83,000,000. The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill in July for the issue of \$50,000,000 paper money. The Cabinet resigned in October, but after an interval of two months a new Cabinet was formed, December 19, with Señor Martinez as Premier.

A treaty with Great Britain was ratified on April 14 for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals.

*Colombia.*—An indemnity of 60,000*l.* was awarded in March, 1897, by the arbitrator, President Cleveland, of the United States, to Signor Cerruti, an Italian subject who had been imprisoned and robbed by the Colombian authorities. The money was paid; but a condition of the Cleveland award provided that the Colombian Government should arrange with all Cerruti's creditors at the time he was ruined, and this the Colombian Government declined to do, and Cerruti's creditors placed an embargo upon the indemnity. The Italian Government sent a

squadron with an *ultimatum* to demand satisfaction, and complete compliance with the Cleveland award within twenty days, or Cartagena would be bombarded. The Government were forced to yield, and paid to the Italian Admiral in August 20,000*l.* as a guarantee that within eight months Signor Cerruti would be released from all the claims of his business creditors.

The Colombian Government having declined in September to recognise the British Minister as representative of Italian interests during the absence from Bogota of the Italian Minister, the Italian Government replied that, in that case, the mission of the Colombian Minister to Italy must be regarded as at an end. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were thus suspended.

*Peru.*—The proposals for the retrocession to Peru by Chili of the provinces of Arica and Tacna were adopted by the Legislature of Chili on September 26. The Peruvian Congress authorised the President to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act on account of the presence of armed bands in different parts of the republic.

*Uruguay.*—Several military officers were arrested in February for alleged conspiracy against the Government of acting-President Cuestas. The political situation was for a while critical. The Chambers were dissolved and a provisional Government was proclaimed to act until the November elections. A Junta of eighty-eight leading men was formed, chiefly creatures of Cuestas, and Cuestas was chosen provisional chief or dictator. A revolt, July 5, in favour of ex-President Herrera was suppressed after considerable bloodshed, and the instigators, including eight generals, were banished.

The Congress voted in July to restore the 2½ per cent. additional customs duty which was abolished in January, in order to guarantee the conversion of Treasury certificates. These outstanding certificates amounted to about \$4,000,000, and would be converted into 6 per cent. internal debt guaranteed by a tax on Government officers' salaries.

The elections in November took place without any disturbance, and gave a strong majority to the established Government, which could hardly be called republican. All fears of a revolution, however, were for the time dispelled—but the political weather is very uncertain in South American States.

*Venezuela.*—In March Great Britain and Venezuela communicated the first part of the historical documents and maps in support of their respective claims to Professor Martens, of St. Petersburg, the chief arbitrator. The British case was in eight large volumes with an immense atlas, and the Venezuelan in four volumes with an atlas. In August each Government presented a counter case against the first arguments and historical papers of its opponent. Venezuela sent three new volumes and Great Britain two large new volumes. In all

more than 2,200 documents in the English, Spanish and Dutch languages were communicated to the members of the arbitration court, which, it was arranged, would meet in May, 1899, at Paris, to hear the verbal arguments and to give the final decision.

An Italian colonisation society had undertaken in July to bring not less than 1,000 families per annum for fifteen years and settle them on lands in Venezuela ceded to the company.

Ex-President Crespo was killed on April 18 in a skirmish with the rebels under General Hernandez in the province of Zamora. The revolution ended June 12 with the capture of General Hernandez.

The Government resumed payment in December of interest on the internal and external debt.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### AUSTRALASIA.

THE year 1898 was for the colonies of Australasia one of continuous and equable progress, though unmarked by any incident of importance. Their financial prosperity remained undisturbed, and no great political changes have to be recorded.

On one of the greatest of political questions affecting the general interest, namely, confederation, unhappily no progress is to be reported. Once more the colonial delegates met in conference to settle the bases of Australian union, and once more, after an agreement had been arrived at on all the essential points of a federal scheme, the commonwealth remains as far off from accomplishment as ever. The situation, in fact, is not greatly changed from what it was in 1897, when after meeting to cement their union for ever, the representatives of the colonies separated only to discover that their rival interests and ambitions were irreconcilable. The stone, which after great labour had been pushed to the top, has once more rolled back, while they who had lent their shoulders to the job, are found to be quarrelling as to who should bear the blame of failure. Meanwhile federation remains as much outside the sphere of practical politics as when Sir Henry Parkes, in burning accents, urged on the great patriotic work, to desert and defeat it when he got back to Sydney.

The convention met at Melbourne in the beginning of the year to settle the details of the Commonwealth Bill. Many sittings were devoted to the discussion of a federal scheme, at which all the leading points of controversy, the constitution of the Upper House, whether on a population basis or by equal representation of the States, the respective powers of the two Houses, the provision for a deadlock, the questions of the tariff and taxation, the control of the rivers, the common defences and

the choice of the federal capital, were debated by the delegates at great length. Considerable differences of opinion on some of these points were disclosed in the process of the discussion. Local and party jealousies were revealed. The eastern colony, which as the foremost in wealth and population, and as carrying Queensland, which as yet had not declared its adhesion to the convention, in its train, was the most powerful, was found to be strongly opposed to the southern and western on the question of the constitution of the Senate, while very suspicious of the tariff and financial arrangements, as being the only free-trade member of the proposed confederacy, with the largest revenue. But at length, after a long deliberation, the delegates who had been elected by the several colonies for this special purpose agreed upon a Federal Bill, to be voted upon by their constituents. On March 16 the conference closed its labours with the unanimous resolution "that now finally this convention adopts this constitution."

In conformity with the acts passed the year before by the various Legislatures, a plebiscite was held in four of the colonies on June 3, for the purpose of obtaining the popular vote on the Commonwealth Bill, as framed by the delegates in convention. The result showed that public opinion was largely in favour of confederation. In Victoria the numbers were 100,520 for the bill and 22,099 against. In South Australia there were 35,803 for and 17,320 against. In Tasmania there were 12,700 for and 2,700 against. In Western Australia the Federalists were in a large majority, and in New South Wales the numbers were 71,596 against 66,228. The Federalists thus were able to claim a majority of nearly two to one in favour of the Commonwealth Bill as framed by the convention. But their victory was neutralised through a provision which the enemies of federation had succeeded in introducing into the New South Wales bill for giving effect to the land plebiscite. According to which the Government were dispensed from adopting the federal scheme if the majority in its favour was less than 80,000. As the majority fell some 10,000 short of this minimum, the New South Wales Federationists, although successful at the polls even beyond their expectation, had the mortification of seeing their scheme defeated. And as New South Wales did not accept the commonwealth, all the labours of the Melbourne convention were nullified, and Australian federation once more relegated to a dim and remote future.

A good deal of feeling was excited throughout Australia by the news of the collapse of the federal scheme, the effects of which, it is to be feared, will not be favourable to the cause of political unity. The politicians of New South Wales, and especially Mr. Reid, the Premier, are blamed for once again, as before, preferring their own selfish interests or the individual interests of the colony to those of that united Australia of which they had once pretended to be the most earnest



champions. Mr. Reid, in his defence, declared that the Federal Bill was not one he could recommend to his people. It violated some of the essential principles of democracy. It ignored the principle of government by a majority. It disregarded the population test. It would give too much power to the smaller colonies, and would put a strain upon the financial resources of New South Wales, while endangering her free trade.

Mr. Reid, in inviting the Prime Ministers of the other colonies to another conference, formulated the demands on which New South Wales will insist before joining in another federal scheme. His ultimatum includes nine points : First, that the federal capital shall be within the territory of New South Wales ; second, that there shall continue to be a power of appeal to the Privy Council ; third, that New South Wales shall have complete control over her rivers and water-courses ; fourth, that the clause regulating the contributions of the several colonies to the federal revenue (known as the "Braddon clause") shall be eliminated ; fifth, that the distribution of any surplus shall be *per capita* ; sixth, that any deficiency must be made good by the State in which it arises ; seventh, that the provision for equal representation in the Senate be amended, or else a bare majority of both Houses sitting jointly to have power to settle disputes, with a referendum to the whole people, voting as one nation instead of as separate States, on the ultimate decision ; eighth, that bounties shall be paid by the States granting them and not by the commonwealth ; ninth, that if railways are taken over by the commonwealth the debts must be assumed also.

These points, none of which are new, do not constitute in themselves any insuperable obstacle to confederation. They have been discussed before, and presumably have occupied the attention of the delegates before they agreed on their Commonwealth Bill. The Federalists maintain that there is nothing in Mr. Reid's demands which is inconsistent with the adoption of some federal bill. A great many who voted for the adoption of the bill did not pledge themselves to an approval of all its principles. They contend that, if absolute unanimity on all points is necessary as a condition precedent to federation, then there will be no confederation at all.

Mr. Reid's attitude towards the bill has been the subject of a good deal of acrimonious controversy. That he has preferred his own political convenience to the ambition of being a federalist leader is very probable ; but it is a condition of mind not unusual in a colonial statesman, from which no very happy auguries need be drawn of the future of federation.

Immediately after the voting on the Commonwealth Bill, when the majority in New South Wales was seen to be insufficient to secure its passage, Mr. Reid addressed a message to the Premiers of the other colonies suggesting that a meeting should be held "to confer and exchange views as to the improvement of those provisions in the bill which affected most seriously its

success" in New South Wales. In this message it was declared that the New South Wales Government saw "no prospect of the acceptance of the bill at any subsequent period," though of opinion that "the people, as a whole, are sincere well-wishers to the cause of Australasian union." This invitation for another conference to make the bill acceptable to the colony of New South Wales was promptly declined by the Prime Ministers of Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia. Thus for the year 1898 ended all the labours of the Federal Convention, with the indefinite postponement of Australasian unity.

The colonial Premiers met together for the discussion of other matters, and with more practical results. At a conference held in Melbourne on March 11 unanimous resolutions were adopted on the following points: First, to take no part in Antarctic exploration, as being without interest to Australia; second, to restrict the immigration of coloured races (upon this point Queensland stood out); third, to refuse any reduction in the postal rates; fourth, to give a preference in the federal tariff to the products of the United Kingdom, the colonies (pending federation) pledging themselves to a like policy; fifth, to contribute one-third of the cost to the Pacific cable; sixth, to contribute to the auxiliary squadron (South Australia dissenting); seventh, to take part jointly in the Paris Exhibition of 1900; eighth, to urge France to prohibit the importation of arms in the New Hebrides; ninth, to request permission to coin silver.

At an Intercolonial Postal Congress held at Hobart on March 31 a resolution was adopted declaring it undesirable to reduce the rates of postage to England, on the ground of financial inconvenience.

A good deal of feeling was evoked, especially among the three colonies contributing to the New Guinea subsidy, at the concession by Sir William Macgregor, the Government Administrator, of a large grant of land (250,000 acres) to an English syndicate, headed by Sir Somers Vine. Mr. Byrnes, the Queensland Premier, invited the opinion of the other colonies on this matter, and at a conference held in Sydney, on August 20, it was resolved by Victoria and New South Wales to support Mr. Byrnes' protest, and to urge the Imperial Government to rescind the concession. Since then Sir Hugh Nelson, the ex-Premier of Queensland, has come forward to take upon himself the responsibility of the concession, the policy of which he defended.

The Premiers attending the Federal Convention at Melbourne, February 17, sent a message of condolence and sympathy to the American Government on the loss of the battleship *Maine*, to which a grateful and cordial reply was returned.

The total yield of gold by the seven colonies of Australia in 1897 was given as 2,899,650 ounces, equal to 11,091,000*l.*, an increase over 1896 of 520,000 ounces. Victoria still headed the list with 812,765 ounces.

The Victorian Government statist estimated the total population of Australasia in 1898 at 4,410,124, New South Wales leading.

*New South Wales.*—The political history of the colony was one of unusual excitement and turmoil. Not for many years was the public mind so greatly agitated, and for once the agitation was not on account of any local or merely party question. For the first time the paramount factor in politics was not a personal or sectional one, involving the fate of this or that public man, or of one of the party combinations. So much has federation already done for an Australasian colony as to lift the minds of the people above the petty struggles of rival politicians for power, and the sordid contests between class and class, to occupy them with the higher thoughts and cares of national unity.

Upon the question of federation the people of New South Wales have been always divided, more strongly and variously perhaps than the people of any other colony; and in the shifty and dubious conduct of the Prime Minister we may find reflected the conflicting opinions of the community. For once the cleavage in politics was vertical rather than horizontal. The party lines were obliterated and confounded. The cause of federation brought together those who were never before in the same camp, while the Antifederationists included men of the most opposite opinions. Free Traders are arrayed against Free Traders, Protectionists against Protectionists. The leaders on both sides, Mr. Reid and Mr. Barton, are Free Traders, yet the official Opposition, which is in favour of federation, is mostly Protectionist. To add to the confusion the Government itself is divided into two almost equal parts. While Mr. Reid still poses as a Federalist, though an opponent of the Commonwealth Bill, Mr. Want, his Attorney-General, is one of the bitterest adversaries of union. That it is not a class question is shown by the fact that the leading merchants of Sydney are in a large proportion hostile to federation, in common with the entire labour party. The former dread that the effects of federation will be an increase of customs duties, and an addition to the taxes. The working classes, almost to a man, believe that the Commonwealth Bill is not democratic enough, that it is designed to block the power of the numerical majority, and to counteract the influence of universal suffrage. Mingled with all these feelings, class and political, is a general idea that New South Wales, as the oldest, richest and most populous colony, will have something to lose and nothing to gain by union with her sisters of the south and west.

Mr. Reid, the Premier, has by his own conduct on this all-absorbing question brought upon himself very severe criticisms. He was accused of deliberate treachery in regard to the cause of federation, and can hardly be acquitted of double-dealing—at least of contrary speaking. On March 25 the Premier made a speech at Sydney, in which he criticised the federal scheme.

They were framing in the bill, he declared, not a nation but only a federation. The Senate as devised bore no analogy to anything in the British Constitution. He could not take up the bill enthusiastically. He wanted a "more democratic constitution." Mr. Lyne, the recognised leader of the Opposition, spoke almost in the same sense on returning from the Melbourne conference, at which he had been one of the New South Wales delegates. He also complained that the bill was not democratic enough. It gave too much power to the smaller States. The federal capital should be in New South Wales.

Mr. Want, the Attorney-General, already known for his hostility to federation, and the author of the condition requiring 80,000 votes in favour before the decision of the plebiscite could be accepted, spoke even more strongly on April 14, averring that the bill would be "a disgrace and dishonour to the people of New South Wales." Mr. Want had resigned office temporarily that he might have greater freedom to oppose federation. Mr. Reid himself made another speech, on the eve of the plebiscite, at Newcastle, criticising the Commonwealth Bill. "If the smaller States wanted equality of power they should pay an equal share of expenses." His colleague, Mr. Brunner, the Colonial Secretary, opposed the bill unreservedly.

The Labour party, on April 5, passed a unanimous resolution in favour of federation, "on a fair and democratic basis," but were strongly opposed to the bill as passed by the Melbourne convention.

The plebiscite, as arranged with the other colonies, was held throughout New South Wales on June 3. The result was, upon a roll of 250,000 electors, to give 71,596 in favour of the bill and 66,228 against. The law requiring a majority of 80,000, the vote was therefore of no effect, and all the labour expended on the Commonwealth Bill was once more nullified, a result which produced much angry feeling throughout the colony, the blame or the credit of the failure being universally attributed to Mr. Reid's personal influence.

The Parliament was opened on June 21. Mr. Reid, as Treasurer, made an *ad interim* financial statement, in which he congratulated the colony on its prosperity, declaring the year's revenue to be in excess of the estimate by 216,000*l*.

A motion by Mr. Lyne, the Opposition leader, expressing want of confidence in the Ministry, as leaders in federation, was rejected by 65 votes to 52.

At the annual meeting of the Political Labour League for drafting "a new fighting platform," held at Newcastle on January 26, four chief "points" were resolved upon, namely, the abolition of the Upper House, a State bank, old age pensions, and local government. The new Labour party announced that it had "started a straight out socialistic ticket."

The general election was held on July 27, amidst great popular excitement. The contest was the fiercest ever known

in the annals of the colony, the struggle being embittered as well as confused by the conflicting issues. For the first time the chief question was federation or anti-federation. The usual competition for place and power gave way to the simple, larger, and more ennobling strife of principles. The result could not be said to be a triumph for any party, though it must involve considerable changes in the political condition, of which the immediate and visible one is the weakening of the ministerial position, and perhaps of the free-trade cause, with the prospective triumph of the Federalists. Mr. Reid's majority of forty was so much reduced as almost to disappear. There were returned sixty-three Ministerialists, fifty-seven avowed Federalists, and five Independents. The Labour party, though it did not add to its numbers, claimed to be masters of the position, while Mr. Barton insisted on counting the result as a victory for federation. Mr. Barton himself, who had resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, in order to oppose Mr. Reid before the electors of one of the divisions of Sydney, was defeated by a majority of 110. He afterwards found a seat at Hastings, where he defeated the Government candidate by a large majority, in spite of extraordinary efforts on the part of the Ministerialists to keep him out. Three of the ministers lost their seats; yet Mr. Reid claimed the result of the elections as a virtual victory. Through the confusion of "platforms," perhaps, rather than through any growth of protectionist sentiment, the Protectionists gained a considerable increase of strength, though Mr. Lyne, their leader, who is also the head of the Opposition, pledged himself with Mr. Barton, who is a Free Trader, not to raise the fiscal issue during the lifetime of the present Parliament. The Protectionists claimed to have an actual majority in the House, for the first time for many years.

The new Parliament was opened on August 18. Mr. Lyne having moved a vote of censure on the Minister of Works, which was lost by 58 to 52, afterwards resigned the leadership of the Opposition to Mr. Barton (Sept. 29), an act of self-negation greatly applauded by the Federalists, which seemed to show that, for the time, the question of fiscal policy is absorbed by the question of federation.

Mr. Barton, in his new character, made an unsuccessful start, his vote of want of confidence in the Government being negatived on November 16 by 63 to 40.

Several amendments on the Federal Bill were brought forward in the Assembly, and agreed to at the instance of the Government. Mr. Reid had pledged himself to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion, and with some of his amendments Mr. Barton agreed, though he was opposed to the alteration of the compromise on the money powers of the two Houses, and on the federal control of the rivers.

Mr. Reid, as Treasurer, delivered his Budget speech on November 2. He proposed new taxes, wanting 125,000*l*.



from customs, and 50,000*l.* from probate duties. The duties on sugar and tea were afterwards reduced in compliance with the demands of the Labour party.

A proposal to send 150 of the local artillery force to England, to be kept there for two years, in exchange for an equal number of imperial artillery, to be retained in the colony for the same term, was made by the Government to the imperial authorities, and may be taken as an expression of the loyal feeling of the colonists.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 9,482,134*l.*, showing an increase in all items.

A good deal of unpleasant feeling was caused by a movement among the German residents in Sydney, who petitioned the Reichsrath for "protection," in the shape of an increase in the German fleet in the Australian waters, it being held that the German residents, as all others, have as much protection as they need in the presence of the British ships, if not of British laws.

*Victoria.*—The delegates of the several colonies elected to form the Federal Convention met to the number of fifty for the first time on January 20. Among the first questions discussed was that of the relations of the commonwealth to the islands of the Pacific and to the rivers of the Australasian continent. These and other questions were referred to committees. A motion to empower the federal Parliament to confer pensions for old age was negatived by 25 votes to 20. In the course of the first day's proceedings Mr. Barton, a delegate from New South Wales, made a graceful allusion to the steps which had been recently taken by the Government of Great Britain on behalf of the empire in the conservation of imperial interests and trade and for the imperial defence.

The local feeling in Victoria for federation was far stronger than in New South Wales, though opinion was less divided and some minor differences revealed. There was a good deal of excitement at the part played by the sister colony, and of resentment of the alleged insincerity and double dealing of Mr. Reid. The parties were much less equally matched, there being in Victoria a large predominance of federalists, who included all the leaders of the two political parties, with a good many of the classes, which in the other colony were opposed to union, the Labour party itself being divided on the question. A curious proof of how differently the scheme of confederation was judged in the two colonies was afforded by the fact that in Victoria the delegates, among whom were included Sir Graham Berry and Mr. Trenwith, two leaders of the Advanced Labour party, recommended the bill to the electors because "it would strengthen democracy," while its rejection would "prolong conservatism and fetter industry." In New South Wales the principal objection to the federal scheme was that it was not sufficiently democratic.

Sir George Turner made a speech on federation on April 13, which attracted some notice. He predicted that federated Australia would have a protective tariff, with discriminating duties in favour of England. "Under the union flag Australia would be a bulwark of the empire."

At the Federal Convention, the proceedings of which on the whole were marked by courtesy and a spirit of mutual forbearance, there were some scenes of turbulence, in which Mr. Reid, the New South Wales Premier, figured. Strong language passed between him and Sir William Zeal, the President of the Legislative Council.

The Government decided to recommend the Commonwealth Bill, as framed by the convention, to the people of the colony. The plebiscite was held on June 3, with the result that an enormous majority of the electors, nearly five to one, voted in favour of the bill. The occasion was marked by great enthusiasm, the announcement of the federal victory being received with loyal demonstrations in Melbourne and all the principal towns.

Mr. Best, the Minister of Commerce, made a speech on February 10, announcing that the Ministry would pursue "a rigorous public works policy."

Sir George Turner delivered his Budget speech on July 26. He declared that "the colony was now able to pay its way."

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 6,886,663*l.*, an increase of 256,466*l.*, though after allowing for the provision to be made for Treasury bills, there was a slight increase of expenditure over revenue. Further increase of taxation was declared to be unnecessary. There would be renewed expenditure on public works and fresh activity in the construction of roads, and in the management of "wineries" and the mining industry.

On the Plural Votes Abolition Bill, Sir Henry Wrixon carried an amendment in the Upper House, providing that the metropolitan constituencies should be formed into one large electorate, to which Hare's system of proportional voting should be applied. This amendment was afterwards struck out in the Assembly.

A loan of 250,000*l.* (the half of a loan of 500,000*l.* which had been voted) was successfully floated locally on November 16, at a rate slightly over 3 per cent.

A small Ministerial crisis, which threatened for a time to disturb the existence of the Government, occurred on November 30. The Labour members joined with the Opposition in carrying an amendment against the Ministry on the estimates increasing the pay of the additional police. The amendment was afterwards withdrawn on Sir George Turner threatening a resignation.

The senate of the Melbourne University passed a resolution admitting female graduates to the senate.

A bill for the compulsory purchase of rich lands was carried in the Assembly on August 31. The lands when acquired by the State to be disposed of on the principle of perpetual lease.

It was announced that a new loan for public works to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* would be raised.

The Female Suffrage Bill, passed by the Assembly, was rejected by the Council on September 13, by 19 votes to 15.

The total loss to the colony by the great drought of 1897 was estimated by Sir William Zeal, the chairman of the Goldsborough Company, at 10,000,000*l.*

*South Australia.*—The reception of the Commonwealth Bill by South Australia was cordial, though not marked by any great excitement. The colony, as on most other questions, was content to follow the guidance of Victoria. The South Australian delegates at the Melbourne conference on all essential points siding with Victoria against New South Wales.

Mr. Kingston, the Premier, on his return from the Federal Conference, was entertained at a public dinner when he eulogised the Commonwealth Bill as “the most democratic ever framed by the chosen representatives of a free people.” Federation, he declared, meant “uniform legislation, a higher national life, and a broader sphere for Australian action.”

The result of the voting at the plebiscite on June 3 was 35,773 in favour of the bill and 17,320 against.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 2,561,520*l.*, showing a decrease of 31,524*l.*

The Assembly rejected the Immigration Restriction Bill of the Government, on the ground that it was not stringent enough, the Labour party joining with the Opposition.

A bill for the reform of the Upper House, proposing to treble the number of members and to elect them by household suffrage, was thrown out by the Legislative Council, whereupon a crisis ensued. The Premier announced that he would have a referendum on the question of household suffrage for the Council, which is declared by his opponents to be revolutionary and contrary to the constitution, in which the referendum has no place.

An experiment which was made to found “labour settlements” on socialistic principles proved a failure. The only success was in the cases where individual ownership was recognised.

A proposal made by the Japanese Government to found a settlement in the Northern Territory was strongly opposed by the Government, and has since been abandoned. The Northern Territory has never been occupied, and is for the greater part unfit for occupation by settlers of European race. A discovery has been made of a deposit of petroleum in Kangaroo Island.

*Queensland.*—This colony having taken no part in the Federal Conference was not disturbed by any agitation on the Commonwealth Bill. It is understood that the Government will be prepared to join in any practical scheme of union, meanwhile it shares in the opinions expressed by the New South Wales Government, and generally sides with that colony on the points on which a difference has arisen.

Mr. Byrnes, the Premier, made a speech at Norwich, in which he declared that "if New South Wales decided against federation it would be idle for Queensland to trouble further." The predominant note of his policy was "the spirit of national Liberalism."

The members for Central and Northern Queensland were anxious for federation, in the hope that some provision would be made in the federal scheme for the ultimate separation of Central and Northern Queensland from the southern district.

Under the influence perhaps of the belief that federation would mean disintegration for Queensland Mr. Byrnes made a speech to the Natives' Association on July 26, in which he declared that "the colonies were not ripe for confederation."

Sir Hugh Nelson resigned the Premiership on April 12, and was succeeded by Mr. J. T. Byrnes. Sir Hugh Nelson assumed the office of President of the Legislative Council in succession to Sir Arthur Palmer, deceased.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was declared to be 3,768,100*l.*, an increase of 155,000*l.*

A report of the Pacific Islanders' Immigration Society stated that the number of arrivals in 1897 was 934. The total number of Kanakas in the colony was 8,224. Of these 2,887 had deposits in the savings banks amounting to 21,280*l.*

The Premier, Mr. J. T. Byrnes, died after a short illness on September 27. He was a native of the colony, who had risen from the position of a milk boy to the Premiership. Mr. Byrnes was succeeded in that office by Mr. J. R. Dickson.

The total amount of land thrown open for selection in the year was 1,000,000 acres.

*Tasmania.*—The result of the voting on the Commonwealth Bill on June 3 gave 12,700 for the bill and 2,700 against, showing, as was expected, a great predominance of opinion in favour of the federal scheme, as likely to be of benefit to the smallest of the colonies.

The Parliament met on June 6. The revenue for 1898 was declared to be 908,006*l.*, an increase of 63,167*l.* The finances were in a satisfactory state, and no new taxation was necessary.

*Western Australia.*—The Premier, Sir John Forrest, made a speech on the opening of a new railway, March 22, congratulating the colony on its advancement. A hundred miles of railway had been made. Seven years before there was a population of 50,000, with a revenue of 400,000*l.* To-day the population was 160,000, with a revenue of 3,000,000*l.*

At Kalgoorlie, on March 25, a serious disturbance took place on the occasion of the Premier's visit to the goldfield. Sir John Forrest was assaulted and maltreated by a mob of roughs, being rescued with great difficulty. The Riot Act was read amidst great excitement. The Premier was afterwards the object of an enthusiastic ovation.

The cause of the disturbance was the discontent among the

diggers by the new law regulating the working of alluvial deposits on land leased from the mining companies, which prohibited them from going below 10 feet. The regulation was afterwards withdrawn, to the satisfaction of the gold-digging community.

The Parliament was opened on June 16. The Governor, Sir Gerard Smith, congratulated the colony on its financial position. The trade of the year was of the value of 10,358,623*l.*, the exports being 3,940,000*l.* The revenue for the year was 2,605,000*l.*, showing an increase of 230,000*l.*

It was afterwards admitted by Sir John Forrest that the situation was less favourable than he had anticipated. He complained of having been misled by his financial agents in London. The new loan had been a failure.

A petition of 100 Sikhs was presented to the Governor on January 21 for transmission to the Secretary of State, praying for relief from certain restrictions imposed upon aliens by the colonial Legislature.

Some curious revelations were made reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Wainscott, the official receiver in bankruptcy, who had been removed from office for casting aspersions on the colony in a newspaper (Oct. 6). A select committee which sat on the affair proved the existence of flagrant irregularities in the official receiver's department.

*New Zealand.*—Freed from the cares of federation and having but a remote interest in Australian unity, New Zealand was able to devote herself to that which, under her present Government, is her prime concern, namely, her own interest. The Ministry of Mr. Seddon continued, without much serious resistance, that course of heroic policy to which it is committed, making further experiments in the direction of State socialism. There were some evidences, however, that the current of public opinion had begun to flow against the Government.

In one of the most important of the metropolitan constituencies, Wellington City, which on the last election returned a Labour candidate in preference to Sir Robert Stout, a leading politician of the opposite camp, the Ministry experienced a defeat. Mr. Duthie, the Opposition candidate, was returned by a majority of 7,283 votes over Mr. Kirk, with 6,254. The Premier, Mr. Seddon, took an active part in the election, the most strenuous efforts being made on behalf of Mr. Kirk.

The Premier made a speech at Auckland, announcing that the financial year had ended in a surplus of 500,000*l.*

Some signs of a renewal of the native trouble were to be discerned this year. A meeting of Maories, 2,000 strong, was held in the King's country, to discuss a scheme proposed by a Maori member of Parliament of a Maori council to deal with the whole question of native lands. One of the objects of the movement, it was said, was to get the Government to recognise Mahuta, the son of the late Tawhaio, as King.



A small Maori rising occurred at Rahene, near the Bay of Islands, provoked, it was said, by the new regulations respecting dogs. Some 200 natives of the Ngapuhi tribe appeared in arms, and committed a few disorders. On the despatch of a small body of police and Volunteers to the scene the disturbance was easily quelled.

On the other hand, there were reported some remarkable evidences of loyal feeling among the Maoris. Lord Ranfurly appeared at a large native meeting at Waipatu, and his speech in praise of Maori loyalty was cordially received.

On the intelligence of the disturbed state of England's relations with the foreign European Powers a native chief proposed to the Premier the embodiment of a force of 3,000 or 4,000 Maoris. "The Maoris could not stand idly by while their mother the Queen is beset by enemies."

The Parliament was opened on June 24. The Governor's speech announced new measures of a sweeping kind, among which were an Old Age Pensions Bill and the abolition of the life tenure of the Legislative Council. The land policy was declared to be a fair success.

The Old Age Pensions Bill passed the third reading in the Assembly on October 8. Every one of the age of sixty-five years, of good moral character, with income not exceeding 34*l.*, who had resided twenty-five years in the colony, would receive 18*l.* per annum. The bill passed the Legislative Council on October 24.

The National Council of Women held a meeting on April 13, at Wellington, which was attended by thirty delegates. Not much was done beyond the passing of a resolution declaring that nothing more was demanded than "fair play between men and women."

*Polynesia.*—Tribal wars occurred in the New Hebrides, producing much disorder and disturbance of trade.

The Santa Cruz group of islands, eighteen in number, lying east of the Solomons Archipelago, were formally taken possession of in the name of the Queen by H.M.S. *Mohawk*.

Sir William Macgregor terminated his ten years' administration of New Guinea on September 24. Sir William took the entire responsibility for the concession of 250,000 acres to the Somers-Vine Syndicate, and defended his policy against the attacks of the Australian Governments.

A series of terrible hurricanes passed over New Caledonia in February, involving great destruction of property and shipwrecks along the coast. The whole coffee crop of the island was destroyed.

The Leeward Islands of the Tahiti group were declared, by an official proclamation, to be an integral part of the colonial dominion of France.

King Malietooa died in Samoa on August 22. His death caused a renewal of the anarchy which had preceded his election, there being two or three rival claimants for the throne, Mataafa being supported by the majority.

## PART II.

### CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

#### IN 1898.

#### JANUARY.

1. The President of the French Republic, when driving to the Senate, came into collision with the carriage of the Finance Minister, of which the horses had bolted. M. Faure and the Prime Minister, M. Méline, were thrown out, but were unhurt.

— At a conference of trade unionists, held at the Memorial Hall, Faringdon Street, London, attended by about 200 delegates, representing nearly 1,000,000 workmen, it was resolved to support the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in their struggle against the employers.

3. The Scotch East Coast express, when travelling at a high rate of speed between Dunbar and Edinburgh, crashed into a derailed coal waggon. Both engines of the express train were thrown off the rails, and the three front carriages telescoped. One passenger was killed, and several persons were badly hurt.

— The ambassadors at Constantinople presented to the Porte a general plan for the future government of Crete, providing for the prospective withdrawal of all the Sultan's troops, and the substitution of a native *gendarmérie*.

— The conclusion of the truce, pending negotiations, in the engineering dispute, followed by the issue of lock-out notices by firms which had hitherto held aloof from the Employers' Association.

— At London, Ontario, while a large meeting was being held at the City Hall, the flooring suddenly gave way, and 200 people were carried down through the room below into the cellars; twenty-two persons were killed on the spot and upwards of 100 injured.

4. The Miners' Federation held their annual conference at Bristol, and was attended by fifty-four delegates, representing 407,500 miners. Mr. Pickard, M.P., presided, and in his address justified aggressive trade-unionism to secure fair hours, fair wages and fair treatment of labour.

— In consequence of disquieting rumours respecting the Mahdists, the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment left Cairo for Wady Halfa.

4. At Buda-Pesth, the bill for the provisional prolongation of the *status quo* with Austria carried by a large majority.

— The City Commission of Sewers, after a separate existence of 230 years, held its last meeting at the Guildhall, its powers having been absorbed by the corporation.

5. The second test match between the Australian and English elevens played at Melbourne, resulting in the signal victory of the Colonials in one innings by 55 runs. Scores: Australia, first innings, 520 runs; England, first innings, 316 runs; second innings, 150 runs.

— The voting in the presidential election of the Transvaal began, lasting for a month. Mr. Krüger, General Joubert and Mr. Schalk-Burger were candidates.

— The Malta representatives offered to furnish the British Government with a regiment of 1,000 volunteers for service in Egypt.

6. The German Emperor conferred upon Herr von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, the Order of the Red Eagle as a mark of his appreciation of his services in obtaining a port in China for Germany. The Chinese Government, for a nominal rental, surrendered all its sovereign rights over Kiao-Chau Bay, its shores and islands.

— Ex-King Milan appointed by royal decree commander-in-chief the Servian Army.

— Amboyna, one of the chief towns in the Moluccas, almost destroyed by an earthquake, in which at least fifty persons were killed and 200 injured.

7. A fire broke out on the premises of a firm of wholesale chemists at Glasgow. A violent explosion of chemicals destroyed the interior of the buildings, and four firemen were killed on the spot and two others seriously injured by the falling walls.

— The German flag again hoisted at Canea on the international redoubt, two officers and twenty soldiers having been landed from a passing German ship.

— The Tanga Pass, although held in force, occupied without loss of life by the 20th Punjabis, the West Kent Regiment and the Highland Light Infantry, all under the command of General Sir Bindon Blood.

8. Señor Cuestas, President of Uruguay, issued a proclamation assuming the dictatorship, and calling out five battalions of the National Guards to control his election.

— The Natal Government, by the help of the pressure brought to bear upon members of the Assembly, carried by 25 to 11 votes a bill imposing a tax of 2*d.* per lb. on frozen and chilled meats imported.

10. The Queen intimated her intention that the old palace at Kew and the state rooms at Kensington Palace should, when restored, be thrown open to the public, the former as a public museum.

— The court-martial on Major Esterhazy opened in Paris; the first day's proceedings being public, but subsequent sittings were held in private, and he was eventually acquitted of having maintained under-hand dealings with the agents of any foreign Power.

10. Mr. A. J. Balfour, addressing his constituents at the Ardwich Drill Hall, Manchester, stated there was anxious and important negotiation going on between England and France with regard to affairs in West Africa.

11. The French Chamber and the Prussian Diet opened for the session, and the German Reichstag resumed its sittings after the Christmas holidays.

— Mr. Hanna, the "maker" of the President, re-elected United States Senator for Ohio by two votes, the "Silverite" Republicans joining the Democrats in opposing him.

— In the Danish Folkething the Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral Ravn, announced that the Government, after making efforts, had found it impossible to obtain from the Powers a guarantee of the neutrality of Denmark.

12. The election at Plymouth, caused by the death of Mr. C. Harrison (R.), resulted in the return of Mr. Mendl (R.), who received 5,966 votes, against 5,802 polled by Hon. Ivor Guest (C.).

— The jury on the great fire in Cripplegate in the previous December, after a careful inquest, decided, but not unanimously, that it had been wilfully caused by some unknown persons.

— The fiftieth anniversary of the Sicilian revolution of 1848 against the Bourbons celebrated with great enthusiasm at Palermo and in other towns, the Prince and Princess of Naples with the Marquis di Rudini and Signor Crispi taking part in the festivities.

— The report of the Rio de Janeiro police on the attempt to assassinate the President of the Brazilian Republic incriminated twenty persons, including the vice-president and several deputies.

13. The polling for York city resulted in the return of Lord Charles Beresford (C.) by 5,659 votes, against 5,648 recorded for Sir Charles Furness (R.).

— A letter appeared in the French newspaper *L'Aurore* from M. Zola denouncing the conviction of Dreyfus, charging the military judges with serious offences, and challenging the Ministry to prosecute him. In the Chamber the Premier, M. Méline, announced that the Government would take that course.

— In Makran, South Beluchistan, a British surveying party attacked by the inhabitants, and a number of camp followers and others killed. The British officers escaped, but the whole district was declared to be disaffected.

14. Sir James Westland, Finance Member of the Governor-General's Council at Calcutta, introduced a bill for providing the issue of currency notes in India against gold paid to the Secretary of State.

— The ratifications of the Franco-German treaty, regulating the frontier of Togoland, exchanged in Paris, on which occasion the German Ambassador received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

14. In consequence of serious rioting in Havana, the North Atlantic squadron of the United States fleet ordered to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

15. The joint committee of the allied trades notified to the secretary of the Employers' Federation that the demand for a forty-eight hours' week, made on July 3, 1897, was withdrawn.

— The British Minister at Peking informed the Tsung-li-Yamên that Great Britain was willing to guarantee, on certain conditions, a loan of 12,000,000*l.* at 4 per cent., to pay the Japanese indemnity.

— The Cretan Assembly addressed a memorial to the European Governments protesting against the ambassadors' proposals for the administration of the island.

17. Demonstrations of students and others in connection with the Dreyfus affair took place in Paris and some provincial towns. Jewish shopkeepers were especially threatened, and in all cases the police had to interfere to protect them.

— The Statthalter of Bohemia, announced to the Diet at Prague that the Government was prepared to divide the country into zones of three descriptions—German, Czech and mixed—and that the use of languages should be in accordance therewith.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at Swansea, declared, in reference to the state of affairs in the extreme East, that this country would oppose the exercise of exclusive rights by any nation over the trade of China at all costs, even at that of war.

18. After a trial lasting over five days, in an action brought by a bill discounter to recover nearly 16,000*l.* from Sir Tatton Sykes, for money advanced to Lady Sykes on promissory bills purporting to be signed by her husband, a verdict was given for the defendant.

— The Sultan replied to the Russian Ambassador that the Russian proposal of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete would not coincide with the wishes of the Ottoman nation.

— A bill laid before the Prussian Diet to increase to 200,000,000 marks the fund for settling German proprietors in the Polish districts of Posen and West Prussia, where the proportion of Polish inhabitants was rapidly increasing.

19. The third test match played at Adelaide ended in a decisive victory for the Australians in one innings by 13 runs. Scores: Australia, first innings, 573; England, first innings, 278; second innings, 282.

— At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates, Edward J. Gregory, A.R.A. (painter) and George Aitchison (architect) were elected Royal Academicians, and Lionel P. Smythe and H. H. Lathangue (painters) Associates.

— By a gas explosion in one of the mines of the Russian Donetz Co., in the district of Taganrog, upwards of sixty, out of 180 men in the pit, were killed and many injured. All the horses were suffocated.



19. The *Times* correspondent arrived at Suakin from Kassala, a distance of 300 miles, after a ten days' ride through the districts formerly held by Osman Digna, but found no traces of the Dervishes.

— An anarchist named George Etievant, who had already been under arrest, stabbed two policemen on the Avenue Clichy, Paris, without the least provocation. After a severe struggle he was arrested and placed in a cell, where he began firing a revolver through the grating.

20. The United States Senate, by 41 to 25 votes, adopted a resolution in favour of paying public debts in silver.

— A serious accident nearly occurred to the Glasgow express shortly after leaving Carlisle. A truck of a luggage train, in shunting, had fouled the line, and before signals could be made the express dashed into it, and many of the coaches were thrown off the metals, but no one was seriously injured.

21. The polling for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin resulted in the return of Mr. James H. Campbell, Q.C. (C.), who received 3,525 votes, against 3,387 given to Count Plunkett (N.).

— M. Demblon, a Socialist member of the Belgian House of Representatives, having violently attacked the President, M. Beernaert, was censured by the House and ordered to withdraw. Having declined to do so, the sitting was suspended.

22. The officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers issued a circular to the members advising them that the prolongation of the strike involved an increasing drain on the resources of the society without chance of betterment.

— The total eclipse of the sun, visible in India, favourably observed by numerous parties of astronomers sent out from various places to study it.

— In the French Chamber a debate raised on the Dreyfus case led to scenes of unparalleled violence and disorder, in which the Clerical and Socialist members took the most prominent part. The President, having ordered the galleries to be cleared, left the chair.

23. Serious rioting took place at Algiers, the houses and shops of the Jews in various districts being attacked and pillaged.

24. The French Chamber of Deputies resumed the Dreyfus debate, but M. Méline, on behalf of the Government, refused to discuss the matter in Parliament, and was supported by 376 to 133 votes.

— In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag the Foreign Secretary, Herr von Bülow, declared in the most positive manner that there had never been relations or connections of any kind between the German Government and Captain Dreyfus.

— Lord William Nevill surrendered at Bow Street to answer a charge of having obtained a friend's signature to bills by fraud and false pretence.

25. Herr Johannes Trojan, editor of the German *Kladderadatsch*, and for thirty-six years connected with its staff, sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for *lèse-majesté*.

25. M. Demblon, the Socialist member of the Belgian House of Representatives who had been suspended, attempted to force his way into the House, and a serious scuffle ensued between his friends and the troops guarding the vestibule.

26. After a struggle lasting over twenty-seven weeks, during which 700,000*l.* of the society's funds and subscriptions had been spent, and upwards of 2,000,000*l.* lost in wages, the engineers agreed to accept the masters' terms and to return to work.

— The Dominion Government signed a contract with a large firm to construct a railway 150 miles long from Glenova on the Stilkeen River to Terlin, whence was continuous navigation for steamers to Klondike. The route was to be open in nine months.

— On H.M. gunboat *Bouncer*, while practising at the Nore, a cartridge prematurely exploded before the breach of the quick-firing gun had been locked, killing two men and injuring six others.

27. The editor of the *Johannesburg Times* arrested on a charge of libelling the members of the Executive Council of the Transvaal, saying that some had received money from the Dynamite Company.

— President M'Kinley, at a banquet given by the National Association of the Manufacturers of New York, made a strong speech in support of sound money and of the national policy to secure it.

28. In the United States Senate, after a prolonged debate, Mr. Teller's resolution, authorising the payment of capital and interest of debts in gold or silver, was passed by 47 to 32 votes, after Senator Lodge's amendment, declaring both principal and interest of bonds to be payable in gold or its equivalent, had been defeated by 53 to 24 votes.

— The Norwegian and Swedish Union Committee, after protracted labours, separated without having been able to come to an agreement, especially on the direction of foreign affairs.

— A serious colliery explosion took place at Drumpellier, Coatbridge, in which four men were killed, and others injured.

— Dr. Jameson arrived at Southampton from the Cape, and at once proceeded to London.

29. Major Macdonald obtained a decisive victory over Mwanga in Uganda, and dispersed his troops.

— A column of British troops in the Bazar Valley met with a serious disaster, and getting entangled in a gorge near Mamouri, five officers were killed and two others wounded, eight men killed, seventeen wounded, and seventeen missing.

— A disastrous fire took place at an oil refinery at Walker Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, immediately abutting on the North-Eastern main line. A tank containing sixteen tons of creasote took fire and burst, killing one person on the spot, and burning and injuring upwards of 100 others.

— The plague measures in India produced a serious riot at Sinnar in the Nasik district. The mob killed a hospital assistant, burned the Sepegatim camp, and wrecked the post office. The police fired on the mob and wounded several persons.

29. A series of earthquake shocks, extending over an area of 120 miles, between Broussa and Balikessi in Asia Minor, occasioned considerable damage to property, and involved the loss of many lives.

31. The United States House of Representatives, after a short debate, defeated Senator Teller's resolution in favour of free silver, by 182 to 132 votes.

— A collision took place off Dungeness between the Aberdeen steamer *Ardoe* and a steamer unknown, obliging the former to run ashore at Deal, with the loss of one man drowned and two severely injured.

— The steamer *Channel Queen*, running between the Channel Islands, ran on to Black Rock, off the Guernsey coast, in a fog, and foundered with the loss of twenty lives.

— In the Chamber of Deputies at Rome the Foreign Under-Secretary stated that neither the Italian Government nor any of its diplomatic representatives in Paris ever had any relations, direct or indirect, with Captain Dreyfus.

## FEBRUARY.

1. It was announced from Peking that England had definitely withdrawn her condition requiring the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port.

— The German Government issued an order prohibiting the importation into Hamburg and other German ports of American fresh fruit, on the ground of the discovery of an apple-bug in a case of imported fruit.

— The Khedivieh postal steamers, with the docks and buildings, sold by the Egyptian Government to an English company, which undertook to perform the postal service for a small annual subsidy.

— A terrible blizzard swept over New England, causing enormous damage to railways, buildings and shipping. In Boston and New York the snow was several feet high in the streets, destroying the telegraph wires, and obstructing traffic to a serious extent.

2. The fourth test match between English and Australian teams played at Melbourne, and resulted in the victory of the Colonials by eight wickets. Scores: Australians, first innings, 325; second innings (for two wickets), 125. England, first innings, 174; and second innings, 263.

— At a general assembly of Royal Academicians, Mr. B. W. Leader and Mr. Seymour Lucas elected Academicians, and Mr. Napier Henry an Associate.

— The representatives of Russia, France and Great Britain notified the intention of their Governments to appoint Prince George of Greece Governor of Crete, if need be without the approval of the Sultan.

— Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire received at the Foreign Office a deputation, representing twenty-one parochial divisions of the metropolis, supporting a memorial for a bill to create "Metropolitan municipalities of dignity and importance."

3.—The election for Wolverhampton (South), caused by the death of Mr. C. P. Villiers (U.), resulted in the return of Mr. J. L. Gibbons (U.) by 4,115 votes against 4,004 polled by Mr. Thorne (R.). In South-East Durham, the vacancy caused by the death of Sir H. Havelock-Allan (U.) was filled by Mr. Alderman Richardson (R.), who polled 6,286 votes, against 6,011 given to Hon. F. W. Lambton (U.)

— The students' strike against the admission of Czech and Slav students to the German classes extended from Vienna and Prague to Brünn, Gratz, etc. The lectures were generally suspended by order of the Government.

— Damodar Chapekar, a mendicant Marathi singer, found guilty, after a long trial, of the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand at Poona, and sentenced to death.

— The Crosby Lighthouse on the Mersey totally destroyed by fire during a severe gale, and the three inmates burned to death.

4. On the Glasgow and South-Western Railway a mail train from Kilmarnock to Ayr came into collision with a goods train at Brassie junction. The driver and fireman of the goods train, the fireman of the mail train, and three passengers, were killed on the spot, and upwards of thirty persons were seriously injured.

— The force under Colonel Mayne completely routed the rebellious Baluchis near Turbat, the latter losing their leader, and about 100 men.

— Terrible distress reported from South-Eastern Russia, in consequence of the failure of the previous year's harvest.

— Colonel Manning and the troops of the Central African Protectorate successfully established themselves in Mpseni's country, having defeated the enemy with great loss.

5. The Chief Justice of the Transvaal addressed a letter to President Krüger declaring that the compromise entered into between the judiciary and the executive a year previously was at an end, the Government having done nothing to carry out its promises.

— A pinnacle containing twelve men of the German Imperial Navy capsized in Kiel harbour, and all the crew drowned.

— Serious fighting took place in districts of Thessaly between the inhabitants and Turkish troops, the latter burning the villages they had taken.

7. The condition of the Cretans in the neighbourhood of Candia, both Christians and Mahomedans, was so serious, that several hundreds were forced to abandon their homes, and to embark either for Greece or Constantinople.

— The trial of M. Zola and the publisher of the *Aurore* newspaper on a charge of defamatory libel connected with the Esterhazy court-martial began in Paris, most of the witnesses summoned declining to appear.

— At a sale held in Edinburgh of the library of Mr. A. C. Lamb of Dundee, a copy of the first or Kilmarnock edition of Burns' Works (1786), with original paper covers, realised 572*l.* 5*s.*

7. The town of Mackay in Queensland struck by a cyclone, which destroyed three churches, two hotels and several public buildings. Twelve inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours.

— The steamship *Veendam*, belonging to the American Netherland Company, and carrying 210 passengers and mails, struck during a storm upon some wreckage in Mid-Atlantic, and sank within a few hours. All her passengers and crew were rescued by the passing steamship *St. Louis*.

8. The fourth session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria opened by royal commission.

— In the German Reichstag, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Bülow, made a long statement with reference to German policy in China.

— The British troops occupied various positions in the Borgu country, the Hinterland of Lagos, but the forces of the Niger Coast Protectorate met with considerable opposition from the natives on the Cron River.

9. President Krüger re-elected to his office in the Transvaal by 12,764 votes, against 3,716 for Mr. Burger and 1,943 for General Joubert.

— The Russian Government notified through the *Official Messenger* that it no longer insisted upon the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Governor-General of Crete, but would not take the initiative in any further proceedings.

— Señor Barrios, President of Guatemala, assassinated by Oscar Solingen, a man of German extraction.

— Señor Dupuy de Lôme, Spanish Minister at Washington, forced to resign in consequence of the publication of a private letter to a fellow-countryman in Cuba, reflecting upon President M'Kinley and the Cuban Committee in New York.

10. A serious fire occurred on the premises of a firm of wholesale druggists in Holborn, two large buildings and their valuable contents being completely destroyed.

— The Dervishes suddenly commenced transferring their forces from Metemneh, on the left bank of the Nile, to Shendy, on the right bank.

11. The Queen paid a visit to Netley Hospital, and inspected a number of patients invalided from India.

— H.M.S. *Galatea*, the guardship at Hull, after having been run into by the steamship *Marbella*, which sunk in consequence, got aground on the Hebbles Sand, but was subsequently floated off without damage.

— Two Russians, charged with inciting persons to murder the Emperor Nicolas II. in a periodical entitled *Narodovolitz*, tried at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to eighteen and two months' hard labour respectively.

— In the House of Commons Mr. J. Redmond's amendment to the address, in favour of an "independent" Irish Parliament, rejected by 233 to 65 votes.



12. The Norwegian Coalition Ministry resigned, and M. Steen, the Radical leader of the Opposition, entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

13. The Pope said Mass in St. Peter's, commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of his first Mass, and subsequently gave his blessing to about 50,000 people, of whom 20,000 were pilgrims.

14. News reached this country that Mpseni, chief of the powerful Angoni Zulus in Nyassaland, had risen in revolt shortly before the end of the preceding year.

— H.M.S. *Victorious*, a first-class ironclad, on her voyage to the East, grounded on a mudbank off Port Said, both cables by which she was anchored having been broken by the strength of the current.

— After a period of unprecedented heat in South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria terrific gales prevailed on sea and land, causing immense damage, seventeen inches of rain falling in twenty-four hours.

15. At the Central Criminal Court Lord William Nevill, having pleaded guilty to a charge of fraud, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

— In the House of Commons the amendment to the address on the Indian frontier policy, moved by Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., negatived by 311 to 108 votes.

— The election for Pembrokeshire, caused by the acceptance of office by Mr. R. M. Davies (R.), resulted in the return of Mr. Wynnford Phillipps (R.) by 5,070 votes, against 3,406 recorded for Hon. Hugh Campbell (C.).

— The United States cruiser *Maine*, lying in Havana harbour, blown up, and 260 men and two officers killed, besides ninety more or less injured.

16. The steamship *Flachat*, belonging to the Compagnie Transatlantique, on her voyage from Marseilles to Colon, wrecked off Teneriffe, and forty-seven passengers and thirty-eight of the crew drowned.

— Chief Justice Kotze, Chief Justice of the Transvaal, dismissed by the Executive, and State-Attorney Gregorowski appointed in his place.

— The centenary of 1798 celebrated by the Irishmen in London by a demonstration "in honour of Ireland's illustrious dead," held in St. James's Hall, at which the leading Nationalist members of Parliament attended.

— M. Vlassoff, Russian Councillor of State, arrived at the Abyssinian capital, and received with great ceremonial by the Emperor Menelek.

17. A colliery explosion occurred at Hamme, near Bochum (Westphalia), by which 115 men were killed, and upwards of thirty seriously injured.

— At Wiborg, in the Gulf of Finland, while the fishermen were drying their nets on an ice-floe, a violent easterly gale sprang up, and detached the ice from the land, and 200 fishermen were carried out to sea, but were rescued two days later.

17. Two Belgian deputies, Socialists, were sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of Mons to imprisonment for assaulting and insulting the Burgomaster of Hautrage during a strike.

18. At the Altcar Coursing Meeting the Waterloo Cup was won by Mr. R. Hardy's Wild Night, defeating in the final course the Duke of Leed's Lang Syne. The Waterloo Purse was divided between Mr. J. Russel's Real Turk and Mr. J. Coke's Cissy Smith; and the Waterloo Plate was won by Mr. D. Graham's Genitive.

— In the House of Commons, at the close of the debate on the address, Mr. Chamberlain read two important telegrams received at the Colonial Office from the West Coast of Africa, relating to the action of the French forces in the Niger district.

— A duel fought in the military riding school in Vienna between Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Lieutenant von Mattachich. After an exchange of pistol shots without effect, the combatants resorted to swords, and the prince was wounded in the right arm.

19. The Khedive in Council approved of a scheme for the construction of the Nile reservoirs, involving dams across the river at Assuan and Assiout, to be completed in five years. The contract, which was for an annual payment of 160,000*l.* for thirty years, beginning on the completion of the dams, was taken over by Messrs. John Aird & Co.

— The Oxford and Cambridge Football Match (Association Rules) played at Queen's Ground, West Kensington, and resulted in the victory of Cambridge by one goal to nothing.

20. The question of the purchase by the State of the Swiss railways submitted to the referendum, and carried by a large majority.

21. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gerald Balfour brought in a bill for amending the local government of Ireland, which was favourably received on all sides, and read a first time without a division.

— A snow-storm of exceptional severity, lasting forty hours, broke over Dorset and Somerset, extending to Devon and Cornwall. Snow fell very heavily, while there was much lightning and thunder. Telegraph poles and wires were snapped, railways impeded, and the streets and roads of various towns were blocked by drifts several feet deep.

— The Newfoundland Government entered into an agreement to transfer the railways, docks, telegraphs and coal areas, to Mr. Reid, a contractor, who in return for a land concession was to work the various services.

— The store-rooms containing the surplus scenery of the Lyceum Theatre, situated under railway arches in Southwark, totally destroyed by fire.

22. The Chinese Government agreed with Great Britain to open all the inland waters of the empire to the navigation of steamers of all nations, to maintain an Englishman at the head of the maritime customs, and not to alienate to any foreign Power territory in the basin of the Yangtse-Kiang. The Chinese loan of 16,000,000*l.* also arranged, with two banking houses, one British and the other German.

22. M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated to the Cabinet facts tending to allay the excitement produced by the reported action of the French troops in West Africa.

23. The trial of Emile Zola, for libelling the judges who had acquitted Major Esterhazy, after occupying the court for fifteen days, terminated in a verdict of guilty. M. Zola was condemned to the maximum penalty of a year's imprisonment and 3,000 frs. fine.

— A shocking boating disaster occurred off Wells on the Norfolk coast. A coastguard boat, attempting to reach the gunboat *Alarm*, was capsized and five men drowned. The captain of the *Alarm*, ignorant of what had happened, sent an officer and five men to shore, but the boat was also capsized and all the occupants drowned.

24. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived in London to hold a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace.

— The polling at the Cricklade Division of Wilts, consequent on the resignation of Mr. Hopkinson (U.), resulted in the return of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice (R.), who received 5,624 votes, against 5,135 given to Viscount Emlyn (C.).

— In the Chamber of Deputies on a debate raised on the Zola trial with regard to the intervention of the generals, the Ministry, which defended their action, received an overwhelming majority.

25. In the Chancery Division of the High Court Sir Robert Peel ordered to restore sixteen pictures, regarded as heirlooms, which had been removed by him from Drayton Manor.

— In the House of Commons Mr. St. John Brodrick, in introducing the Army Estimates, explained the principles on which it was proposed to improve Army service and to reorganise and increase several branches, 25,000 men being added to the service.

— At Salisbury, Mashonaland, fifty-one native prisoners, awaiting trial for various charges of murder in the Mashonaland rebellion, made their escape.

26. The King of the Hellenes, driving with his daughter in the neighbourhood of Athens, fired at six times by two men armed with rifles, who escaped at the time. A groom was wounded in the leg, and one of the horses. The King stood up in the carriage to shield his daughter.

— At Prague the German members of the Bohemian Diet withdrew from the House in a body, objecting to any mention of Czech aspirations in the jubilee address to the Emperor.

28. Deer Island, off the port of Fusan, and commanding its entrance, reported to have been leased to Russia by the Korean Government.

— Mahmud, the Dervish commander on the Nile, suddenly transferred his main force from the left bank of the river to Shendy on the right bank, with the apparent intention of attacking Berber.

— The Queen received at Windsor Castle Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, and personally decorated him with the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery in the war on the Indian frontier

28. A severe hurricane passed over New Caledonia, causing a French gunboat to founder, and doing enormous damage to buildings and shipping.

### MARCH.

1. Karditzis, an ex-sergeant of artillery, and afterwards an official of the Athens mayoralty, and Kyriakon, a Macedonian, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the attempted murder of the King. Both of them were recognised, and confessed.

— The contract for the Chinese  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 16,000,000*l.* signed with the Hong-Kong, Shanghai and German Asiatic Banks.

— Lord Rosebery attended a meeting held at St. James's Hall in support of the Progressive candidates for the London County Council, and made a long and important speech. Mr. Chamberlain was speaking at the same time in the Surrey Theatre on behalf of the Moderates.

2. The final test match between the English and Australian elevens played at Sydney, and resulted in a fourth victory for the Colonials. Scores : England, first innings, 335 runs ; second innings, 178. Australia, first innings, 239 ; second innings (four wickets), 278 runs.

— The eighty-eighth anniversary of the Pope's birth, and twentieth of his pontificate, celebrated with great enthusiasm at the Vatican.

— The Indian Viceroy, Earl of Elgin, unveiled at Calcutta the statue of Lord Roberts, by T. Bates, erected on the Maidan.

— The German Clerical party, through its representative on the Budget Committee of the Reichsrath, promised to support the naval extension proposals of the Government.

3. The triennial elections for the London County Council resulted in the great success of the Progressive candidates, who gained sixteen seats, and the Moderates four. The final results (excepting Central Hackney, where the election was postponed on account of the death of one of the nominated candidates), showed sixty-eight Progressives and forty-eight Moderates.

— The recount of the voting papers at the York election having been completed, showed 5,643 admittedly good votes had been given to each candidate, and that the election would be decided upon the small number of papers to be submitted to the election judges.

4. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of granting a national constitution to Sardinia by King Charles Albert, took place at Rome, and was attended by great festivities.

— Strong shocks of earthquake felt at Antigua (where much damage was done), St. Kitts, Guadeloupe and Montserrat. Nearly simultaneously a severe shock was felt throughout Central Italy.

— Russia, through its Minister at Peking, demanded the surrender by China of all her sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan on the same terms as granted to Germany for Kaio-Chau. In the event of non-compliance with these and other demands, the occupation of Manchuria by Russian troops was threatened.

5. The United States Government declined to accede to the request of the Spanish Ministry to recall General Lee, their consul at Havana, and to substitute merchant vessels for warships engaged in relieving the necessitous population of Cuba.

— A duel, arising out of the Dreyfus trial, took place between Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry, in which the latter received two slight wounds. Colonel Picquart then declined a duel with Major Esterhazy.

— Baron Gautrek, the Austrian Premier, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Count Francis Iluin, a Conservative, charged with the formation of a Cabinet.

6. Signor Cavallotti, an Italian deputy, and leader of the Extreme Radical party, killed accidentally in a duel with Signor F. Macola, a Conservative deputy, and proprietor of the *Gazetta di Venezia*. The duel was fought with sabres, and Signor Macola's weapon entered his adversary's mouth, severing the windpipe and arteries.

7. In the House of Lords, Lord Roberts raised the question of our Indian frontier policy, and spoke strongly in defence of the "forward school."

— At Washington, in the House of Representatives, a bill was introduced, after conference between the President and leading men, making an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the national defence, and voted unanimously.

— Considerable friction produced between the Bombay Corporation and the Plague Committee, and general resistance to the new quarantine rules was shown by both Hindus and Mahomedans.

8. The bi-centenary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, founded by Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray and four laymen, celebrated by a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a meeting at the Guildhall.

— The Queen's projected journey to Cimiez temporarily postponed, in consequence of a slight indisposition and the state of the weather in the Channel, where a strong north-east gale prevailed. The stock markets were, nevertheless, sensibly affected, and prices fell all round.

— The trial of Sheriff Martin and eighty-two deputy sheriffs at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on the charge of shooting and killing twenty-two miners on strike, and wounding over fifty others, terminated after nine days' investigation in the acquittal of the accused.

9. In the House of Commons the Common Employment Abolition Bill read a second time by 215 to 59 votes, notwithstanding the protests of the Home Secretary and Attorney-General.

— The Stepney election, consequent on the death of Mr. Wootton-Isaacson (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. W. C. Steadman (R.) by 2,492 votes, against 2,472 recorded for Major Evans Gordon (C.).

— Serious riots broke out in the native town of Bombay, a plague party being attacked and driven away. They returned escorted by the police, who were stoned by the natives, and two European soldiers were deliberately murdered. Ultimately the police fired, killing nine of the mob and wounding about twenty others. The troops were then sent for to preserve order, many of the police having been seriously injured.



10. An imperial ukase issued by the Czar, addressed to the Finance Minister, ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 roubles, to be spread over seven years, in the construction of warships, in addition to the sum already provided.

— In the House of Commons the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, proposed the Navy Estimates of the year, which had reached the "colossal" sum of 25,550,000*l*.

— The Prince of Wales laid the first stone of the new jetty at Cannes in the presence of a large and sympathetic assemblage of French and English visitors.

— Three daughters of a member of the Fishmongers' Company, triplets, formally admitted to the freedom of the company.

11. A coal mine at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, suddenly inundated by the giving way of the walls separating it from disused workings. Of forty-four men in the pit, all but nineteen escaped at the first alarm, but these were cut off by the rapid rise of the water. Of these, all but three were subsequently rescued.

— A fresh outbreak of rebellion took place in the Philippine Islands, the natives of Northern Luzon refusing to pay taxes.

— Comte de Mun, a Clerical deputy and a "rallied" Royalist, a descendant of the philosopher Helvetius, received at the French Academy, and succeeded to the *fauteuil* of M. Jules Simon, whose panegyric he pronounced.

12. The new Spanish Minister at Washington presented his credentials to President M'Kinley, and stated that his mission was to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

— The Soudanese mutineers of Major Macdonald's force surrounded and completely defeated by Captain Harrison and a body of troops under his command.

13. The Queen, after a railway journey of thirty hours, reached Nice in excellent health, and at once drove to Cimiez.

14. Lord Salisbury, in consequence of continued illness after influenza, ordered by his doctor to take some weeks of complete rest.

— Mr. Woolf Joel, of the firm of Barnato Brothers, murdered at Johannesburg by a former employee.

— In Central Hackney, where the election to the County Council had been postponed on account of the death of one of the candidates, two Progressives were returned by large majorities.

— At Bombay strikes occurred among various classes of workmen, but, the city being occupied by the military, public peace was not disturbed.

15. At the first meeting of the newly returned London County Council Mr. T. M'Kinnon Wood was elected chairman, Lord Welby vice-chairman, and Mr. H. P. Harris deputy-chairman.

— The fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution in Hungary celebrated at Buda-Pesth and throughout the kingdom with great enthusiasm.

15. President Krüger violently denounced "as a bare-faced lie" ex-Chief Justice Kotze's assertion that he had been threatened with suspension if he followed a certain course, and the ex-chief justice published in reply a manifesto declaring that the President was aiming at autocracy.

16. The German battleship *Oldenburg*, with the German troops quartered at Canea, left the Cretan waters, indicating her definite withdrawal from the negotiations.

— At Melbourne the Commonwealth Bill reported without amendment, and subsequently adopted by the Federal Convention.

17. The American mission in the suburbs of Chung-King sacked by a mob, and the Chinese medical assistants maltreated.

— At Cairo the foundation-stone of a native Palace of Justice laid by the Ministers of Public Works and of Justice, the latter acknowledging the efforts of Sir John Scott to promote the efficiency of native tribunals.

18. Prince George of Greece again put forward by the Powers, Germany having withdrawn, as Governor of Crete, to assume the post simultaneously with the evacuation of Thessaly by Turkish troops.

— The fiftieth anniversary of the revolution at Berlin celebrated by large sections of the population. The Municipal Council resolved to send a wreath to be placed on the graves of the citizens who fell at the barricades, but the Government President of the Province, acting for the Minister of the Interior, vetoed the proceedings. In the Reichsrath the subject was discussed with much bitterness.

— The Japanese general election resulted in the return of a small majority for the Government.

— At Belmez, near Cordova, a terrible explosion took place in a coal pit, and upwards of eighty miners were killed and many more injured.

19. A divisional court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court decided in the case of the South Shields justices who had granted licences to two publicans who paid 1,000*l.* and 300*l.* respectively to local purposes. The judges decided that the justices had no such right.

— The attempt to establish a commercial bazaar outside Candia, under the protection of a gunboat, ended in failure. A very few Mahomedans presented themselves, and these on their return to the town were severely beaten by their co-religionists.

— The German Reichsrath, with brief discussion, passed the second reading of the Government bill for the reform of judicial military procedure.

— At the Snamenski Convent, near Kursk, an infernal machine, placed near a miracle-working picture of the Virgin, exploded with serious results to the building, but no worshippers were hurt, and the picture escaped uninjured.

21. In the House of Commons the Local Government (Ireland) Bill passed the second reading without a division after a single night's debate.

21. On the South-Eastern Railway the Hastings express train, during a fog, ran into a local train travelling slowly on the same line near Lewisham Junction. Three persons in the hindmost carriage were killed and six others seriously injured.

— The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled after its sudden closing on account of disorderly proceedings. The obstruction to the election of a President was confined to the small Pan-Germanic group, numbering five members.

— Forty-eight men of the crew of the sealer *Greenland* lost their lives on an icefield, upon which they were seal-hunting, when a storm arose and cut off connection with the vessel, the ice floes drifting away.

22. The German Emperor unveiled three of thirty marble groups illustrating national history, erected in the Sieges-Allée, Berlin.

— Three serious fires occurred in London in rapid succession. The first in Basinghall Street, where the premises of a large umbrella manufacturer were burnt out; the second in the City Road, where the sawmills of Messrs. Esdaile were seriously injured; and the third in Farringdon Street, where three large warehouses were completely destroyed.

— The Windward Islands of Tahiti declared by law to be French colonial territory.

23. The annual conference of the National Liberal Federation held at Leicester, and largely attended by delegates from the provincial centres. Mr. John Morley spoke at length on Liberal policy and prospects.

— The Italian Chamber, after a stormy debate, finally adopted, by 207 to 7 votes, the report of the commission appointed to report on Signor Crispi's relations with the Bologna branch of the Bank of Naples. It was held that only by impeachment in the Senate could he be prosecuted, and that the irregularities as revealed showed no criminal intention.

— The Chinese Government finally agreed to all the Russian demands, conceding a lease of Port Arthur for twenty-five years as a fortified naval base, a lease of Ta-lien-wan as an open port, and certain rights to construct and protect the Trans-Manchurian Railway.

24. Severe snowstorms accompanied by north-easterly gales, and actual blizzards in some places, swept over the greater part of the United Kingdom, causing great damage to shipping in the Channel and round the coasts, and interrupting telegraphic communication at home and with the continent.

— The German Reichsrath, after two days' debate, passed, by 212 to 139 votes, the clause of the Navy Bill determining the future strength of the Navy, the Clerical centre voting in support of the Government Bill.

— M. Hanotaux received by M. de Vogüé as member of the French Academy, in succession to the *fauteuil* of M. Challemel-Lacour.

24. The P. and O. steamship *China*, 11,000 tons, one of the newest and largest of the company's fleet, went ashore at Azalea Point, Perim Island, in a black fog. The passengers and crew, 403 persons, with mails, baggage and specie, were all saved.

25. The elections to the Legislative Council of Cape Colony resulted in the return of a narrow majority of the Rhodesian or Progressive candidates.

— At Liverpool, the Grand National Steeplechase, ran in a snow-storm, won by an outsider, Mr. G. C. M. Adams' Drogheda, 6 yr. 10 st. 2 lb. (Gourley). Twenty-five started, of whom only nine completed the race.

— The Austrian naval arsenal and dockyard at Fume was the scene of a serious fire, by which the warehouses containing stores of jute, hemp, etc., were totally destroyed.

26. Shendy on the Upper Nile, where the Dervish reserve was encamped, attacked by three gunboats and an Egyptian regiment under Major Hickman, and occupied, the forts being destroyed and the slaves liberated.

— The refreshment rooms of Swindon station on the Great Western Railway (up-side) destroyed by fire, the attendants who were in bed escaping with the greatest difficulty.

— The polling at Maidstone, consequent upon the retirement of Sir Seager Hunt (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. F. S. Cornwallis (C.) by 2,214 votes against 2,036 given to Mr. J. Barker (R.).

— The University Boat Race rowed in a north-easterly gale, accompanied by rain and snow. Oxford won the toss, and chose the Middlesex and more sheltered side. The Cambridge boat, exposed to the rough water, took more and more water as the race proceeded, and was at length filled, although the crew did not cease rowing until the Ship at Mortlake was reached. Oxford finished the race in 22 min. 15 sec.

— In the French Chamber, M. Hanotaux made a long statement on foreign affairs, affirming the relations of France with foreign Powers to be good, and anticipating a satisfactory settlement of the West African question.

27. Brocklesby Hall, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, near Grimsby, seriously injured by fire, the north-east wing, including the library, and many works of art being totally destroyed.

— At a bull-fight at Barcelona the matadore Juanerrito gored to death in the arena by a bull during the performance.

28. The Chinese garrisons withdrawn from Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, and occupied by 2,000 Russian troops, who hoisted the Russian flag.

— The President of the United States sent a message to Congress, enclosing the report of the court of inquiry into the explosion which destroyed the *Maine*. The court found that a mine had been exploded underneath the vessel, but that there was no evidence to fix the responsibility.

28. The Spanish elections passed off with great tranquillity throughout the country, the Government as usual obtaining a crushing majority. The Cuban electors returned 21 Autonomists and 9 Conservatives.

29. The Victorian Government decided to recommend the Federal Constitution to the acceptance of the people.

— Disturbances occurred in the interior districts of Sierra Leone, and marines were at once despatched from the coast to support the troops.

— During the manœuvres of the French fleet off Brest, a torpedo boat was sunk by collision with a cruiser, and several lives lost.

30. The United States Chamber of Representatives, by 179 to 139 votes, agreed to set aside a resolution recognising the independence of Cuba as privileged.

— The polling in East Berkshire, consequent on the death of Sir George Russell (C.), resulted in the return of Commander Oliver Young, R.N. (C.), by 4,726 votes against 3,690 given to Mr. W. G. Palmer (R.).

— A reconnaissance in force against the Dervishes near Atbara showed them to be strongly entrenched among thick bush, but although the force advanced to within 300 yards of the enemy's trenches, no attack was made.

31. The Italian Senate, before proceeding to its ordinary business, passed by a unanimous vote a message of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, expressing sincerest wishes for his recovery.

— The trial of the two men charged with attempting the life of King George of Greece was held at Athens, and the jury having found both prisoners guilty, they were sentenced to death.

— The Russian, German and Austrian journals unanimously expressed the views that British diplomacy had suffered a severe diplomatic defeat in the Chinese negotiation.

## APRIL.

1. The pitmen in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal districts, to the number of 80,000, came out on strike, demanding a revision of the sliding scale arrangement in their favour.

— Serious agrarian disturbances occurred in Hungary, in the neighbourhood of Temesvar and other districts, arising from the miserable condition of the peasantry and the class legislation of the Magyar landowners.

— The Zakkakhels of the Khaibar district completed the payment of the fines and the surrender of the rifles demanded. The frontier was declared to be wholly pacified.

2. The Chinese Government agreed to a demand of Great Britain for a lease of Wei-hai-wei after the withdrawal of the Japanese.

— The Court of Cassation at Paris quashed the judgment of the Seine Assize Court, condemning M. Zola and the publisher of the *Aurore*, on certain technical points, annulling the whole prosecution.



2. The international football match (Rugby rules) between England and Wales played at Blackheath, resulting in the victory of the former by one placed goal and three tries to a dropped goal and one try.

4. The Pope, through his representatives at Washington and Madrid, intimated his readiness to act as mediator between the United States and Spain, if requested.

— The Greek Chamber, having voted the Loan Bill, by which the administration of the finances was placed under international supervision, summarily closed by royal decree.

— In the House of Commons Mr. W. Redmond removed by the sergeant-at-arms in consequence of his persistent attempts to call attention to the punishment of a seaman gunner for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day.

5. In the House of Commons Mr. A. J. Balfour made a statement with regard to the policy of the Government in China, the Duke of Devonshire making a similar statement in the House of Lords.

— The Government of Natal notified to the Colonial Office that it was prepared to supply annually, free of cost, to ships of Her Majesty's Navy calling at Durban, 12,000 tons of steam coal.

— The Danish general election resulted in a decisive defeat of the Conservative and Moderate parties, the Radicals holding, without the help of the Socialists, a clear majority in the Folkething.

6. President M'Kinley, in view of the negotiations for an armistice in Cuba between the Spaniards and the Cubans, postponed his expected message to Congress.

— The West African mail steamer *Dahomey* ran ashore on the Anglesey rocks during a dense fog, and subsequently took fire. All the passengers and crew were rescued, but a large portion of the cargo, including gunpowder and explosives, was thrown overboard.

7. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 4 per cent., the reserve standing at 18,350,947*l.*, or 37½ per cent. of the liabilities, and the coin and bullion at 30,034,952*l.*

— The great Powers of Europe presented a joint note to the President of the United States, expressing a hope that an agreement might be arrived at with Spain.

8. The entrenched position of the Dervishes near Atbara carried by the Anglo-Egyptian troops under Sir Herbert Kitchener after an obstinate resistance. Upwards of 2,000 Dervishes were killed or wounded, and their leader, Mahmoud, taken prisoner, and his army of 16,000 men completely scattered.

— The Esterhazy court-martial decided to take fresh proceedings against M. Zola.

— Serious distress recognised among the peasantry of certain parts of Mayo, Galway and Clare, and grants of seed potatoes authorised on a large scale.

9. The Spanish Government, yielding to the counsel of the Pope, supported by the six great European Powers, consented to an armistice between the Spanish and Cuban forces.

— The German Emperor telegraphed his congratulations on the result of the battle of Atbara to the British Ambassador at Berlin, and requested that they might be also offered to Lord Salisbury and the Sirdar.

11. President M'Kinley sent his long-expected address to Congress, in which while he did not think it wise or prudent to recognise the independence of Cuba, declared that in the name of humanity and civilisation the war must stop, but he left it to Congress to take action.

— The sixth annual conference of the Independent Labour party met at Birmingham under the presidency of Mr. Keir Hardie, and attended by eighty-eight delegates representing about 12,000 members.

— A railway accident occurred at the Bisley station as a corps of volunteers, 15th Middlesex, was returning from their military manœuvres. About forty men were injured, but only a dozen were seriously hurt.

12. The Austrian detachment of troops left Canea, and the Austrian admiral having also taken his departure, the Austrian flag in Crete was hauled down.

— General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General at Havana, on being recalled, received enthusiastically at the principal cities on his way from Key West to Washington.

13. After two days' debate, the Foreign Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives presented their resolutions, demanding the independence of Cuba, and calling for intervention. In the House a wild scene of disorder was caused by the conduct of two members. Minority reports were presented by both Houses. In the House, the minority report, having been rejected by 191 to 150 votes, the majority report was passed by 322 to 19 votes.

— President Faure paid a friendly visit to the Queen at Cimiez, which was returned by the Prince of Wales on her Majesty's behalf.

14. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland arrived in Paris for a short stay, and was cordially received by the public.

— The directors of the British South African Company published their annual report, in which they reviewed the cause of the Matabele war and described the prospects of Rhodesia. They announced their intention to propose the raising of further capital to the extent of 1,500,000*l.*

15. The Queen Regent of Spain, by the advice of the Cabinet, issued a proclamation summoning the Cortes, in view of the political situation.

— The South Wales miners on strike, numbering about 100,000, declined to invest their committee with plenary powers to treat with the employers on their demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, and insisted upon ratification by a popular vote.

15. Popular demonstrations against the United States occurred in Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga and other large towns, and were with difficulty checked by the police and troops.

16. The United States Senate, after a prolonged debate, adopted by 67 to 21 votes the resolution of the Foreign Relations Committee, declaring for the independence of Cuba and the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, and directing the President to use armed force for the attainment of these objects. The "Republic of Cuba" was recognised by 51 to 37 votes, and by 67 to 21 votes any intention to exercise control over the island was disclaimed.

17. *Fêtes* held in Florence in honour of the quincentenary of Paolo Toscanelli and Amerigo Vespucci, both natives of the city, who were among the earliest discoverers of America.

18. Further operations against the Dervishes suspended for three months by order of the Sirdar, Sir H. Kitchener, the headquarters being established at Berber.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, unveiled a marble bust of Lord Randolph Churchill in the members' corridor of the House of Commons, members of all parties having subscribed to defray its cost.

— At the conference of the National Miners' Union held at Durham under the presidency of Mr. T. Burt, M.P., it was resolved to oppose the Eight Hours Bill when brought before Parliament.

19. At Washington, after a prolonged dispute between the Senate and the Chamber, a joint resolution omitting the recognition of the Cuban insurgents was adopted by 42 to 35 votes in the Senate and by 310 to 6 votes in the Chamber, and transmitted to the President.

— A fire, caused by the flames of a "gob" fire, broke out in Whitwich Colliery, and thirty-six men and boys were burnt to death.

— A serious rising occurred in Southern Angoniland, where the natives rose against Mr. Devoy and Captain Chichester, who with difficulty succeeded in reaching Dedza Fort, Nyassaland.

20. The Metropolitan Tabernacle, erected in 1861 for Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, totally destroyed by fire, no reasonable explanation of the cause being ascertained.

— At the Epsom spring meeting the City and Suburban Handicap won by Mr. L. Brassey's Bay Ronald, 5 yrs. 7 st. 12 lbs. (Bradford). Eighteen started.

— The President of the United States signed the joint resolutions of Congress, and despatched an ultimatum to Spain. The Spanish Minister, without awaiting a reply from Madrid, demanded his passports and left Washington.

— Through telegraphic communication established between Cape Town and Blantyre in British Central Africa, a distance of over 2,000 miles.

21. At the general meeting of the South Africa Company, the proposed increase of capital having been carried by the shareholders,

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was elected a director of the company, Mr. Beit, who was also put forward, declining to accept election.

21. In the United States Senate the appropriation of \$450,000 voted for the payment of British claims under the Behring Sea award.

— In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer produced his annual budget, showing a surplus of 3,678,000*l.* on the previous financial year, and proposing to reduce in the current year the tax on tobacco by 6*d.* per lb., and to further extend income tax reductions.

— By the collapse of a block of new buildings in Victoria Street, Westminster, seven men were either killed or so fatally injured that they shortly succumbed.

22. At Madrid the declaration of war by the United States received with great enthusiasm, excited demonstrations taking place in various quarters of the city.

— The Russian Government, in view of the serious famine existing in the eight central provinces, ordered the Red Cross Society to collect subscriptions throughout Southern Russia.

23. The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a council at Marlborough House, at which a draft of the proclamation of neutrality was approved.

— The Crosby lightship struck by a collier passing out of the Mersey, and sunk almost instantly.

25. President M'Kinley sent a message to Congress, asking that body to declare that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. A bill was at once passed through both Houses to that effect, and empowering the President to use the military and naval forces of the republic.

— Mr. Sherman resigned the Secretaryship of State on account of age and ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. Day, Assistant Secretary.

— It was announced by Russian authority that the southern portion of Ta-lien-wan, like Port Arthur, was to be an exclusively naval base, and not open to foreign merchant vessels. The area annexed by Russia comprised 800 square miles, and all the harbours.

— At Glasgow a serious fire consumed a block of warehouses, did considerable damage to St. Andrew's Catholic Church, and for a time threatened the Metropole Theatre, where the performance had to be brought to an end, the audience leaving without panic.

26. The Proclamation of Neutrality issued by the Government, in view of the existing state of war between Spain and the United States.

— In the Austrian Reichsrath, after many disorderly scenes, the motion to impeach the ex-Premier, Count Badeni, carried by a small majority.

— The Spanish Cortes having been duly constituted, both Chambers unanimously voted patriotic addresses in support of the war and of the Ministry, the Carlists and Republicans promising to support the latter.

27. Serious bread riots occurred at Bari and Faenza in consequence of the rise in the price of bread, and other towns of southern Italy threatened with similar disturbances.

— At Newmarket, the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes won by an outsider, Mr. Wallace Johnstone's Disraeli (S. Loates). Fourteen started.

— At a conference of the Miners' Federation held in London, it was decided to support by a money grant the South Wales strike, and to demand a general 10 per cent. rise in English miners' wages.

— The United States blockading squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sampson, bombarded the fortifications of Matanzas, and after half an hour silenced the guns of the forts.

28. Further plague riots reported in parts of the Hoshiarpur district, the villagers opposing the search parties, which were protected by the public.

29. In the House of Commons Mr. A. J. Balfour defended at great length the foreign policy of the Government in its dealings with the Chinese Empire.

— The Spanish squadron, which had been anchored in the harbour of St. Vincent, left the Cape Verd islands.

— At Newmarket, the One Thousand Guineas Stakes won by the favourite, Sir J. Blundell Maple's Nun Nicer (S. Loates). Eighteen started.

30. The match for the amateur championship at tennis took place at Queen's Club, Kensington, and was won by Sir E. Grey, M.P., who defeated the holder, Mr. J. B. Gribble, by three sets to one.

— It was officially announced that the plague had reached Calcutta, and that thirteen deaths out of twenty-eight cases had occurred.

## MAY.

1. The American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, appeared off the Bay of Manila, and after forcing a passage of the forts, brought on an engagement in which the Spanish fleet was wholly disabled, eleven ships being destroyed and others run ashore to escape capture. The American ships were scarcely touched by the forts under which the Spanish had anchored—or by their ships—and no casualties occurred on their side. About 400 Spaniards were killed and 600 wounded.

— The Queen, after a delay of twenty-four hours at Cherbourg in consequence of bad weather, arrived at Windsor.

2. A Maori rising, confined to the Honetora half-castes, consequent upon the imposition of a dog tax in New Zealand, assumed serious proportions.

— Disturbances occurred in the Sherboro district of Sierra Leone. A British commissioner, who had attempted to pacify the natives with regard to the hut tax, was killed.

— Bread riots, many of them involving loss of life, occurred in many Italian provinces, and extending from Ferrara to Bari.



3. The city of Madrid placed under martial law, the civil governor having exhausted all the means furnished by civil law for repressing disturbances. In the provinces great disorder prevailed. At Talavera the mob stormed the railway station and burned a portion of the rolling stock; at Oviedo the coal miners came out on strike and threatened the neighbouring proprietors; and at Talavera riots occurred in consequence of the rise in the price of wheat.

4. The King of Italy attended a celebration at Turin in honour of the jubilee of the Piedmont Parliament, in which the first resolutions towards the freedom of Italy were adopted. Almost simultaneously terrible riots took place in Milan, and barricades were erected in the principal streets. Order was nominally restored after many lives, estimated at nearly 1,000, had been sacrificed.

— The Marquess of Salisbury presided at the annual general meeting of the Primrose League, held in the Albert Hall. He stoutly defended the foreign policy of the Government, which he regarded as successful in every way, but warned his audience of the dangers of war in the future.

— At Berlin the Reichstag, by 177 to 83 votes, passed the third reading of the bill for the reform of military judicial procedure, the Bavarian members generally voting against it.

— The Chester Cup won by an outsider, Major Westenra's Up Guards, 4 yrs., 6 st. 13 lb. (S. Chandley). Sixteen started.

— The first congress of the Cuban Autonomous Congress opened by the captain-general, General Blanco, who in the royal message appealed to the Cubans to resist the American protection.

5. The import duty on corn temporarily suspended by the French and Italian Governments in view of the increased price of all cereals.

— The last instalment of the war indemnity of 12,000,000*l.* paid by China to Japan to the representative of the latter at London, at the Bank of England in a single cheque for 11,008,857*l.*

— In the House of Commons the bill introduced by the London County Council to bring a tramway across Westminster Bridge, and thence along the Victoria Embankment to Blackfriars, rejected on the second reading by 248 to 129 votes.

— The French liner *Lafayette* of the Compagnie Transatlantique captured by an American cruiser off Havana and ordered to Key West, where she was afterwards released by order of the President.

6. In the House of Commons, on the discussion of the vote for the Colonial Office, Mr. Chamberlain vindicated the policy of the Government with regard to the Chartered Company, and spoke in high terms of Mr. Rhodes' capacity and good faith.

— The German Reichstag prorogued in person by the Emperor, who reviewed at some length the work of the Parliament during the past five years.

7. The bread riots in Italy resumed with increased violence at Leghorn, Florence, Pavia, Milan and other towns, in some cases assuming a revolutionary character. At Milan a number of people were killed by the soldiers, and a state of siege proclaimed.

— At Kempton Park the Jubilee Stakes, 3,000 sovereigns, won by the favourite, Mr. Reid Walker's Dinna Forget, 6 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (Robinson). Nine started.

8. The first ballots in the general election throughout France took place, and resulted generally in favour of the Government candidates.

— The official celebration of the jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph began with the opening of the Commemorative Exhibition at Vienna.

9. The Queen arrived in London from Windsor, and visited Queen's College, Harley Street, on the occasion of its jubilee.

— Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, the seat of Lord Rendlesham, a house of modern construction, seriously damaged by fire, and many of the rooms and their contents completely burnt out.

— Karditza and Geordis, the two men who fired upon the King of Greece and his daughter while driving in the Phalerum, convicted and executed at Athens.

— Serious riots took place at Sha-shi in the province of Hu-pei, when the mob burnt the Custom House, and sacked the Japanese Consulate.

10. Professor Dewar succeeded in liquefying hydrogen gas under a pressure of 180 atmospheres, and at a temperature of 337° below freezing point Fahrenheit. Fluorine and oxygen having been previously liquefied, Faraday's prediction that all gases would be metamorphosed was thus verified.

— The polling for West Staffordshire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Hamar Bass (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. Alex. Henderson (L.U.) by 4,796 votes against 3,993 polled by Mr. Adams (R.).

— The revolutionary movement first manifested in Milan, spread to various parts of the kingdom; Pavia and Naples being the scenes of serious conflicts, and Tuscany and Naples proclaimed in a state of siege.

— Mr. Kensit, who had been taking an active part in antiritualist demonstrations in various London churches, agreed to suspend further disturbances for two calendar months on the promise of the Bishop of London that the question of the legality of ritualistic practices should be fully discussed by the bench of bishops, with a view to action.

11. The Newmarket Stakes for three-year-olds won by Mr. C. D. Rose's Cyllene, 9 st. (S. Loates). Eleven started.

— The Maori rising at Raivene effectually suppressed by the police, who returned to Wellington with sixteen prisoners who were committed for trial.

— A reconnaissance of the harbour of Cardenas (Cuba) by American gunboats was met by heavy fire from the batteries, which seriously injured a torpedo boat.

12. Polling in South Norfolk to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. F. Taylor (L.U.) resulted in the return of Mr. A. W. Soames (R.) by 4,626 against 3,296 polled by Mr. J. S. Holmes (L.U.).

— At Cambridge University, a proposal made in congregation to recognise St. Edmund's Home (Roman Catholic) as a public hostel, was rejected by 462 to 218 votes.

— The swearing-in of President Krüger attracted a large number of people to Pretoria, and, addressing the Volksraad, the President made a conciliatory speech.

— The Spanish fleet, of which the whereabouts had been a mystery since leaving Cape Verd, appeared off the island of Martinique.

— Rear-Admiral Sampson with nine vessels bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico, for three hours, and did considerable damage to the forts and adjacent parts of the city. The American losses were slight.

13. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Pekin, and was received with much formality by the authorities.

— At the Hague, in the Second Chamber of the States-General, M. Bahlmann, a leading Catholic member, while speaking against the Compulsory Military Service Bill, swooned, and a few minutes later died on the floor of the House.

— Mr. Chamberlain in addressing his constituents at Birmingham, referred to the attitude of European continental Powers towards Great Britain, and hinted that the future might see a great change arising out of an Anglo-American alliance. The speech in reaching foreign capitals produced a remarkable effect.

14. The Queen from Windsor paid a visit to Netley Hospital, where were fifty-three wounded men from the Indian frontier war, and presented the Victoria Cross to Piper Findlater of the Gordon Highlanders and Private Vickery of the Dorset Regiment. Her Majesty subsequently returned to Windsor.

— The Lord Mayor entertained at the Mansion House the burgo-masters of Brussels and Antwerp and the municipal functionaries of several Belgian cities.

— The festivities in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Vasco di Gama's first arrival in India begun at Lisbon. At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held in London, the Prince of Wales attended the reading of an historical paper on Vasco di Gama, and congratulatory telegrams were sent to the King of Portugal.

16. Prince Henry of Prussia had interviews with the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China at the Summer Palace, Pekin, being the first European ever received on terms of equality by the "Son of Heaven."

— Señor Sagasta placed his resignation and that of the Cabinet in the hands of the Queen-Regent, and was requested to reconstruct another Ministry.

— The Queen inspected at Windsor Castle 105 veterans, soldiers and sailors, of the Crimean Campaign and Indian Mutiny, all members of an association established at Bristol for their benefit.

17. The Danube Commission unanimously decided to connect the Sulina branch of the river with the Tulkha branch by means of a waterway five miles long, 400 ft. wide and 20 ft. deep, to be completed within five years.

— The evacuation of Wei-hai-wei by the Japanese troops commenced.

— Tranquillity restored in the principal Italian cities, but in the country districts the increased cost of bread continued to cause local disturbances. Upwards of 400,000 soldiers were called up and employed to maintain order throughout the kingdom.

18. The Spanish Cabinet, wholly composed of Liberals, as reconstructed by Señor Sagasta, accepted by the Queen-Regent.

— The first zone of Thessaly completely evacuated by Turkish troops, who were at once replaced by Greek troops.

— A great fire, by which many hundred houses were destroyed, broke out in Oun Kapan, Stamboul.

19. Mr. Gladstone died at Hawarden Castle surrounded by his family, and the House of Commons adjourned immediately after assembling as a mark of respect. Messages of condolence to Mrs. Gladstone were sent by the Queen, the President of the French Republic and the Prime Ministers and Ambassadors of various countries.

— Destructive tornadoes, causing the loss of many lives and much property, passed over portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

— The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, entered the port of Santiago de Cuba without impediment, the American blockading ships having apparently been withdrawn.

20. In both Houses of Parliament addresses to the Queen were voted, praying that a public funeral should be accorded to Mr. Gladstone, and a monument to his memory erected in Westminster Abbey.

— The Transvaal Volksraad elected Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State to be State Secretary in succession to Dr. Leyds, but the honour was declined.

— The Queen left Windsor in the evening, and arrived at Balmoral on the following day.

— The Cape Parliament opened by Sir A. Milner, and, after a vote of regret for the death of Mr. Gladstone, at once adjourned as a mark of respect.

21. At Paris it was unofficially announced that the Niger question had been settled on terms satisfactory to both countries, France conceding Boussa to England and retaining Niki with two ports on the Middle Niger.

— At Calcutta a serious riot took place in the suburbs in connection with the measures for the suppression of the plague.

— Wei-hai-wei, which on the previous day had been vacated by the Japanese, handed over to the British, represented by the marines and bluejackets of H.M.S. *Narcissus*.

22. Pulpit tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Gladstone throughout the country, the Archbishop of Canterbury preaching at St. Paul's.

— The final results of the French elections showed that the Moderate Republican and Ministerialist groups had lost several important supporters and many seats, and that the Conservatives, numbering forty-nine, would turn the scale.

23. The second trial of M. Zola opened at Versailles, but his counsel having raised the question of the change of venue, the case was suspended pending an appeal to the Court of Cassation.

— At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the Founders' Medal was conferred on Dr. Sven Hedin for his explorations in Central Asia, and the Patrons' Medal on Lieutenant Peary, U.S.N., for his work in Greenland.

— The Irish-Americans of Chicago held a mass meeting under the presidency of Mr. John Finerty to denounce the Anglo-American alliance as degrading to the United States. On the other hand, the Queen's birthday was celebrated with noteworthy enthusiasm at the United States camp at Tampa and at numerous cities of the Union.

24. The Transvaal Government published its reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, in which they declined to recognise British suzerainty since 1884, but stating that the republic would abide by the stipulations of the convention.

— At Rome the editor of the *Osservatore Catolico*, the principal Clerical organ, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the recent socialist and revolutionary risings.

— The British India Company's steamship *Mecca*, while on a voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon, came into collision with another steamship of the same line, and sank with three officers and forty-seven native seamen.

25. Mr. Gladstone's body brought to London by night from Hawarden and placed in Westminster Hall, where it lay in state for two days.

— At Epsom the Derby Stakes, value 6,000 sovereigns, won by a complete outsider (100 to 1), Mr. J. W. Larnach's Jeddah (O. Madden). Eighteen started.

— The French newspapers announced the successful results of the mission of M. Gentil, Administrator of Central Africa, who had been engaged since June, 1895, in exploring the districts round Lake Tchad and tracing the course of the Gribingi River.

26. M. Guillaume, Director of the French School at Rome and a sculptor of some merit, elected to the *fauteuil* of the Duc d'Aumale at the French Academy after a third ballot.

— The Russian Minister at Peking called at the various legations in that city to withdraw his previous notice that foreigners would not be admitted to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan without passports viséed by the Russian authorities.



26. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; the reserve standing at 26,545,000*l.*, or  $47\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the liabilities, and the coin and bullion at 34,835,205*l.*

27. Mr. E. F. Knight, special correspondent of the *Times*, who had succeeded in landing in Cuba from a small skiff, arrested by the Spanish authorities at Havana and thrown into prison.

— Serious disturbances, due neither to political nor economic causes, took place at Erfurt, the military being at length called upon to restore order.

— The Oaks Stakes at Epsom (value 4,500*l.*) won by an outsider, Mr. W. T. Jones' *Airs and Graces* (W. Bradford). Thirteen started.

28. Mr. Gladstone's body, having lain in state in Westminster Hall, where upwards of 300,000 persons passed through the building, buried with great solemnity and simplicity in Westminster Abbey, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, three of his chief political supporters, three of his political opponents and two intimate friends, being the pall bearers.

— The Italian Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini resigned in consequence of differences as to the programme of the Government.

— Disturbances took place at Grätz in Styria, arising out of the strong methods of the Bosnian troops to restore order among the German students, and sanctioned by the municipality.

29. At the annual convention of the Irish National League, held at Birmingham, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the president, bore testimony to the greatness of the services rendered to the Irish cause by Mr. Gladstone.

30. The thirtieth annual Co-operative Congress, attended by upwards of 1,000 delegates, assembled at Peterborough, where the inaugural address was delivered by the Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton).

— The Belgian elections, for the renewal of one-half of both the Chamber and Senate, showed a small gain to the Clerical party (Ministerials) in the former and no change in the latter assembly.

— Preliminary arrangements concluded at Washington for an International Commission to settle all questions at issue between Canada and the United States.

31. By letters patent the Queen declared that the children of the children of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales would henceforth enjoy the title of "Royal Highness."

— The Volksraad, by 17 to 6 votes, elected Judge Reitz, formerly President of the Orange Free State, to be State Secretary of the Transvaal in succession to Dr. Leyds.

— Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Wei-hai-wei, and was received by the British naval authorities.

— The rebels in the Philippines under Aquinaldo captured several important positions round Manila, having been aided by the United States gunboats. After seventy hours' continuous fighting, during which a tornado raged fiercely, the Spaniards were forced to abandon their outposts.

## JUNE.

1. On the opening of the French Chamber M. Deschanel, the Government candidate for the Presidentship, received 267 votes, and M. Brisson, the former President, 266 votes, one marble having dropped from the urn. On the final vote, on the following day, M. Deschanel was elected by 282 to 278 votes.

— The Reichsrath reassembled at Vienna after a prolonged adjournment, and the German Opposition at once raised the question of the dissolution of the municipality of Grätz.

— At Peshawur a fire, which had raged for twenty-four hours, destroyed 4,000 houses and property valued at four crores of rupees.

2. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 per cent., the reserve standing at 26,046,000*l.*, or 48 per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of coin and bullion at 37,023,318*l.*

— A railway collision, involving the death of two persons and serious injuries to forty others, occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Preston, an excursion train running into another which had been brought to a stop.

3. The result of the voting in the Australian Colonies for federation showed a small but insufficient majority in its favour in New South Wales, a good majority in South Australia, and overwhelming majorities in Victoria and Tasmania.

— Naval Constructor Hobson of the United States Navy succeeded in sinking a large collier in the entrance to Santiago harbour, with the object of closing the fairway and imprisoning the Spanish fleet. Mr. Hobson and his seven companions were taken prisoners.

4. The *North German Gazette* reproduced an article anticipating a great crisis involving a fresh division of territorial dominions throughout the world.

5. A service and demonstration in memory of Mr. Gladstone took place in Hyde Park, which was thronged by a large and orderly mass of people.

— The Grand Prix de Paris won by Baron A. de Rothschild's *Le roi Soleil* (W. Pratt). Seventeen ran, including Disraeli, the favourite for the Epsom Derby, which was nowhere in that race.

6. Serious disturbances, lasting over two days, took place at Belfast in connection with the Nationalist celebration of the rising of 1798, the constabulary suffering much in their efforts to keep the rival processions separate.

— The evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops completed by the occupation of Larissa by the Greeks.

— At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris M. Berthelot announced the discovery by Professor Ramsay of a new gas belonging to the helium family existing in the atmosphere, which it was proposed to call crypton.

6. The American fleet bombarded Santiago for three hours, inflicting much damage, but an attempt to land a force was repulsed by the Spaniards.

7. The International Conference on Sugar Bounties met at Brussels, and M. Sinet de Nayer, the Belgian Premier, elected President.

— In the Austrian Reichsrath the Prime Minister, Count Thun, presented himself to defend the attitude of the authorities at Grätz, but was refused a hearing by the German Opposition.

— Oregon elected a Republican Governor, a Republican State Legislature and Republican Members of Congress, the Silverites and Populists having combined with the Democrats.

8. The German Imperial Secretary for the Interior, Count Posadowsky, in view of the approaching dissolution of the Reichsrath, intimated that the efforts of all parties should be concentrated against the Socialists.

— Balloons simultaneously sent up from Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, etc., in order to solve certain meteorological questions raised at the Aeronauts' Congress at Strasburg. The greatest altitude (15,500 mètres) was attained by one of the Paris balloons, and the lowest temperature registered by it was 65° (Cent.) below zero.

— Caimamera, a fortified port to the east of Santiago, bombarded by the American ships for several hours, the Cuban insurgents co-operating by a simultaneous land attack.

9. The Chinese Government signed a convention leasing to Great Britain for ninety-nine years about 200 miles of territory on the mainland opposite Hong-Kong and the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay.

— The open golf championship at Prestwich resulted in the victory of H. Vardon, of Scarborough, with an aggregate score of 307, defeating W. Park, jun., of Musselborough, by one stroke and Mr. H. H. Hilton by two. Forty-two competitors remained after the second round.

— Hay's Wharf in Tooley Street, used as tea warehouses, and abutting on the Thames, almost completely destroyed by a fire which raged for several hours, notwithstanding the efforts of thirty-five fire engines and 300 men.

10. At Bow Street Police Court an attendant of a refreshment bar within the Palace of Westminster was charged with selling intoxicating liquors to others than members of Parliament without a licence. The case, which was a test one, was dismissed.

— Sir C. S. Scott, Minister at Copenhagen, appointed British Ambassador at St. Petersburg in succession to Sir N. O'Connor transferred to Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie having succeeded Sir Clare Ford as Ambassador at Rome.

— The Prince of Wales presided at the Centenary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and subsequently announced that subscriptions amounting to 134,000*l.* had been received.

10. A force of 600 American marines landed at Guantanamo, about forty miles from Santiago (Cuba), and established themselves in earth-works, the Spanish troops keeping up a harassing attack for upwards of twenty-four hours.

11. At the sitting of the Anglo-French Commission on the Niger question an understanding was arrived at by which Niki was assigned to France, and Boussa and Bere to Great Britain. Other points were also settled by mutual concessions.

— The Prince of Wales opened the new buildings of the Reading University Extension College, which chiefly owed its existence to the liberality of Christ Church, Oxford, and Mr. Walter Palmer of Reading.

— The Mikado, under advice of his Ministry, dissolved the Japanese Diet, which had refused to accept the Ministerial schemes of taxation.

— The commander-in-chief issued a regimental order completely exonerating the 18th Royal Irish Regiment from reflections cast upon it in consequence of the ill-advised action of the Indian military authorities.

13. A force of American troops, numbering 15,000 men of all arms, under the command of Major-General Shafter, sailed from Key West.

— The Austrian Reichsrath, in anticipation of further disorderly proceedings, formally prorogued.

— The Emperor of China issued an edict directing the establishment of a national university on the European model.

— In the House of Lords the Secretary of State for War announced that of the fourteen British officers implicated in the Jameson raid eight had been at once let off, four others who had been dismissed were to be allowed to rejoin the Army, and two only, Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Frank Rhodes, finally excluded.

— Bompeh, the stronghold of Mendis, who had risen against British authority in Sierra Leone, taken by storm by a force under Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham with slight loss.

14. Mr. Joseph Leiter, who had "made a corner" in American wheat, of which the result had been to put up the prices considerably, forced to liquidate his affairs at a loss estimated at \$5,000,000.

— The Niger Convention formally signed in Paris by the French and British Commissioners, and the protocol approved by M. Hanotaux and Sir E. Monson.

— The United States Senate unanimously passed the appropriation for the payment of the Behring Sea award.

15. Count Arco Valley, First Secretary of the German Embassy in London, fired at twice and wounded slightly by an Englishman named Todd, who also fired at the constable who arrested him.

— The Rede Lecture at Cambridge delivered by Sir Henry Irving, who chose for his subject "The Theatre in its Relation to the State." He afterwards received, with several others, an honorary degree.

— M. Méline tendered his resignation, together with that of his colleagues, in consequence of the unsatisfactory result of the vote of confidence proposed in the French Chamber.

16. The first ballots in the general election to the Reichsrath took place throughout Germany, but were only decisive in about one half. The National Liberals again lost much support, and the Socialists showed increased strength.

— A serious fire took place in Heddon Street, Regent Street, in the premises occupied by the National Telephone Co., and extended to the adjoining buildings. Hundreds of connecting wires were destroyed, as well as much property of all sorts.

17. At the Ascot Race Meeting the principal events were decided as follows:—

Gold Vase—Mr. Dobell's *The Rush*, 6 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (Madden). Four ran.

Ascot Stakes—Mr. Hammond's *Herminius*, 4 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. (C. Wood). Fifteen ran.

Royal Hunt Cup—Mr. L. de Rothschild's *Jacquemart*, 4 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb. (T. Loates). Twenty-one ran.

Coronation Stakes—Duke of Westminster's *Lowood*, 3 yrs., 8 st. 4 lb. (M. Cannon). Thirteen ran.

Gold Cup—Mr. J. de Bremond's *Elf II.*, 5 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (Watkins). Eight ran.

Rous Memorial Stakes—Mr. Fairie's *Eager*, 4 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (Allsopp). Six ran.

Alexandra Plate—Mr. G. M. Inglis' *Piety*, 5 yrs., 9 st. 6 lb. (Madden). Six ran.

Wokingham Stakes—Duke of Devonshire's *Minstrel*, 4 yrs., 7 st. 8 lb. (Madden). Seventeen ran.

— Serious anti-Semitic outrages took place in various parts of Western Galicia, organised bands going about pillaging and destroying property.

— The Island of Dominica, by 8 to 6 votes of the Legislative Assembly, declined the offer of imperial aid in return for Crown control of the finances.

18. The sale of the Daira-Sanieh properties of the Egyptian Government concluded, the amount realised being 6,431,500*l.*, the actual amount of the Daira debt. The property comprised 256,000 acres of good land, 375 miles of agricultural railroads, nine sugar factories and other property.

— The Rudini Ministry, being unable to face the opposition threatened in the Italian Chamber, again resigned.

— Orders issued by the Admiralty abandoning the annual naval manœuvres in consequence of the protracted strike of the South Wales colliers.

20. The laying of the foundation of a monument to the historian Palacky at Prague made the occasion of an imposing Czech and Slav demonstration, representatives from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Agram and Warsaw taking part in the proceedings.

— At Cettigne each man of the Prince of Montenegro's Guards presented with a Russian repeating rifle, the gift of the Czar.

— The American cruiser *Charleston* and three transports, *en route* from San Francisco to Manila, took possession of the Ladrone Islands in the name of the United States Government.

— List of the pensions granted by the Government during the year ending June 20, 1898, and charged upon the civil list:—



Miss Janet Mary Oliphant, 75*l.*, in consideration of the literary eminence of the late Mrs. Oliphant.

Dr. Beattie Crozier, 50*l.*, in addition to the pension of 50*l.* granted to him in 1894.

Miss Lucy Brandford Griffith, 25*l.*; Miss Emily Brandford Griffith, 25*l.*; Miss Dora Brandford Griffith, 25*l.*; and Miss Elizabeth Brandford Griffith, 25*l.*, in consideration of the public services of their late father, Sir W. Brandford Griffith, formerly Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

Mr. William Ernest Henley, 225*l.*, in recognition of his literary merits.

Lillias Grant, Lady Maxwell, 100*l.*, in consideration of the distinguished services of her husband, the late Sir William E. Maxwell, as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

Mrs. Fanny Palmer, 100*l.*, in consideration of the services to classical scholarship of her late husband, Professor Arthur Palmer.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, 50*l.*, in consideration of his services to music in Ireland.

The Rev. Canon John Christopher Atkinson, 100*l.*

The Rev. Canon Daniel Silvan Evans, 100*l.*, in recognition of his labours on the Welsh dictionary.

The Rev. Dr. John Cunningham Geikie, 50*l.*

Miss Adela Clara Schmitz, 25*l.*, and Miss Lina Theodora Schmitz, 25*l.*, in consideration of the services of their late father, Dr. Leonhard Schmitz.

Miss Jane Kate Wallis, 25*l.*, and Miss Rosa Wallis, 25*l.*, in consideration of the services of their late father, Mr. George Wallis, to artistic education.

Dr. John James Wild, 50*l.*, in recognition of his services as artist and secretary in the *Challenger* expedition.

Miss Mary Whympster Isabella Shilleto, 50*l.*, in consideration of the eminence of her father, the Rev. R. Shilleto, as a classical scholar and teacher.

Dr. William Chatterton Coupland, 50*l.*

21. At the launch of the battleship *Albion* at Blackwall, by the Duchess of York, a terrible catastrophe occurred. A staging on which upwards of 200 persons were standing was submerged by the wave arising from the plunge of the ship. All the occupants were swept into the water, and nearly fifty were drowned.

— In the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, the action of the Alliance Insurance Company against Sir Tatton Sykes for 27,500*l.*, borrowed in 1891-3, was decided in favour of the defendant, the jury finding that the deed involved was not signed by him.

— Sir Herbert Kitchener, accompanied by his staff, left Cairo for Berber to resume the campaign against the Mahdists.

22. The election for East Herts, caused by the death of Mr. Abel Smith (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. Evelyn Cecil (C.) by 4,118 votes, against 3,850 polled by Hon. C. R. Spencer (R.).

— A body of United States troops under Major-General Shafter effected a landing at Aquadores, near Santiago, forcing the Spanish troops to fall back towards the insurgent Cubans.

— The Duke of Devonshire, as president, opened the Christie Library at Owen's College, Manchester, and laid the foundation-stone of Whitworth Hall, a further addition to the college buildings erected at the expense of Mr. R. C. Christie.

23. At the meeting of the London School Board the chairman of the Finance Committee, Sir C. Elliot, presented the budget for the year 1898-9, of which the estimated expenditure was 2,670,400*l.*, being an increase on the actual expenditure for 1897-8 of 163,843*l.*, which would be defrayed out of the balances in hand.

23. In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies Señor Sàgasta, in reply to the attacks upon the Ministry, declared his intention of suspending the constitutional guarantees if he thought it advisable. After further heated debate in both Chambers the Cortes were declared closed.

24. The final ballots in the German general elections showed that in Berlin the Social Democrats had to surrender to the Radicals two of the seats formerly held by them, but the former gained more seats than any other group.

— Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Progressive Prime Minister of Cape Colony, having been defeated upon a vote of confidence moved by Mr. Schreiner, announced his intention of dissolving the Legislature at once.

— A sharp engagement took place between the advanced guard of the United States' troops and the Spanish troops outside Santiago. The former suffered many casualties, but succeeded in driving the Spaniards from their positions.

25. The French Military Court of Inquiry unanimously reported in favour of the dismissal of M. Reinach from the Army Reserve, in consequence of his having called attention to an article on the Dreyfus case in an English periodical.

— The match between Eton and Winchester, played at Winchester, resulted in a draw. Scores:—

#### ETON.—First Innings.

Mr. H. C. Pilkington (capt.), c. Stevens, b. Bruce . . .	13
Mr. C. Marsham, c. Mackenzie, b. Stevens . . .	29
Lord F. Scott, c. and b. Williams . . .	82
Mr. N. E. T. Bosanquet, b. Williams . . .	17
Mr. H. K. Longman, not out . . .	61
Mr. W. Findlay, c. Darling, b. Stevens . . .	18
Mr. C. E. Lambert, b. Stevens . . .	0
Byes, 11; l.-b., 1; w., 3 . . .	15
Total . . .	*235

Mr. P. Loraine, Mr. G. Howard-Smith, Mr. C. V. Rowe and Mr. E. G. Martin did not go in.

#### WINCHESTER.—First Innings.

Mr. A. B. Reynolds (capt.), c. Findlay, b. Loraine . . .	19
Mr. E. B. Noel, c. Howard-Smith, b. Scott . . .	1
Mr. J. L. Stow, c. Findlay, b. Scott . . .	0
Mr. R. A. Williams, l.-b.-w., b. Scott . . .	22
Mr. R. S. Darling, c. Findlay, b. Loraine . . .	4
Mr. M. Bonham-Carter, not out . . .	27
Mr. J. D. Greenshields, c. Scott, b. Howard-Smith . . .	5
Mr. S. N. Mackenzie, c. Findlay, b. Scott . . .	2
Mr. L. M. Stevens, b. Howard-Smith . . .	13
Mr. F. D. H. Joy, b. Loraine . . .	10
Mr. G. J. Bruce, c. Bosanquet, b. Martin . . .	0
Wide, 1; n.-b., 1 . . .	2
Total . . .	106

Second Innings.—Mr. A. B. Reynolds, c. and b. Howard-Smith, 8; Mr. E. B. Noel, not out, 9; Mr. J. L. Stow, c. Howard-Smith, b. Scott, 6; Mr. R. A. Williams, c. Martin, b. Howard-Smith, 9; Mr. R. S. Darling, not out, 9; Mr. M. Bonham-Carter, c. Howard-Smith, b. Loraine, 15; wide, 1; n.-b., 1—2 Total (four wickets), 58.

\* Innings declared closed with six wickets down.

27. After ten days spent by the leaders of several groups of French politicians in fruitless efforts to form a Conciliation Cabinet, M. Brisson undertook the leadership of a Radical Ministry.

— The United States Navy Department announced that a squadron under Commodore Watson would at once sail for the Spanish coast, the Spanish Home Squadron having left the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal.

— In the House of Commons the remission of the loan of 798,800*l.* granted to the Egyptian Government passed on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by 155 to 81 votes.

28. A shock of earthquake felt throughout Central and Southern Italy, from Perugia to Aquila, and especially along the Antrodoro Valley, and several lives lost.

— Walter Horsford, convicted of the murder by poison of his cousin, Annie Holmes, hanged in Cambridge jail.

29. The Italian Ministry, under General Pelloux, definitely constituted the members belonging exclusively to the Radical and Liberal groups.

— Lord Salisbury, presiding at the dinner of the United Club, spoke of the more satisfactory political outlook, the only black cloud being the war between the United States and Spain.

— The inter-University athletic sports, postponed from March, decided at Queen's Park in favour of Oxford by seven events to two, the quarter-mile race and throwing the hammer being alone won by Cambridge.

30. The vacancy for Durham City caused by the death of Mr. M. Fowler (R.) filled by the Hon. A. Elliot (L.U.), who polled 1,167 votes against 1,102 given to Mr. H. F. Boyd, Q.C. (R.).

— The Bank of England lowered its official rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent., the reserve standing at 27,071,277*l.*, at the rate of 48½ per cent. of the liabilities, and the coin and bullion at 38,534,607*l.*

— In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson having explained the policy of the new Ministry, obtained a vote of confidence by 316 to 230 votes.

— At Newmarket, the Princess of Wales' Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns won by Mr. L. Rothschild's Goletta, 4 yrs., 9 st. 11 lb. (T. Loates), defeating the favourites, Velasquez, Dieudonne, and St. Cloud II., which finished in the reverse order. Fifteen started.

## JULY.

1. The Prince of Wales announced his readiness to accept the presidency of the committee for a national memorial to Mr. Gladstone.

— At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates, Mr. E. H. Abbey, A.R.A., was elected a Royal Academician.

— At the Hague, the First Chamber of the States-General passed by 32 votes to 13 the Ministerial Bill, establishing obligatory military service.

1. On the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Edward Fry accepted the office of conciliator in the South Wales coal strike.

2. After two days' determined fighting, the American troops established themselves within three-quarters of a mile of the city of Santiago, having driven the Spaniards behind their fortifications. The losses on both sides were heavy.

— Aquinaldo, the rebel leader, issued a proclamation to the Filipinos announcing the birth of the Philippine Republic.

— The inter-University cricket match played at Lords, and ended in the victory of Oxford by nine wickets. Scores:—

## CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. C. J. Burnup, b. Lee . . . . .	15	c. Fox, b. Lee . . . . .	8
Mr. A. T. Coode, c. Fox, b. Bosanquet . . . . .	1	b. Stocks . . . . .	27
Mr. H. H. Marriott, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	9	c. Foster, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	16
Mr. C. E. M. Wilson, c. Stocks, b. Lee . . . . .	115	c. Stocks, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	10
Mr. G. L. Jessop, c. Bosanquet, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	8	st. Fox, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	18
Mr. T. L. Taylor, c. Stocks, b. Lee . . . . .	70	c. Stocks, b. Lee . . . . .	15
Mr. G. E. Winter, c. Champain, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	1	c. Champain, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	13
Mr. J. H. Stogdon, b. Lee . . . . .	4	run out . . . . .	24
Mr. H. W. de Zoete, l.-b.-w., b. Lee . . . . .	0	c. Stocks, b. Cunliffe . . . . .	1
Mr. A. E. Hind, c. Fox, b. Bosanquet . . . . .	17	b. Bosanquet . . . . .	1
Mr. H. H. B. Hawkins, not out . . . . .	14	not out . . . . .	0
Byes, 7 ; l.-b., 3 ; n.-b., 9 . . . . .	19	Leg-byes, 2 ; n.-b., 5 . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	273	Total . . . . .	140

## OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. F. L. Fane, c. Stogdon, b. Jessop . . . . .	10	c. Stogdon, b. Hind . . . . .	6
Mr. B. D. Bannon, run out . . . . .	21	not out . . . . .	21
Mr. F. H. B. Champain, c. Marriott, b. Jessop . . . . .	4	not out . . . . .	24
Mr. F. H. E. Cunliffe, c. and b. Jessop . . . . .	83		
Mr. R. E. Foster, c. Hind, b. Jessop . . . . .	57		
Mr. A. Eccles, run out . . . . .	109		
Mr. G. E. Bromley-Martin, run out . . . . .	16		
Mr. E. C. Lee, b. De Zoete . . . . .	15		
Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet, not out . . . . .	54		
Mr. F. W. Stocks, c. Stogdon, b. Jessop . . . . .	21		
Mr. R. W. Fox, b. Jessop . . . . .	2		
Byes, 15 ; n.-b., 5 . . . . .	20	n.-b. . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	362	Total . . . . .	52

3. Admiral Cervera's squadron, attempting to escape from Santiago, met and annihilated by Admiral Sampson in command of the American fleet. Admiral Cervera and 1,300 men were made prisoners, and all his ships were run ashore, burnt or captured.

4. Independence Day celebrated in England and Canada with marked enthusiasm and sympathy with the Americans.

— At Monte Video two artillery regiments mutinied and declared for the ex-President, Herrera, but after a short though severe struggle the partisans of President Cuertas restored order.

— The French liner *La Bourgogne*, on her voyage from New York to Le Havre, came into collision with the sailing ship *Cromartyshire* off

Sable Island, Nova Scotia, in a dense fog. The steamship sank very rapidly, and upwards of 600 persons, out of a total of 800 passengers and crew, were drowned. The wreck was marked by scenes of great brutality and selfish violence.

5. Envoys from Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia arrived at Marseilles with presents to the French President.

— The embassies of the Great Powers, except Germany, communicated to the Porte their instructions relative to the provisional *régime* in Crete.

6. The Queen travelled from Windsor to Aldershot, where she presented colours to the third battalion of the Coldstream Guards, spent the night, and subsequently held a review of 12,000 troops.

— At the Albert Docks five workmen lost their lives by the explosion of a case of cartridges, which was being unloaded from a vessel. Several other men were seriously injured.

— The Executive Committee of the Gladstone Memorial Fund decided to erect statues of the deceased statesman in London, Edinburgh, Dublin and at Hawarden, the National Liberal Club deciding also to erect a statue at Westminster.

7. In the French Chamber M. Cavaignac, the new Minister for War, affirmed his conviction of M. Dreyfus' guilt, and read several documents in support of this view.

— The Old Age Pensions Committee issued its report stating that none of the schemes submitted for its consideration would be suitable for Government support.

— The final heats at Henley Regatta were thus decided:—

Grand Challenge Cup—Leander Club beat First Trinity, Cambridge,  $\frac{3}{4}$  length, 7 min. 13 sec.

Thames Challenge Cup—Trinity College, Oxford, beat R.I.E. College, Coopers Hill,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lengths, 7 min. 19 sec.

Ladies' Challenge Plate—Eton College beat First Trinity, Cambridge,  $\frac{3}{4}$  length, 7 min. 3 sec.

Wyfold Challenge Cup—Kingston R.C. beat Caius College, Cambridge, struck a pile.

Stewards' Challenge Cup—Leander Club beat New College, Oxford,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, 7 min. 42 sec.

Visitors' Challenge Cup—New College, Oxford, beat University College, Oxford,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lengths, 7 min. 37 sec.

Silver Goblet—Thames R.C. beat Jesus College, Cambridge, several lengths, 8 min. 44 sec.

Diamond Challenge Sculls—B. Hunting Howell beat H. T. Bickerstaffe,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lengths, 8 min. 29 sec.

— The President of the United States signed the resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States, and a ship of war was ordered to sail to raise the American flag on the islands of the group.

8. In the House of Lords the Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Bill was read a second time by 129 to 46 votes, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Salisbury opposing the motion.

— Admiral Camara's squadron, having passed through the Suez Canal, received orders to return to the Mediterranean. The cost of passing each way was 20,000*l*.



8. The Chili banks, authorised by Government, closed for six days by permission, in order to meet the situation created by a determined run upon the gold reserve.

— In consequence of a strike among the stereotypers of Chicago the newspapers of that city ceased to appear for upwards of three weeks.

9. Lord Rosebery unveiled an alabaster memorial of Edmund Burke, erected in Beaconsfield Church by public subscription.

— M. Zola sentenced to pay damages of 5,000 frs. each to three experts in the Dreyfus case.

— The Eton and Harrow match finished within ten minutes of the time for closing, Harrow having had fifty minutes to make fifty-three runs required to win. Scores:—

HARROW.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. B. T. Studd, c. Findlay, b. Martin .	34	b. Loraine . . . .	25
G. Cookson, b. Martin . . . .	8		
W. S. Medlicott, c. Marsham, b. Loraine .	87		
W. P. Robertson, c. Macnaghten, b. Pilkington . . . .	26		
E. M. Dowson (capt.), c. Longman, b. Martin	47		
H. J. Wyld, c. Loraine, b. Martin . .	27	not out . . . .	9
F. W. A. Rattigan, c. Loraine, b. Smith .	69	not out . . . .	18
A. S. Drew, c. Pilkington, b. Smith . .	59		
J. F. Wilkes, c. Findlay, b. Loraine . .	21		
S. F. A. A. Hurt, b Smith . . . .	0		
C. R. Kennaway, not out . . . .	1		
Byes, 1 ; l.-b., 5 . . . .	6		
Total . . . .	385	Total (1 wicket)	53

ETON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. C. Pilkington (capt.), b. Dowson . .	27	b. Wyld . . . .	58
C. H. B. Marsham, b Rattigan . . . .	53	b. Hurt . . . .	31
Lord Francis Scott, l.-b.-w., b. Dowson .	2	not out . . . .	31
N. E. T. Bosanquet, l.-b.-w., b. Dowson .	2	b. Rattigan . . . .	41
W. Findlay, c. Wilkes, b. Hurt . . . .	30	b. Wyld . . . .	4
H. K. Longman, b. Dowson . . . .	9	run out . . . .	0
S. M. Macnaghten, b. Dowson . . . .	13	b. Dowson . . . .	0
C. V. Rowe, c. Kennaway, b. Dowson . .	22	b. Dowson . . . .	4
P. Loraine, b. Hurt . . . .	1	b. Hurt . . . .	8
G. Howard-Smith, b. Hurt . . . .	49	l.-b.-w., b. Dowson . .	3
E. G. Martin, not out . . . .	4	b. Wyld . . . .	28
Byes, 5 ; l.-b., 4 ; w., 1 . . . .	10	Byes, 4 ; l.-b., 2 ; n.-b., 1	7
Total . . . .	222	Total . . . .	215

10. Major Marchand, with eight French officers and 120 Sengalese troops, reached Fashoda on the Nile, about 300 miles above Khartoum.

— Mr. Thomas Owen, M.P., for Launceston Division of Cornwall, whilst walking on the cliff bounding his Welsh estate fell into a lake and was drowned after being stunned by the fall.

11. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge opened the electric railway between Waterloo Station and the Mansion House.

— The Spanish Cabinet resigned, the differences of opinion as to opening peace negotiations having proved irreconcilable.

11. The bombardment of Santiago by sea and land renewed, General Miles having arrived to assume the supreme command, demanded the surrender of the town.

— Ten men killed by an explosion of gas occurring in a tunnel being constructed under Lake Erie in connection with the Cleveland (Ohio) waterworks.

12. The Imperial Postal Conference agreed to the establishment of a penny postage between Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony and Natal.

— Serious disturbances took place in Belfast between mobs of Nationalists and Orangemen, who were celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. Several of the constabulary who attempted to preserve the peace were severely injured.

— A World's Sunday School Convention opened at the City Temple, attended by delegates representing 2,500,000 teachers and 25,000,000 children.

13. The Parliamentary vacancy at Gravesend, caused by the retirement of Captain J. D. Palmer (C.), filled by the election of Mr. Dudley Ryder (C.), who polled 2,372 votes against 1,955 given to Mr. Runciman (R.).

— The South Wales coalowners declined to recognise the position of Sir Edward Fry, the conciliator nominated by the Board of Trade, or to admit any intervention between them and their men.

— The Pietermaritzburg Town Hall, in which the sittings of the Natal Legislative Council were held, totally destroyed by fire.

14. Santiago surrendered to the 'United States' troops, together with a large portion of the eastern end of the Island of Cuba.

— At Devonport a naval signalman sentenced by court martial to eighteen months' hard labour and dismissal from the service for stealing a confidential signal book with the intention of selling it to a foreign Power.

— The French national *fête* passed off without special feature, but with less general enthusiasm.

15. Constitutional guarantees suspended in Spain, and martial law proclaimed, in view of the anticipated attack of Spanish ports by American cruisers.

— The Powers having been unable to definitely settle the government of Crete, the admirals entrusted with guaranteeing the safety of an executive committee nominated by the Cretan Assembly.

— At Sandown the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs. won by Lord Rosebery's Velasquez, 4 yrs., 10 st. 2 lb. (C. Wood), defeating the favourite, Mr. L. Rothschild's Goletta, by five lengths. Nine started.

16. M. Zola addressed an open letter to the French Prime Minister, M. Brisson, upbraiding him for not meeting the Dreyfus case candidly and boldly.

— Serious rioting took place in Shanghai, caused by a dispute between the French local authorities and the natives concerning a burial ground.

16. At the Bank of England a bag containing 1,000 sovereigns snatched by a thief from the counter after it had been handed with two other bags to a clerk from Messrs. Coutts'.

17. The United States' flag hoisted over Santiago, the Spanish troops laying down their arms as they marched out and constituted themselves prisoners of war.

18. The Prince of Wales, while on a visit to Baron F. de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, slipped on a staircase and fractured his knee-cap.

— At the Earl's Court Exhibition an explosion, attributed to the excessive heat of the sun, took place in the building used as a store-house for detonating materials; one man was killed and two very seriously injured, whilst several others were hurt.

— M. Zola and the editor of the *Aurore* newspaper tried before the Assize Court at Versailles for libel on the First Council of War. After some argument the defendants allowed judgment to go by default, and each was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.

— A fire broke out in Sunderland in a large drapery establishment, and owing to a defective engine service spread rapidly, eventually causing the partial destruction of the four principal streets of the town, and loss of property valued at 400,000*l*.

— In the House of Commons the Irish Local Government Bill read a third time without a division.

19. President M'Kinley issued a message in which he laid down the principles upon which the surrendered territory in Cuba was to be administered.

— The Porte declined to make any compensation for losses suffered by French and British subjects during the massacres in Constantinople in August, 1896.

— An Italian squadron anchored off Carthagena, on the coast of the Republic of Colombia, with orders to enforce the settlement of an award given by President Cleveland.

20. The Princess Henry of Battenberg (Princess Beatrice) unveiled in Winchester Cathedral a stained-glass window, put in to commemorate the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign.

Valparaiso the Chamber of Deputies surrounded by a crowd of men demanding work, and at length had to be dispersed by the

Zola, acting on the advice of his counsel, left Paris for Switzerland rendering it impossible for the judgment of the Versailles to be served upon him.

the House of Lords the Local Government (Ireland) Bill read time without a division.

the annual prize distribution at the Arcueil College (Paris), over by General G. Jamont, the Dominican priest, Père Didon.

a remarkable address proclaiming the superiority of the over the civil authority.

22. In the House of Commons the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, submitted a supplementary estimate of 8,000,000*l.*, in addition to the 7,000,000*l.* already voted, to be expended on new ships, armaments and ammunition, to be spread over about four years.

— The Honourable Society of Baronets held its first meeting, and it was decided that a charter of incorporation should be applied for, and an authentic roll drawn up.

— Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria received with great ceremonial at Peterhof by the Czar, who conferred upon him the Order of St. Andrew, as a mark of his pardon and good-will.

23. Two violent shocks of earthquake, each lasting over a minute, experienced at Concepcion and other districts near Valparaiso, causing great damage.

— Djevad Pasha, Military Governor of Crete, tendered his resignation, in consequence of the limitations placed on his authority by the admirals of the combined fleet.

— The hotel at Schynne Platte, above Interlaken, totally destroyed by fire, but none of the inmates injured.

— The following is a list of the competitions and prizewinners at the Bisley Meeting:—

PRIZES.

Prizes.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Winner.
Waldegrave (M.R.) - -	800, 900	100	Major Mellish, 4th Notts - 93
Albert (M.R.) - - -	800, 900, 1,000	175	Lieut. W. Paterson, 1st V.B. Gor. Hrs. - 141
Prince of Wales' (S.R.) -	200, 600	100	Sergt.-Inst. Wallingford, Hythe Staff - 95
Duke of Cambridge's (S.R.)	900	50	Sergt.-Inst. Wallingford, Hythe Staff - 46
Alexandra (S.R.) - -	500, 600	70	Lance-Corpl. W. L. Fisher, 1st V.B. S. Stafford - 69
St. George's (S.R.) - -	500, 600, 800	120	Lance-Corpl. L. Fleming, 4th V.B. Scottish Rifles 116
Spencer Cup (S.R.) - -	500	35	Sergt. P. W. Stewart, Blair Lodge - 35
Halford Challenge Cup (M.R.) - - -	900, 1,000	150	Major G. C. Gibbs, 2nd Gloucester Engineers - 144
Volunteer Aggregate (A.R.)	—	210	Lance-Sergt. Fletcher, 3rd Hants - 198
Grand Aggregate - -	—	385	Lance-Sergt. Fletcher, 3rd Hants - 368
All-Comers' Aggregate -		175	Sergt. Broadhurst, Canada 167
Queen's (S.R.), Bronze Medal, 1st stage - -	200, 500, 600	105	Pt. F. Simpson, 4th V.B. Manchester - 101
Do., Silver Medal, 2nd stage - - -	500, 600	125	Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 2nd V.B. Liverpool—119, 95 214
Do., Gold Medal, 3rd stage - - -	800, 900, 1,000	150	Lieut. D. Tate, 3rd Lanark —116, 211 - 327

MATCHES.

Matches	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Total scores.
Humphry Challenge Cup (A.R.) - - -	800, 900, 1,000	900	{ Oxford - - - 755
Regulars and Volunteers (A.R.) - - -	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ Cambridge - - - 694
Chancellor's Plate (S.R.) -	200, 500, 600	840	{ Volunteers - - - 1,516
Kolapore Cup (S.R.) -	200, 500, 600	840	{ Regulars - - - 1,384
United Service Challenge Cup (S.R.) - - -	200, 500, 600	840	{ Cambridge - - - 724
Ashburton Shield (S.R.) -	200, 500	560	{ Oxford - - - 717
Elcho Challenge Shield (A.R.) - - -	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ Guernsey - - - 744
National Challenge Trophy (S.R.) - - -	200, 500, 600	2,100	{ Victoria - - - 741
China Cup (S.R.) - - -	600	500	{ Mother Country - - - 741
			{ Canada - - - 735
			{ Army - - - 764
			{ Volunteers - - - 748
			{ Marines - - - 748
			{ Navy - - - 732
			{ Charterhouse - - - 467
			{ Wellington - - - 465
			{ and 24 other public schools
			{ England - - - 1,595
			{ Scotland - - - 1,540
			{ Ireland - - - 1,506
			{ Scotland - - - 1,942
			{ England - - - 1,916
			{ Wales - - - 1,888
			{ Ireland - - - 1,824
			{ Lancashire - - - 442

FIELD-FIRING COMPETITIONS.

Competitions.	Winner.	Total scores.
Mullen's Competition - - -	Galloway Rifles - -	63 hits
Mappin Brothers' Competition - - -	20th Middlesex - -	200
Brinsmead Challenge Shield - - -	H.M.S. <i>Excellent</i> - -	30 hits
Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup -	12th Middlesex - -	89

25. The election at Reading caused by the death of Mr. Murdoch (C.) resulted in the return of Mr. G. W. Palmer (R.) by 4,600 votes against 3,906 polled by Mr. C. S. Keyser (C.), and 270 to Mr. Quelch, a Socialist.

— The Earl of Minto appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

— The Wingfield sculls, carrying the amateur championship of the Thames, won by Mr. B. H. Howell, who defeated the holder, Mr. Blackstaffe, by three and a half lengths. Time 22 min. 57 sec.

— Hostilities broke out between the native tribes on the north-west frontier of India, the Bajauries attacking those friendly to British rule.

26. Judge Parry, of the Manchester County Court, shot on the bench by a bailiff, whose certificate he had suspended for misconduct.

— An American squadron reached Puerto Rico, where a small force landed and established itself at Guanica after a slight show of resistance.



26. Pugwash, an important port in the Strait of Northumberland, Nova Scotia, almost totally destroyed by fire, twenty stores, five churches and three hotels being consumed.

— The French Ambassador at Washington, at the request of the Spanish authorities, had an interview with President M'Kinley with a view to a temporary cessation of hostilities and the discussion of terms of peace.

27. The New South Wales elections, in which the question of federation was most prominent, resulted in the return of a reduced majority of Ministerialist candidates, several ministers losing their seats; the parties showing sixty-three Ministerialists, fifty-seven Federalists, and five Independents.

— Li-Lap Yan, leader of the rebellion in Kwang-si, proclaimed a new Dynasty, styled "Vast Progress," the "Great Pure" Dynasty having proved itself weak, and allowed the Mandarins to become oppressive.

— Commodore Sachtouris of the Greek Navy, after a lengthy trial which only revealed incompetency and unpreparedness, acquitted by the court martial for neglect of his duties.

28. The Royal College of Physicians, at a general meeting of the body, unanimously adopted a declaration that vaccination was the only known preventive of small-pox.

— The shareholders of the South-Eastern Railway approved of the proposal to put their line and the London, Chatham & Dover Railway under one management.

— At Johannesburg, after a trial lasting eight days, Von Veldtheim acquitted on the charge of having murdered Mr. Woolf Joel.

29. At Goodwood the principal events were thus decided:—

Stewards' Cup—Mr. J. Jewitt's *Altesse*, 4 yrs., 8 st. 4 lb. (M. Cannon).  
Fifteen ran.

Goodwood Plate—Mr. E. Cassel's *Marius II.*, 5 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (S. Loates).  
Seven ran.

Sussex Stakes—Duke of Devonshire's *Dieudonne*, 3 yrs., 9 st. 1 lb. (J. Watts).  
Five ran.

Goodwood Cup—Lord Penrhyn's *King's Messenger*, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (O. Madden). Five ran.

Rous Memorial Stakes—Mr. H. M'Calmont's *Amphitheatre*, 2 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. (M. Cannon). Seven ran.

Chesterfield Cup—Mr. W. Cooper's *Chaleureux*, 4 yrs., 7 st. 4 lb. (Segrott).  
Six ran.

— An address, signed by 141 Unionist members of Parliament, presented to Mr. Balfour, requesting the Government to legislate in fulfilment of the pledges given by several members of the Government at the general elections on the subject of old-age pensions.

30. The Prince of Wales conveyed on an ambulance couch from Paddington to Portsmouth, where he embarked on board the royal yacht *Osborne*, which took up her moorings in the Cowes Roads.

— Prince Bismarck, who had been failing for some time, died quite unexpectedly at his residence of Friedrichsruh. The German Emperor, who was on his yacht at Bergen, on receiving the news, set out for Kiel.

— The House of Commons met, and after a long discussion the Vaccination Bill was read a third time and passed.

## AUGUST.

1. In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury made an important statement with reference to the policy of Great Britain in China.

— The Norwich Free Library, an institution existing for upwards of 100 years, totally destroyed by fire, together with nearly 60,000 volumes.

— The State Department at Washington officially put forward the terms of peace it was prepared to accept, *viz.*, the relinquishment by Spain of all claims upon Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico and other islands under Spanish authority in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrões.

2. The polling at Grimsby, consequent upon Mr. Doughty's resignation of his seat as a Radical, resulted in the return of Mr. Doughty as a Liberal Unionist by 4,940 votes against 3,189 given to Mr. Wintringham (R.), and 204 to Mr. Melhuish (Ind. Cons.).

— The German Emperor and Empress visited Friedrichsruh, and were present at a simple funeral service held in the house, the Emperor having decided to respect Prince Bismarck's wish as to his place of interment.

— Mr. A. J. Balfour, on behalf of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist members, presented a silver cigar-box and gold match-box to each of the seven whips of the party.

3. Rev. Dr. Welldon, Headmaster of Harrow, appointed Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, in succession to Dr. Johnson resigned.

— The annual race for Doggett's coat and badge, won by Arthur S. Carter of Greenwich. Six started.

— The election for the Launceston Division of Cornwall, consequent on the death of Mr. T. Owen (R.), resulted in the return of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C. (R.), by 3,951 votes against 2,863 polled by Sir F. Wills (L.U.).

— M. Zola recovered damages for libel against the writer of an article in the *Petit Journal*, and against the editors of the paper in which his father's reputation had been maligned.

4. A funeral service of Prince Bismarck, of a simple but impressive character, held in the Emperor William Memorial Church, Berlin, and attended by the Emperor and Empress, the Princes of the royal family, the diplomatic body, and principal court and military dignitaries.

— The House of Lords by 40 votes to 38 rejected the "conscience" clause of the Vaccination Bill, which conceded exemption from penalties under certain restrictions.

— At the Chemists' Congress at Vienna, Dr. Lilienfeld announced the discovery of a method of producing artificial albumen with all its nourishing q

5. At the Miners' International Conference held at Vienna—where the British delegates represented a large majority—resolutions were passed in favour of pensions for sick and aged workmen, for the nationalisation of mines, for the employment of labour inspectors, and for the establishment of a minimum wage. The last resolution was carried by delegates representing 913,000 voters, against the Northumberland and Durham delegates representing 136,000 voters.

— It was announced from St. Petersburg that the Negus of Abyssinia had ceded to Russia the protectorate of the Bay of Raheita in the Red Sea, a port already assigned by the Sultan of Raheita to Italy.

— The American troops employed in taking Santiago having suffered seriously from fever, public opinion was expressed so strongly that the War Minister was forced to recall them to a colder climate.

6. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived at Cettigne on a visit to the Prince of Montenegro, and was well received by the people.

— A serious railway collision took place near Gmünd, Bohemia, between the Eger express and a mail train from Vienna. The engine of the former having broken down was run into by the latter with such violence that the engine driver and five and twenty others were seriously injured.

— A severe shock of earthquake, followed by three other slighter shocks, occurred at Messina, and felt through Calabria and Southern Italy generally.

7. A terrific tornado, accompanied by a severe hailstorm, broke over Cologne, and did an enormous amount of damage to the railway station and several public buildings.

8. At a meeting of the Dublin City Council a resolution was unanimously passed that no statue should be erected in Dublin in honour of Mr. Gladstone, or of any Englishman, until the Irish had raised one to C. S. Parnell.

— The Waterloo and City Electric Railway opened for public traffic.

— The reply of the Spanish Government, practically accepting the American terms of peace, forwarded to Washington.

9. The Santa Cruz and Duff groups of islands, lying about 1,600 miles east of Queensland, formally annexed to the British crown by H.M.S. *Mohawk*.

— A papal encyclical addressed to the Italian clergy and Catholics published, declaring that Catholics would never cease to desire the restoration of the temporal power and would never take an active part in the political life of modern Italy.

— The Danish Government suddenly issued orders to place the sea forts of Copenhagen in a state of military efficiency.

10. Right Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, appointed to succeed Lord Elgin as Viceroy of India.

— The United States Secretary of State announced that a protocol had been agreed to embodying the proposed terms of a treaty of peace with Spain.

10. The Tsung-li-Yamen at Peking gave its formal assent to the conditions imposed by the Russian Minister with regard to the Niu-Chang Railway extension loan.

11. In the railway tunnel at Portedecimo, near Genoa, the drivers of three engines drawing a heavy goods train were suffocated by the sulphurous vapours, and the train, being no longer under control, ran backwards and came into collision with another train standing at the bottom of the gradient, causing great damage and loss of several lives.

— A Belgian police officer seriously wounded while attempting to arrest an anarchist. The latter took refuge with two associates, but was eventually captured after one of his friends had been mortally wounded by the officers.

— The German Emperor declined the Sultan's offer to provide the necessary accommodation and provisions for the former and his suite on their visit to Palestine.

— The Italian command at Canea (Crete) handed over to the French.

12. Parliament prorogued by royal commission, the standing orders of the House of Lords having been suspended with regard to the Appropriation Bill.

— Five young women, members of the National Home Reading Holiday Union, drowned in Derwentwater by the swamping of their boat by a heavy swell.

— The Chinese imperial decree ratifying the Peking-Hankau Railway contract issued despite the protest of the British Minister.

— The protocol between the Spanish and American Governments signed at Washington, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, acting as intermediary for Spain.

— A large part of the ancient city of Kasan destroyed by fire, which raged for more than two days in the lower part of the town.

13. Great gold discoveries made at Tagish in Northern British Columbia.

— A waterspout burst over a narrow valley in Tennessee, drowning seventeen persons.

— The *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, published an article severely censuring the parish priest of St. Stephen's, Vienna, for the part taken by him in the mixed marriage of Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Dorothea of Coburg.

— The city of Manila surrendered to the American forces after a short but severe struggle, in which the Spanish troops were driven back with great losses.

14. The Paris-Trouville express ran off the line near Lisieux, and ten persons were killed and forty seriously injured by the shock.

15. General Blanco, commanding the Spanish forces in Cuba, and General Augustin, Captain General of the Philippines, telegraphed their resignations to their respective posts.

15. At Dublin the foundation stone of a monument to Wolfe Tone and the "United Irishmen" of 1798 laid by Mr. John O'Leary, president of the Centenary Committee, in the presence of a large concourse.

— It was announced that a royal commission would be issued to inquire into the French Shore question of Newfoundland.

16. An extraordinary heat-wave, lasting for five days, passed over London and the southern counties, the temperature for many hours of each day registered upwards of 90° in the shade and 142° in the sun. Numerous cases of sunstroke and heat apoplexy occurred.

— The twelfth Annual Co-operative Congress held at the Crystal Palace, when the exhibition of the annual products of co-operative workshops was opened by the Bishop of Ripon.

— The Colombian Government notified its readiness to comply with the terms of the Italian ultimatum, and to pay forthwith the indemnity awarded to Signor Cerruti.

17. Serious fires, attended in some cases with loss of life, occurred at Nijni-Novgorod, originating at the workhouse; at Lyons, at the Estival factory of military equipments; at Schaerbeek, near Brussels, destroying the market-place of St. Marie; in the mountain forests round Ferrol; and at Concarneau (Finisterre), where half of the town was burnt down.

— Colonel Hay, American Ambassador at St. James', appointed Secretary of State.

— The Spanish Cabinet decided to reject the resignation of the Governors-General of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

18. A severe thunderstorm, doing immense damage to crops and buildings, passed over the west of England, South Wales, and the south of Ireland.

— The plague at Bombay, which had been abating for some months, showed renewed violence, 2,500 deaths, including two English ladies, having been recorded in the previous fourteen days.

— A serious accident occurred to the Johannesburg express at Matjesfontein, about 200 miles from Cape Town. Five Europeans were killed, and twenty natives were burnt to death in the wreckage which caught fire.

19. The attempted revolution in Guatemala by General Morelli brought to an end by the capture of the rebel leader in a cave, and his subsequent death whilst being conveyed to the prison of San Sebastian.

— Earl Grey, presiding at the closing meeting of the National Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace, congratulated the working classes that they had organised amongst themselves a system of business which in the previous year had enabled them to distribute upwards of 6,600,000*l.* of profits among themselves.

20. At a conference of Colonial Premiers held at Sydney a resolution was passed urging the Queen to disallow the ordinance granting the concession to the New Guinea Syndicate.



20. Admiral Sampson's squadron arrived off Sandy Hook, and then sailed up the Hudson River to its moorings, meeting with a most enthusiastic reception.

22. The *Southern Cross*, fitted out by Sir William Newnes, left the Thames on her voyage of antarctic exploration under the command of Captain Borchgenrink.

— The continued abnormal heat prevailing over Central Europe and the south of England was accompanied by a dense fog in the English Channel, lasting over sixty hours and causing several collisions.

— The first work on the Simplon tunnel commenced at Isella, on the Italian side of the mountains.

— The Russian harvest, especially in the districts of Kazan and those along the course of the Volga, showed a very serious failing, and orders were issued to take precautions against impending famine.

23. The first meeting of the commissioners appointed by the Queen and the President took place at Quebec to discuss several outstanding questions in which Great Britain and the United States and Canada were alike interested.

— The Belgian Government's newest packet-ship *Clémentine*, on her voyage from Dover to Ostend, disabled by the breaking of one of her paddles, presumably in some floating wreckage.

— The German polar expedition under Herr Lerner returned to Hammerfest, having circumnavigated King Charles' Island, and reached 81° 32' north latitude.

24. The election for the Southport Division of Lancashire, consequent upon the resignation of the Hon. G. N. Curzon (C.), resulted in the return of Sir H. Naylor Leyland (R.) by 5,100 votes against 4,828 recorded for Lord Skelmersdale (C.).

— Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., at the request of the London, Liverpool and other Chambers of Commerce, started on a mission to China to study how far British capital could be protected and trade guaranteed in that country.

— Count Muravieff, by order of the Czar, communicated to the foreign ambassadors at St. Petersburg a proposal for an international conference on the preservation of peace and the reduction of armaments.

25. Rioting renewed at Tabriz, and the bazaars entirely closed. Several private houses were looted, and many lives lost.

— Colonel Picquart and M. Leblois ordered to be prosecuted for divulging documents in connection with the Dreyfus case.

— A fire broke out in the wild-beast store of Messrs. Cross at Liverpool, and four lions, a Bengal tiger and several other animals were burnt to death.

26. Congratulatory telegrams interchanged between the President of the French Republic and the Czar on the occasion of the anniversary of the former's visit to St. Petersburg.

26. The Black Flag rebellion in the province of Kwang-si assumed very serious proportions, the imperial troops being unable to check the advance of the rebels, who were within fifty miles of Canton.

27. The Zionist International Congress met at Basel, the president, Dr. Herz, stating that the movement was the result of anti-Semitic agitation in various countries.

— Dr. John Hopkinson with a son and two daughters lost together while ascending the Dent de Veisivi near Arolla.

28. The Czar and Czarina visited Moscow in order to be present at the unveiling of a monument to Alexander II., which was the occasion of a striking religious and military spectacle. By imperial ukase the name of the "Czar Deliverer" assigned to Alexander II. in commemoration of his emancipation of the serfs.

29. The Trade Union Congress attended by over 400 delegates representing nearly 1,200,000 members met at Bristol under the presidency of Mr. A. Wilkie of Newcastle.

— The military manœuvres on Salisbury Plain, in which nearly 60,000 men were engaged, commenced, the Duke of Connaught commanding the southern attacking army, and Sir Redvers Buller the northern and defending troops. The idea was that a force was advancing from Ringwood (Hants) to capture Salisbury.

30. The Queen Regent of Holland, on the occasion of the end of her regency, issued a proclamation to the Dutch nation, thanking all classes for their support and fidelity.

— The Austrian and Hungarian Premiers came to an agreement, after protracted negotiations, with reference to the prolongation of the *Ausgleich*, the Hungarian view having prevailed.

— H.M.S. cruiser *Cleopatra* in the Kattegat came into collision with a Norwegian schooner, which being much damaged was taken in tow, but suddenly foundered with six English seamen who had been put on board.

31. At a conference of the delegates of the South Wales miners held at Cardiff it was decided by 61,912 to 37,077 votes to accept the employers' terms and to resume work.

— Colonel Henry, chief of the Secret Intelligence Department of the French War Office, confessed to having been the author of the letter cited by the War Minister as conclusive proof of Captain Dreyfus' guilt. Colonel Henry, having been arrested and sent to Mont Valérien, committed suicide.

— Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, having completed her eighteenth year, began her reign by the issue of a proclamation to her subjects.

— The county cricket season closed, giving the championship to Yorkshire, which played twenty-six matches, of which sixteen were won, three lost, and seven drawn, total thirteen points. Middlesex (seven), Gloucester (six), Surrey (six), Essex (four), and Lancashire (three) followed in the order named.

## SEPTEMBER.

1. A destructive fire took place at Bristol, originating in a clothing factory and rapidly extending to Colston Hall, the largest building of its kind in the kingdom, where the Trade Union Congress was being held. Property to the value of 150,000*l.* was destroyed, but no casualties occurred.

— General de Boisdeffre, chief of the French general staff, who had taken a prominent part in the Zola trial, resigned.

2. The Sirdar, Sir H. Kitchener, having brought his troops to within a few miles of Omdurman, the Dervish army offered battle, and after two hours of sharp fighting were completely routed, leaving 10,800 dead upon the field, 16,000 wounded, and about 4,000 prisoners. The total Anglo-Egyptian loss was under 400 officers and men.

— A serious railway accident occurred on the Midland Railway near Wellingborough, an express train being thrown off the line by a luggage barrow left on the line. The engine-driver, fireman, and two passengers were killed, and twenty-five others injured, eight of them seriously.

— An international congress on maritime fisheries assembled at Dieppe. About 300 members were present, representing the principal seaboard countries of Europe, as well as Japan and Venezuela.

3. Omdurman and Khartoum having been occupied by the Anglo-Egyptian troops, the remnant of the Khalifa's army surrendered.

— M. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, resigned in consequence of his disagreement with his colleagues on the necessity of an immediate revision of the Dreyfus case.

4. A religious ceremony held at Khartoum in memory of General Gordon, at which the British and Egyptian troops both assisted, and the flags of the two nations hoisted on the ruins of Gordon's palace.

5. The Spanish Cortes and the Ministry obtained leave to introduce a bill authorising the renunciation by Spain of her colonies.

— The Marquess of Dufferin, at a public luncheon given by the Mayor of Bath, delivered an address upon his great-grandfather, R. B. Sheridan's association with that city.

— A serious fire took place in Bermondsey, destroying a large leather factory and the warehouses of other dry-goods merchants.

6. The Cabot Tower, erected on Brandon Hill, Bristol, to commemorate the discovery of America by John Sebastian Cabot, formally opened by the Marquess of Dufferin.

— The enthronement of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands took place in the Nieuwe Kerk at Amsterdam—a severely simple but very impressive ceremony.

— The Mahomedan refugees and others at Candia made a demonstration against the treatment to which they were being subjected, and in the rioting which ensued the British Vice-Consul was burnt, and several British soldiers were killed, and numerous shops and houses burnt. Altogether about 800 Christians were massacred, and the town was pillaged by Turkish troops.

6. A bridge over the St. Lawrence River, forming part of the Ottawa and New York Railway, fell, causing the death of thirty workmen and injuring a dozen others.

7. The British Association met at Bristol, the president, Sir W. Crookes, F.R.S., in his inaugural address discussed the food supply of the world, present and future.

— At Doncaster the St. Leger Stakes won by Captain Greer's Wildfowler (C. Wood), which defeated the favourite, Mr. Larnach's Jeddah (T. Loates), by four lengths. Twelve started.

— The polling for North Down, consequent upon the death of Colonel T. Waring (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. J. Blakeston-Houston (C.) by 5,381 votes against 3,107 recorded for Mr. T. L. Corbett (C.), the former being a Churchman, and the latter a Presbyterian.

— The great electricity works of the City of Geneva, situated on the Rhone near Chèvres, totally destroyed by a fire originating in a fused wire. The result of the destruction was the total suspension of electric current for motive power and illumination throughout the Canton.

8. The heat in London registered 91° in the sun, and simultaneously a spot, estimated to be 1,200,000,000 of miles in area, was observed passing over the sun's surface.

— Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Minister, dismissed from the Tsung-li-Yamen by imperial decree.

— The military manœuvres brought to a close with a review of all the troops on Boscombe Down by Lord Wolseley.

9. Queen Wilhelmina with her mother left Amsterdam and made a triumphant entry into the Hague, escorted by a brilliant procession.

— General Miles, who had held the chief command during the Cuban campaign, arrived in Washington, and having laid a formal complaint against the action of the War Department and the Secretary, Mr. Alger, as the cause of the sickness and destitution of the troops, demanded a committee of investigation.

— A gunboat despatched up the Nile by the Khalifa before the fall of Omdurman returned with the news that it had been fired upon by a force of white men established at Fashoda.

— A decisive victory gained by the Soudanese Tirailleurs under the French officer, Lieutenant Woelfel, over Samoy's Sofas, of whom several thousand were taken prisoners, and the remainder killed or scattered.

10. The Empress of Austria, whilst travelling *incognita* and unattended, stabbed in the streets of Geneva by an Italian anarchist named Lucchesi, and died almost immediately.

— A *char-à-banc* with eighteen passengers, running between Deal and St. Margaret's Bay, overturned, and sixteen of the passengers injured, twelve of them very seriously.

— Colonel Frank Rhodes serving as *Times* correspondent on the Nile, who had been wounded at the battle of Omdurman, restored to his rank in the army, from which he had been suspended in consequence of his connection with the Jameson raid.

11. An appalling hurricane passed over the West Indies. At Barbadoes 40,000 persons were rendered homeless and 300 killed; at St. Vincent all the windmills were levelled and the crops destroyed; at St. Lucia the crops were ruined and twelve deaths were reported. Grenada escaped.

12. The business portion of the city of New Westminster B.C. reduced to ashes, and the residential quarter seriously damaged by fire. Nearly 10,000 persons were rendered homeless or workless, and property estimated at \$500,000, was destroyed.

— A revolt reported to have broken out in the Caroline Islands, and the Spanish troops in Ponape annihilated.

— A bulletin issued stating that after an interval of eight weeks H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was able to walk with ease on level ground with the help of a stick and wearing a knee apparatus.

— The state of affairs in Crete again became serious, the Christians marching on Candia and the Mahomedans menacing Retimo and Ganea. The admirals applied to their respective Governments for reinforcements.

13. The Legislative Council of Victoria Australia rejected by 19 to 13 votes the bill conferring the franchise on women.

Admiral Noel, who had arrived at Candia with reinforcements, handed an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, demanding the delivery of the ringleaders of the recent outbreak within forty-eight hours.

— Colonel du Paty de Clam, the chief supporter of Major Esterhazy in his action against Colonel Picquart, placed on the retired list. An application, however, to release Colonel Picquart on bail, refused.

14. The Spanish Cortes, having passed in secret session, but after stormy debate, the bill authorising the cession of territory, adjourned.

— Colonel Hay, the United States Ambassador, left England to take up the post of Secretary of State at Washington.

— The Prince of Wales, having so far recovered the use of his leg, was able to travel from Ryde to Balmoral.

— The body of the Empress of Austria, after lying in state for two days at Geneva, conveyed to Vienna by special train. At all stations in Switzerland, Germany and Austria the passage of the body was marked by respectful sympathy.

15. A balloon ascent made from the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, by Mr. Stanley Spencer and Dr. Bersen of Berlin, who reached an altitude of 27,500 feet, and descended near Romford in Essex. The lowest



16. An almost general strike of the horse-carers attached to the stables of the North London Tramways caused the discontinuance of tram service on most of the lines for about two days.

— Mount Vesuvius displayed great activity, no less than seven new streams or craters having developed, throwing out large quantities of lava, and doing much damage to the trees and crops.

— An attempt made at Leoben, Styria, by an anarchist on the life of the Crown Prince of Italy, while on his way to Vienna to attend the funeral of the murdered Empress. The attempted outrage was semi-officially contradicted at the time.

17. The election at Darlington, consequent on the death of Mr. A. Pease (L.U.), resulted in the return of his son, Mr. R. Pease (L.U.), who polled 3,497 votes, against 2,809 given to Mr. O. Philipps (R.).

— The funeral of the Empress of Austria took place in the Capuchin Church, Vienna, amid the signs of general grief. The ceremonial observed was simple and impressive, the German Emperor and many German sovereigns and the representatives of other royal families attending.

— General Zurlinden, the Minister of War, and M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, left the French Cabinet, being unable to endorse the order for a revision of the sentence of Captain Dreyfus.

19. A remarkable series of imperial edicts issued by the Emperor of China, decreeing numerous administrative reforms, accompanied by an explanation of the new policy, recognising the superiority in many respects of Western civilisation.

— The Duc d'Orleans addressed a manifesto to the French nation denouncing the action of the Government in consenting to a revision of the Dreyfus case.

— A serious tramway accident occurred at Bradford, where an electric car on a steep incline failed to make the brakes act. The car dashed down and at a sharp angle was overturned, and all the occupants—over thirty in number—more or less injured.

— A destructive hurricane passed over a large district in Southern Spain, causing great damage in the towns and neighbourhood of Seville and Granada.

20. President Steyn of the Orange Free State arrived at Pretoria on a visit to President Krüger, and was enthusiastically received by the burghers.

— General Zurlinden re-appointed to the command of the Paris garrison.

— The Turkish authorities in Candia having complied with the other demands of the British admiral, the disarmament of the Bashi-Bazouks commenced, but of the 1,500 weapons collected few were other than old and obsolete muskets.

— An Irish peerage, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, conferred upon the Hon. George Curzon, the Viceroy-elect of India.

21. The final heat for the sculling championship of England (Putney to Mortlake course) decided in favour of W. A. Barry of Putney; who defeated G. Towns of Australia, whose boat sprung a leak, and had to go ashore at Chiswick.

— The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of the creation of the Earldom of Crawford in the peerage of Scotland.

— The Earl of Aberdeen unveiled at Quebec a statue erected in honour of Champlain, who founded the city in 1608, the officers and crew of the United States *Marblehead* attending.

— Kang-yu-Mei, the Chinese reformer, ordered to leave Peking, and the charge of the Government assumed by the Dowager Empress at the request, it was stated, of the Emperor, but it proved afterwards that the Manchu party under the Dowager Empress had obtained the upper hand, and deposed the Emperor, who was supported by the Chinese party.

22. The Bank of England, in consequence of the large export demand for gold, raised its rate of discount from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent., the total reserve standing at 23,495,218*l.*, or  $50\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the liabilities, and the coin and bullion at 33,804,883*l.*

— A serious fire occurred in Castle Street in the east end of London, where a large timber yard was totally burnt out, and the adjoining buildings very seriously injured.

— Colonel Parsons, R.A., Governor of Cassala, captured after three hours' fighting Gedaref, the last stronghold of the Dervishes in Soudan, who were completely routed, leaving 500 dead out of a force of about 3,000.

23. The German Emperor and Empress attended the opening of the new harbour and docks at Stettin. The Emperor, in his speech to the burgomaster, said that the future of their country was on the water.

— An agreement arrived at between the Chilian and Argentine Governments to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all points in respect of their boundary dispute, from  $26^{\circ} 51' 45''$  to the southernmost point of their respective borders.

— The insurgent Assembly of the Philippines decided to request the United States to recognise the independence of the islands.

— The Swiss Federal Council ordered the expulsion of thirty-six anarchists from different places in Swiss territory.

24. The Sirdar, Sir H. Kitchener, returned to Omdurman, having established garrisons at Fashoda and on the Sobat River.

— The Consultative Commission at the Ministry of Justice, to which the question of the revision of the Dreyfus case was referred, came to a negative decision, three voting on each side.

— The President of the United States appointed a commission of nine members to conduct the War Department inquiry, and at its first meeting General Dodge was elected chairman.

26. The funeral of Sir George Grey took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Agents-General of the Colonies, and representatives of the Queen and of the Government attending.

— The French Ministry after a long deliberation decided that the Minister of Justice should transmit to the Cour de Cassation the application for the revision of the Dreyfus case.

— The Queen conferred a peerage upon the Sirdar, Sir Henry Kitchener.

— The remains of Columbus removed by the Spaniards from the cathedral at Havana and placed on board a Spanish ship of war.

27. The Church Congress opened at Bradford, the presidential address being delivered by the Bishop of Ripon, who deprecated the narrowing and sectarianising of the Church, and warned his hearers of the danger of yielding to extremists.

— The four great Powers still representing the Concert of Europe addressed an ultimatum to the Sultan, demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and functionaries from Crete.

— The recent reform decrees promulgated by the Emperor of China revised or rescinded by the Empress Dowager.

28. An imperial edict issued from Peking regretting the increased ill-health of the Emperor, and commanding the governors of all provinces to send the best physicians to the capital. Six members of the Reform party were at the same time executed for alleged conspiracy against the Empress Dowager.

— A plebiscite taken throughout the Dominion of Canada, on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, showed, as a small vote, a majority of about 17,000 in favour of prohibition. The large cities—Quebec, Montreal and Toronto—gave a majority on the other side. The actual figures were: Seven provinces giving a majority of 53,815 in favour, and Quebec 36,353 against prohibition.

29. The Roumanians arrested a man at Orsova on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to kill King Charles. A bottle of poison, a dagger and other weapons were found upon him.

— The Spanish and American Peace Commissioners met at Paris for the first time, as guests of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

— Queen Louise of Denmark, "the aunt of all Europe," died at Bernstorff, Copenhagen, surrounded by her family.

— Alderman Sir John Voce Moore unanimously elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

— At Newmarket the Jockey Club Stakes, value 10,000*l.*, won by Mr. C. D. Rose's Cyllene, 3 yrs., 9 st. 1 lb. (S. Loates), defeating Lord Rosebery's Velasquez, 4 yrs., 9 st. 13 lb., and Chelandry, 4 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb., by six lengths. Nine ran.

30. The Democratic organisations in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut decided to abandon, in view of the fall elections, the silver policy.

30. The representatives of German nationality in the Austrian Ministry resigned in consequence of the refusal of the Government to disclose the terms of the arrangement with the Hungarian Cabinet relative to the *Ausgleich* question.

## OCTOBER.

1. At Pekin, during the celebration of a national festival, drunken crowds attacked the European residents and some American missionaries.

— Disturbances occurred in the streets of Paris between the supporters and opponents of Dreyfus, who endeavoured to hold meetings in opposition to police orders.

2. The canal constructed to drain the Thrasimene Lake opened with great ceremony by the Italian authorities.

3. On the occasion of the opening of the winter session of the Medical Schools in London, Professor Virchow delivered the Huxley Lecture at St. Martin's Hall. Subsequently he was entertained at a banquet given by the medical profession, Lord Lister presiding on both occasions.

— Two American warships ordered to the point nearest Pekin in order to protect the interests of the United States.

— Samory, the West African king, with all his family, his chiefs and his Sofas, captured by the French under Captain Gouraud, and the upper valley of the Niger freed from hostile tribes.

4. The annual congress of the German Social Democrats assembled at Stuttgart, Herr Singer in the chair. Herr von Vollmar declared his opinion that the German people were not ripe, politically or economically, for a Socialist state, which could never be established by force.

— A banquet given at Quebec to the Artillery Company of Massachusetts, at which the Earl of Aberdeen, Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier bore testimony to the existing goodwill between British, Americans and Canadians.

5. The collective note of the four Powers demanding the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops in Crete presented to the Porte, the evacuation to be completed within a month.

— The Procureur-général of the Cour de Cassation made a formal application in the registry of the court for the revision of the Dreyfus case.

— A serious rising of Indians of the Sioux tribe took place at Bear Island, Minnesota, near the Canadian frontier, and several officers and men of the United States' frontier force killed.

6. The first battalion of the Grenadier Guards who fought at Omdurman arrived in London from Southampton, and was warmly received by an enormous crowd.

— M. Liotard, French Governor of the Upper Ubangi, met and warmly congratulated on his administration at the railway station by a deputation of the French Geographical Society.

6. Senator Quay and his son committed for trial before the Pennsylvania Criminal Court on a charge of conspiring with the late cashier to misuse money in the People's Bank.

7.—The guards of marines for the Russian, German and English legations arrived at Pekin, the Russians bringing also thirty Cossacks and two guns.

— General Bain gained a signal advantage over the Indians at Bear Island, Minnesota, who surrendered and were distributed over the Indian locations.

— In Paris a strike of navvies engaged in works in connection with the International Exhibition of 1900 caused serious disturbances, the police and military being called upon to restore order.

8. A terrible fire broke out in Regent Street, Redfern, the principal suburb of Sydney, N.S.W., and, spreading to Bullanaming Street, destroyed a large number of buildings, and caused enormous damage.

— The Tsung-li-Yamen at Pekin entered a protest against the excessive number of the Russian escort.

— The Sultan appealed to the ambassadors of the Powers to allow a small Turkish force symbolising his authority to remain in Crete, a request which was finally rejected.

— The New Zealand House of Representatives after eleven days' discussion passed by a majority of ten the Old Age Pension Bill, entitling persons under certain conditions to a pension of 18*l.* per annum.

9. A parliamentary paper, containing very important despatches and telegrams relating to Fashoda, issued by the Foreign Office.

10. The annual convention of the Parnellite section of the Irish party held in Dublin, and presided over by Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., who welcomed the Irish Local Government Act as a boon to the country.

— The Archbishop of Canterbury began his primary visitation of his See by a charge to his clergy in the south transept of Canterbury Cathedral, in which he dealt on the causes of uneasiness in the Church.

— Herr von Bülow, Prussian Minister at the Vatican, left Rome in consequence of the strained relations caused by the Pope's recognition of France as the Protector of the Latin Christians in Jerusalem.

11. General Sir Redvers Buller took over the command of the Aldershot Division in succession to the Duke of Connaught, whose five years' service had expired.

— In the Cape Assembly a vote of want of confidence, supported by the Afrikaner Bond party, carried by 39 to 37 votes, and Sir Gordon Spriggs resigned.

— The Sultan in reply to the collective note consented to evacuate Crete, reserving three fortified places for the protection of the Mahomedans.

12. Lord Rosebery, at the dinner of the Surrey Agricultural Association at Epsom, made an important speech on the gravity of the situation created by M. Marchand's presence at Fashoda.



12. At Dublin a serious fire destroyed the extensive premises of the Government printers, a large wholesale store and several other buildings, extending from Middle Abbey street to Princes street.

— At Newmarket the Cesarewitch stakes won by the favourite, Sir J. Miller's *Chateaufort*, 4 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. O. Michael. Fifteen ran.

— General Lanza, the newly elected President of the Argentine Republic entered upon the office and urged a policy of economy and a limited protection of national industries.

13. The German Emperor and Empress, with a large suite, arrived at Venice having passed through Vienna without alighting, and embarked on the *Habsburg* for Constantinople and the Holy Land.

— Right Hon. Sir John Brodrick, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office, appointed Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Hon. George Curzon.

— The Bank of England raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent., the reserve standing at 20,000,000, or 4½ per cent. of the liability, and the gold and silver at 100,000,000.

14. Rumours of a military plot in Paris to overthrow the Cabinet were circulated, the Paris garrison having been increased from 30,000 to 40,000 men on the ground of trade disputes.

— The steamer *Michigan*, of the Atlantic Transport Company, went ashore in a gale between the Maldives and the Laccadives, near the Laccadive. Out of thirty-two passengers and 125 of a crew only fifty were saved.

15. The city of Antwerp entertained the King of the Belgians at a grand *fete* given in recognition of his great work in developing the Congo Free State.

— The funeral of the Queen of Denmark took place at the Cathedral of Roskilde, and was attended by her sons and daughters with their families, the Prince of Wales being represented by his son, the Duke of York. Memorial services held at Craignie (attended by the Queen), Edinburgh, St. James's and in various European capitals.

— At Constantinople, after many delays and counter proposals, all of which were rejected by the ambassadors, Ismail Bey communicated to the admiral at Canea the unconditional acceptance of the demand for the complete evacuation of Crete.

17. A serious railway accident occurred at Wrawly, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, on the Grand Central Railway, an express train coming in contact with some timber projecting from goods waggons. Seven persons were killed and ten seriously injured.

— A robbery took place at the Nord Station at Paris, where a jewel-box belonging to the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, containing jewellery valued at 30,000*l.* was taken from a railway carriage.

— An iron ship of 1,200 tons, with a cargo of naphtha and petroleum, exploded off the Tongue Bank, near the North Foreland, and eight persons—all in the after part of the ship—were blown to pieces.

18. The United States authorities formally took possession of the fortifications and public buildings at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

— The German Emperor and Empress, after a rough voyage, arrived at Constantinople, where they were received with much ceremony by the Sultan.

— A large steamer driven violently against the gates of the Mersey Dock, Birkenhead, in which the water was eight feet higher than in the river. The gates were burst open, and the water suddenly rushing out wrenched them from their fixings, and, emptying the dock, did considerable damage to the ships within.

— An attendant in the pathological section of the Vienna hospital, who had charge of the laboratory devoted to bacilli experiments, died after a short illness of bubonic plague.

19. The match for the tennis championship of the world and 2,000*l.* decided at Princes Club, Brighton, Peter Latham, the holder, beating Thomas Pettitt of Boston, U.S.A., by seven sets to love.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, addressing the Northern Union of Conservative Associations at North Shields, expressed his hope that the Fashoda question might be peacefully solved, but the Government would not shrink from anything which might come.

— A naval engagement took place off the Philippines between the Americans and the rebels, in consequence of Rear-Admiral Dewey forbidding the former to fly the rebel flag. The rebel vessels were captured.

20. An Anglo-German agreement arrived at between the financial agencies of the two countries in China, under which the Yangtze Valley was acknowledged to be the railway sphere of Great Britain, and Shantung and the Yellow River that of Germany.

— The Chilian Government recognised that the Puna Atacama, long the subject of dispute, belonged to the Argentina.

21. Trafalgar Day commemorated in London and various seaport towns with unusual enthusiasm. The Nelson column was elaborately decorated by day and illuminated at night.

— The German Emperor and Empress visited the Mosque of St. Sophia and other important buildings in Constantinople, and subsequently were present at a review of 15,000 troops.

— The Zoutshangberg rebels, 20,000 strong, under Mpefu attacked a Boer lager on the northern frontier of the Transvaal, and a Transvaal force under General Joubert despatched to meet them.

— Serious floods occurred in the Resina Valley, doing great damage to the low-lying parts of Fiume and the surrounding district.

22. Lord Rosebery opened the Sandeman Public Library at Perth, and afterwards was presented with the freedom of the city.

— The Elcho Shield, won at the Bisley meeting of the National Rifle Association by the English eight, formally handed over to the custody of the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall.

22. The French yellow book on the Fashoda question, containing correspondence between the French and English Governments, published in Paris.

23. At Verona the roof of the Church of Santa Lucia, which was under repair, fell during the celebration of mass, and five persons were killed and sixteen seriously injured.

24. Dr. Müller, physician to the Pathological Institute in Vienna, who had attended the man Baruch, took from him the plague infection and died after a few days' illness.

— The opening of the Law Courts after the long vacation preceded by services in Westminster Abbey, and at the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's Inn, which were largely attended by the bench and bar in full dress.

— The Philadelphia Peace Jubilee opened with a grand naval display on the Delaware River, closing with a military review by President M'Kinley of 25,000 soldiers and sailors.

— Serious assaults by the Chinese and Manchu soldiers committed outside Pekin on the officers and workmen engaged in the construction of the Hankau and Pekin railway.

25. The French Chamber reassembled amid noisy demonstrations in the streets and in the Chamber. The Minister of War, General Chanoine, without notice, announced his resignation. Subsequently the Ministry was defeated on refusing an order of the day calling upon the Government to put an end to the insults to the army, and at once withdrew and afterwards resigned.

— A statue of Dr. Hans W. Meyer, to which the medical profession of all nations had subscribed, unveiled at Copenhagen, in recognition of his services to science and the discovery of adenoid growths.

-- Mr. A. J. Balfour, as Chancellor of the Edinburgh University, presided at a meeting at which Lord Rosebery delivered his inaugural address as president of the associated societies of the university.

— The German Emperor and Empress landed at Haifa, and at once drove to the monastery on Mount Carmel.

26. The Sirdar, Sir H. Kitchener, and Captain Baratier, M. Marchand's chief officer, arrived at Marseilles on the same steamer, the latter being

27. The first Cabinet Council since the recess held at the Foreign Office, all the ministers being present.

— In Paris the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation received the report of one of its members, M. Bard, on the Dreyfus inquiry, reviewing the whole case, showing that the conviction of Captain Dreyfus was based on the *bordereau* which Colonel Henry had admitted himself to have forged.

28. Lord Rosebery presided at a dinner given by Old Etonians to Lords Minto and Curzon of Kedleston, and Dr. J. E. Welldon, respectively designated Governor-Generals of Canada and India, and Archbishop of Calcutta.

— Major Marchand arrived alone at Khartoum, having left Captain Germain in charge of the mission at Fashoda.

— A noisy meeting held in Exeter Hall, got up by Mr. Kensit to protest against the ritualistic practices of many of the clergy. A letter was read from the Bishop of London urging peace, and pointing out that excited feelings and disorderly proceedings could not advance Christian truth.

29. The Queen at Balmoral presented colours to the newly raised 2nd Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, who marched to the castle from Ballater.

— A violent cyclone broke over Camberwell, the fury of the wind and rain being confined to an area of about half a square mile. Within this an immense amount of property was wrecked, but no lives were lost.

— The Paris Court of Cassation, after four hours' deliberation, pronounced judgment in favour of a supplementary trial of Captain Dreyfus on the fresh evidence.

— The German imperial party entered Jerusalem by the Jaffa Gate, and were received with distinction by the Latin, Greek and Armenian patriarchs and other ecclesiastical and civil functionaries.

31. An accident occurred to the mail train from Falmouth to London, the engine, mail van and three carriages turning over on their sides. No lives were lost, but thirty persons were much shaken.

— At the meeting of the Peace Commissioners in Paris the American representatives handed in a demand for the complete cession of the whole Philippine archipelago.

— The Japanese Minister of Justice having resigned, the difficulty of finding a successor caused the whole Cabinet to resign also.

— A French Ministry constituted by M. Charles Dupuy from the various sections of Progressive Moderates.

— The dedication of the Church of the Holy Redeemer at Jerusalem took place with a very gorgeous ceremonial in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress, the former in the white mantle of the Teutonic Knights, and attended by a cavalcade of knights of that order.

## NOVEMBER.

1. The municipal elections, which took place throughout England and Wales, showed a Conservative gain of fifty-seven seats, owing chiefly to the new boundaries of Bolton, the Liberals thirty-nine, the Labour party ten, the Independents eight, the Liberal Unionists two, and the Socialists one seat.

— The London County Council, by 101 to 15 votes, decided to promote in the next session of Parliament a bill for the purchase of the metropolitan water undertakings, and to bring an additional water supply to London from the watersheds of the Towy and Wye.

— The polling in North Fermanagh, consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. M. Dane (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. H. C. Archdale (U.) by 2,568 votes, against Dr. Thompson (Ind.), 2,091 votes.

— The cruiser *Infanta Maria Teresa*, one of Admiral Cervera's ships, which was refloated by the Americans, foundered off the Bahamas in a heavy gale. No loss of life ensued.

2. Dr. Wood, Headmaster of Tonbridge School, appointed Headmaster of Harrow in succession to Dr. Weldon.

— A strong south-westerly gale caused considerable damage to shipping round the coast, interrupting the mail services. Inland the heavy rains caused severe floods.

— A landslip on the railway between Mentone and Cape S. Martino, following upon one between Mentone and Ventimiglia, interrupted the communications between France and Italy on the Mediterranean line.

— The tomb of David, hitherto only accessible to Mahomedans, visited by the German Emperor on special invitation from the Sultan.

3. All the Turkish troops, with the exception of a few artillerymen, embarked at Canea and Suda, and the evacuation of Crete regarded as complete.

— Major Marchand arrived at Cairo, where he was received by the French agent and numerous members of the French colony, and after a week's stay started for Fashoda with Captain Baratier.

— The election of deputies to the Prussian Diet by the secondary election showed that the Radical Left had gained eleven seats, the Moderate Radicals four, while the Conservatives had taken seven seats, chiefly from the National Liberals, and lost fourteen.

4. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum presented at the Guildhall with a sword of honour and the freedom of the City of London. In the evening a grand banquet in his honour was given at the Mansion House, when Lord Salisbury announced in his speech that the French Government had decided to evacuate Fashoda.

— At the Mansion House banquet the only foreign Government represented by its minister was that of the United States.

— The Spanish commissioners at Paris rejected the American demand for the Philippine Archipelago, whilst admitting they were powerless to oppose it.



5. The last Turkish troops, after severe compulsion from Admiral Noel, embarked at Candia, the Russian and Italian admirals following the lead of the English admiral. The Christians were then summoned to disarm.

6. At Washington a fire broke out in the central wing of the Capitol, originating in a gas explosion beneath the Supreme Courts. Very considerable damage was done by fire and water to the building, and especially to the records stored in the vaults.

7. At Athens the Cabinet under M. Zaimis, which had taken office regardless of a parliamentary majority, at the close of the disastrous war, resigned in view of the approaching reassembling of the Chamber.

— A serious fire took place in Tabernacle Street, Finsbury, when a large walking-stick manufactory was completely destroyed, and seven adjoining large buildings more or less injured.

— The German imperial party arrived at Damascus, where they were cordially received by the population.

8. The Fall Elections to Congress, held in various States of the American Republic, and were generally favourable to the Republican party in the Senate and in the election of governors, but in the Lower House the Democrats won a large number of seats.

— In the French Chamber of Deputies the various interpellations on the Fashoda incident withdrawn to the general satisfaction of all parties.

— The trial at Brisbane of the former directors of the Queensland National Bank for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders and the public concluded with the acquittal of the accused.

9. Sir John Voce Moore installed as Lord Mayor of London. At the Guildhall banquet, held subsequently, Lord Salisbury replied for her Majesty's ministers, intimating that the danger of immediate political troubles with foreign countries had passed.

— The lord mayors and mayors elected in the provincial cities and towns showed 145 Conservatives, 128 Liberals, 29 Liberal Unionists, and 6 non-political.

10. The Anarchist Luccheni, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, tried at Geneva, found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

— The German imperial party from Damascus visited Baalbec, where the Sultan had erected a tablet commemorative of the "reciprocal and unalterable friendship" of the Sultan and his guest.

11. Tempsford Hall, near Bedford, one of the most picturesque houses of the county, containing many heirlooms, etc., connected with the Penn family and others, destroyed by fire.

— In the Norwegian Storthing a motion adopted with one dissentient to adopt a national flag without the emblem of union with Sweden.

— A German butcher, Johann Schneider, residing in Camden Town, charged with the murder of Conrad Berndt, a baker, and the attempted murder of his employer, William Ross. The body of the former was discovered half charred in the bakehouse oven.

12. The Turkish Military Governor of Canea with the rest of his garrison embarked, and the Christian villagers, in reply to the admirals' order began to bring in their arms.

— The Queen returned to Windsor from Balmoral, and was at once visited by the Prime Minister.

— The German imperial party embarked at Beyrout on their return homeward.

13. By a plebiscite the Swiss adopted by 260,000 to 100,000 votes, or 16½ against 5½ cantonal votes, the unification of the civil and penal codes.

14. The Colston banquets held at Bristol, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., being the chief speaker of the Dolphin (Conservative) Society, and Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, M.P., of the Anchor (Liberal).

— In a sculling race from Putney to Mortlake, W. Haines of Old Windsor defeated George Bubear of Barnes by several lengths.

— A column of the Congo Free State soldiers under Belgian officers attacked by insurgent Batetelas, who also captured fort Kalambari.

— In the French Chamber violent scenes occurred on the debate upon the order to prosecute M. Urbain Gohier for his book, "L'Armée et la Nation."

15. Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large Unionist meeting at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in which he spoke very frankly on the foreign policy of the Government.

— Rear-admiral Gerard Noel created a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his valuable services in Cretan waters throughout a very critical period.

— Lieutenant Wake of the Middlesex Regiment, commanding the Royal Niger Company's forces in the Hinterland of Benin, attacked two of the chief's most important towns, and carried them with great dash and little loss.

16. At the Peace Commission, assembled in Paris, the Spanish Government, taking its stand on the text of the Washington protocol, refused to allow the question of the sovereignty of the Philippines to be discussed.

— The Italian Parliament opened by the King, who spoke of the need of internal reforms, but made slight allusion to foreign affairs.

— Magalo's stronghold in the mountains on the north-east border of the Transvaal attacked by the burghers, and captured after several hours' heavy fighting, in which only two Boers were killed and a few wounded.

17. H.M.S. *Formidable*, the largest line-of-battle ship built in British dockyards, successfully launched at Portsmouth.

— President Faure formally presented with the insignia of the Golden Fleece (Spain), for which, in accordance with custom, he had to give security for their restoration to the extent of 200,000 francs.

— The Secretary for War issued orders for the embodiment of a battalion of Chinese, 1,000 strong, for service under British officers at Wei-hai-wei.

18. Captain Dreyfus officially informed by order of the Court of Cassation that his case was under revision.

— Mr. Chamberlain presided at a meeting of the Mason College, Birmingham, when a scheme for establishing a Birmingham university was adopted.

— At Northampton assizes a man named Tomlinson, who had been convicted on certain charges of train wrecking, and suspected to have been the author of several other attempts, sentenced to penal servitude for life.

— A serious plague riot occurred at Seringapatam, in which more than 10,000 persons, Hindus and Mussulmans, took part. The police and soldiery fired on the mob, and several were killed and 134 wounded.

19. A society organised at Boston (Mass.) to oppose imperialism and the annexation of foreign territory.

— Serious outbreaks of plague reported from the Madras Presidency and Mysore.

— An accident occurred on the Mashonaland railway, about thirty-three miles from Umtali. A train with trucks rounding a curve at full speed was thrown off the line, and the driver, stoker, guard and four natives were killed.

21. A new commercial treaty between France and Italy signed in Paris, France conceding to Italy the benefits of her minimum tariff.

— At the meeting of the Peace Commission in Paris, the United States commissioners offered in exchange for the abandonment of Spanish sovereignty over the Philippines an indemnity of \$20,000,000 and the admission into the Philippines for five years of Spanish imports on equal terms with American goods.

— Stormy scenes directed against the Minister of National Defence in consequence of his remarks on the removal of the Hentzi monument, took place in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, and although the sitting was suspended five times, the Opposition prevented all progress.

22. At the Central Criminal Court the grand jury threw out the bill in the case of six persons charged with manslaughter in connection with the fatal boxing match at the National Sporting Club.

— A glove fight for \$20,000 between Corbett and Sharkey took place at the Lenox Club, New York, and resulted in a victory for the latter on a technical point, Corbett's second having jumped into the ring during the ninth round, when the fight was greatly in Sharkey's favour.

23. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Treasury announced that instead of the surplus of 37,000,000 lire anticipated by his predecessor, there would be a probable deficit of 14,000,000, and a prospectively increasing deficiency.

— Very severe gales visited the English Channel and eastern coasts, and in the midland and northern counties a very heavy fall of snow greatly impeded railway and carriage traffic, and caused several fatal accidents.

24. At the London School Board Sir C. Elliott, in presenting his preliminary financial statement, said that in consequence of the rapid increase of evening continuation classes, an additional rate of  $\frac{3}{4}d.$  would be required for the year 1899-1900.

— The European Powers agreed that the Turkish flag should be retained at Canea and Candia, notwithstanding the withdrawal of all Ottoman soldiers and officials.

— Lord Kitchener visited Cambridge, where he received the freedom of the borough from the corporation, and the degree of LL.D. from the university.

— The Anti-Anarchist conference, invited by the Italian Government, assembled at Rome, and attended by representatives of the European Powers.

25. The new constitution for Rhodesia issued in the form of an order in council in the *London Gazette*.

— The German Emperor on his return from the Holy Land, having disembarked at Pola, passed rapidly through Austria, but halted for a short time at Munich, Stuttgart and Baden, at each of which he had interviews with the rulers of those States.

— The dissolution of the union of the central American States agreed to on the motion of Costa Rica.

26. At Athens the representatives of the four Powers, Russia, France, Italy and Great Britain, formally notified to the King of Greece the appointment of Prince George to be their high commissioner for Crete for three years.

— The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Berlin, and afterwards proceeded to Potsdam, on their return from the Holy Land.

— Great excitement prevailed in Paris on its being made known that Colonel Picquart would be sent before a court-martial prior to his being openly heard by the Court of Cassation.

28. At the Paris Peace Commission the Spanish commissioners declared that they were constrained by force to abandon the sovereignty of the Philippine and Sula Islands, in consideration of an indemnity of \$20,000,000.

— In the Chamber of Deputies, during a debate on the Picquart-Dreyfus case, M. Poincaré, a member of the Cabinet in 1894, stated that he and his colleagues knew nothing of the arrest of Dreyfus until they saw it announced in the newspapers.

— The "Mad Mullah" having assembled a body of nearly 7,000 men, crossed the river in the Swat Valley, and defeated the tribesmen who attempted to oppose him.

— A violent storm along the New England coast did enormous damage to American and Canadian shipping. Upwards of 170 lives were lost. The *Clan Drummond*, an Indian liner, also foundered in the Bay of Biscay, with six Englishmen and thirty Lascars.

29. An appeal issued by Lord Kitchener for 100,000*l.* to found at Khartoum the Gordon Memorial College, as an educational centre in

the Soudan. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and many others signified their willingness to co-operate.

29. A new army bill to be presented to the German Reichstag proposed to increase the German army on a peace footing by about 16,000 men.

— The cattle liner *Londinican*, from New York to London, foundered about 600 miles west of the Fastnet. She carried no passengers, and her crew were supposed to have escaped.

30. At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, the medals of the year were conferred; the Copley medal to Sir William Huggins for researches in spectrum analysis; the Rumford medal to Prof. Oliver J. Lodge, F.R.S. (radiation, etc.); royal medals to Dr. John Kerr, F.R.S. (optical experiments), and Mr. Walter Gardiner (histology of plants); the Davy medal to Prof. Johannes Wislicenus (organic chemistry); and the Darwin medal to Prof. Karl Pearson, F.R.S. (biological problems).

— A great battle fought between the Turkish forces and the Yemen (Arabia) insurgents in the district of Shamel. The Turkish commander claimed the victory but admitted having had heavy losses.

## DECEMBER.

1. The Emperor William and the German Empress made a state entry into Berlin, and were officially welcomed on their safe return by the municipality.

— The Margate surf boat, *Friend of all Nations*, wrecked on the anniversary of the previous year's disaster in attempting to reach a steamer in distress on the Kentish Knock. No lives were lost.

2. In the Cape Parliament the second reading of the Navy Contribution Bill was agreed to unanimously, several Dutch members speaking in its support.

— The jubilee of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Austrian throne celebrated with great public rejoicing in Vienna and throughout the empire, but in consequence of the Empress' death there were no court ceremonials.

— The United States Secretary of War reported that in view of the new requirements of the country the regular army of the States should be raised to 100,000 men, of whom a portion should be recruited from the inhabitants of the new possessions.

3. The Queen from Windsor visited Netley Hospital, and inspected the sick and wounded from the Soudan, and to two presented distinguished conduct medals.

4. The inaugural work of the Simplon Tunnel blessed by the Bishop of Sion in the presence of a representative body.

5. President M'Kinley delivered his annual message to Congress on its assembling, reviewing at length the conduct of the war with Spain.



5. Colonel Picquart's counsel called on the Court of Cassation to decide whether he should be tried by a civil or a military tribunal—with the object of obtaining a postponement of the proposed court-martial.

— Renewed disturbances took place in Paris, and in a collision between the Patriots and Revisionists, one man was shot and several injured.

— The German Emperor presented to the papal delegate in Berlin, as head of the Roman Catholic clergy, a rosary of olive wood from the Garden of Gethsemane, which he had brought from Jerusalem.

6. Sir E. Monson, speaking at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris, appealed to the French people to resist the temptation of thwarting British enterprise by a policy of pin-pricks. The speech aroused much criticism on both sides of the channel.

— The *London Gazette* announced that the active list of the Navy would be increased in the course of five years by 12 flag officers, 40 captains, 73 commanders, 288 lieutenants, and 297 petty officers.

— The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to the Earl of Lathom, deceased.

7. Lord Kitchener left London for Egypt to resume his duties in the Soudan.

— A board school at Highgate totally destroyed by fire, of which the origin was not traced.

— Two small passenger steamers plying on the Seine came into collision—one of which sank in three minutes, but all on board were saved.

— Sir Martin Conway, who had been making several ascents and explorations in the Andes, reached the summit of Aconcaqua, stated to be about 23,080 feet in height.

8. In Paris the Spanish-American Commission completed the drafting of the final treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, six months being allowed for its ratification by the Governments of both nations.

— The Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, having been called upon to decide whether the charge against Colonel Picquart should be decided by a civil or military tribunal, ordered the suspension of proceedings against him pending further consideration.

— Bills for the establishment of three new Army corps, with additional improvements in the German Army, introduced by the Government in the Reichsrath.

9. The Very Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams, Dean of St. Asaph, appointed Bishop of Bangor in the room of Right Rev. Dr. D. L. Lloyd, resigned.

— The "mad Fakir" and his followers, having been worsted in several encounters with the tribesmen, forced to recross the Swat River, and eventually forced to retreat to Kohistan.

9. Lord Charles Beresford arrived at Nanking, where he had friendly interviews with the Viceroy, who expressed doubts as to Great Britain being prepared to take action to defend British interests in China.

10. At Buda-Pesth the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies organised a disturbance in order to prevent the Premier, Baron Banffy, being heard. At length a royal rescript proroguing the Chamber for a week was read.

— A pleasure yacht, lying off Southend, broke from her moorings, and was carried against the pier, which it cut completely in two, doing damage to the extent of 2,000*l*.

— The Hispano-American Treaty of Peace formally signed at Paris, and the commissioners separated.

11. Major Marchand evacuated Fashoda, hauled down the French flag and left for the Sobat River.

12. M. Max Regis, Mayor of Algiers, who had taken a leading part in fomenting Anti-Semitic demonstrations, suspended for three months for insulting the Prefect. M. Regis thereupon gave in his resignation.

— Although the court-martial on Colonel Picquart had been adjourned *sine die*, M. Millevoye and M. Déroulède and others organised a demonstration outside the Cherche-midi Prison, where Colonel Picquart was detained.

— In the German Reichstag, Herr von Bülow, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, made a long statement with reference to the foreign policy of the empire, in the course of which he said that there was a variety of points in which Germany could and did go with England.

13. A correspondence published between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley, in which the former formally retired from the leadership of the Opposition, "a disputed leadership beset by distracted sections and conflicting interests."

-- The London County Council approved of bills to be introduced into Parliament for the purchase of the London water companies, and for the introduction of a water-supply from Wales.

— The Dowager-Empress of China, accompanied by the Emperor, after many delays arising out of questions of diplomatic etiquette, received the ladies of the diplomatic body in great state and with great cordiality at the palace in Peking.

14. At the Central Criminal Court, two ladies, known as Christian Scientists, charged with the manslaughter of Mr. Harold Frederic, were found not guilty and discharged.

— King Oscar II. declined to give his sanction to the resolution of the Norwegian Storting in favour of a separate mercantile Norwegian flag. In accordance with the constitution the resolution might nevertheless be legally promulgated.

— The annual football match (Rugby rules) between the two universities played at the Queen's Club Ground, Kensington, when Cambridge won by a goal and two tries to nothing scored by Oxford.

14. Six months having elapsed without the Niger convention between France and England being ratified, an agreement was made to prolong the delay for six months longer.

15. A very disorderly scene took place in the Austrian Reichsrath, provoked by Herr Wolf, the leader of the Pan-German party.

— President M'Kinley attended the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, and after paying a tribute to the valour of the Confederate soldiers, urged that the time had come when in the spirit of fraternity all citizens could share in the care of their graves.

16. The National Liberal Federation held the annual conference of its committee, Dr. Spence Watson presiding. After paying a warm tribute to Sir William Harcourt, the question of the party leadership was after some discussion withdrawn.

— The steamers *Helios* of Sunderland, and *Pierrepoint* of West Hartlepool, came into collision off Souter Point, the former sank almost immediately, and the latter was seriously damaged, only a few of the crews escaping.

— In the Italian Chamber of Deputies a resolution inviting the Ministry to abandon Erythrea was negatived by 172 to 43 votes.

17. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia arrived at Constantinople, and unveiled at Galataria a monument to the Russian soldiers who fell in the war of 1878.

— The British, American, German and Japanese merchants of Shanghai forwarded to their respective ministers at Peking identical protests against any extension of the French area of exclusive control in that port.

— The Indian Government presented to the King of Siam, as the only ruling Buddhist monarch, the relics of Gautama Buddha, recently discovered at Pipra-Hwa, on the Nepaul frontier.

19. Major-General the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B., appointed to the command of the British troops in Egypt in succession to Sir F. Grenfell.

— The Sheikh-ul-Islam was reported to have flatly refused to issue a Fetva sanctioning the surrender of Crete.

— At the Anti-Anarchist conference being held in Rome, the representatives of Great Britain, Belgium and Switzerland, declined to accede to the proposal that foreign anarchists should be surrendered on the demand of their respective Governments.

20. Mr. Justice Hawkins, who had been judge of the Exchequer Court and afterwards of the Queen's Bench for twenty-two years, resigned.

— Professor Delbrück, editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, and Professor of Modern History at the University of Berlin, ordered to be prosecuted for an article reflecting on the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig.

— Mr. P. Spencer and a companion started in a balloon from the Crystal Palace at 11.38 A.M. to cross the English Channel. They left the coast near Beachy Head at 1.24, and descended safely at St. Romain de Colbose, fourteen miles east of Le Havre, at 4.30 P.M.

21. Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner of Crete, arrived in Suda Bay, escorted by the flagships of the four Powers, and after landing proceeded to Canea, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants.

— The French Government applied to the Chamber for a supplementary vote of 12,200,000 francs for colonial expenses, of which 5,000,000 was required for Madagascar.

— Lord Iveagh offered to the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine a sum of 250,000*l.* for the endowment of research in bacteriology and other forms of biology bearing on the causes of disease; and a further sum of 250,000*l.* for the improvement of an insanitary area in the heart of Dublin.

— The Prince of Wales presided over a meeting at Marlborough House of the founders of a national society for the prevention of consumption.

22. Rioting of a serious character took place at Toulouse, where a body of Nationalists and Anti-Semites attacked a meeting of the supporters of the revision of the Dreyfus case.

— An Albanian colonel, Ghani Bey, an aide-de-camp of the Sultan, identified with many outrages in South Albania, shot in a sweetmeat shop in Constantinople by Hafyz Pasha, the *intendant* of the Sultan's First Chamberlain.

23. In the French Chamber of Deputies, the Premier, M. Dupuy, made a great speech in defence of liberty of conscience, and of the Jews who were being persecuted by the Anti-Semites. It was resolved that the speech should be placarded throughout the country.

— The Palace Theatre of Varieties at Plymouth almost completely destroyed by fire shortly after the conclusion of the performance.

— Considerable excitement caused at Johannesburg by the treatment of British subjects, white and coloured; and a formal petition presented by a body of 3,000 persons to the British Vice-Consul, praying for the protection of the lives, liberties and property of British subjects.

24. A bronze statue of the Polish poet and patriot, Adam Mickiewicz, unveiled at Warsaw on the centenary of his birth by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Warsaw in the presence of a large assembly which remained perfectly silent but sympathetic.

— The Swedish expedition despatched in the summer in search of Andrée and his balloon returned to Helsingfors without any result.

25. The Imperial Penny Postage rate came into force between the United Kingdom and all colonies, including India, except Cape Colony, Jamaica and the Australian colonies.

26. A collision took place on the South Eastern Railway near Appledore, a heavy passenger train running into a stray horse-box. Eighteen persons were injured—three very seriously.

— The Tsung-li-Yamên officially notified to Sir C. Macdonald that the Chinese Government would not alienate any of the railways named in the northern railway extension contract to any foreign Power.

26. Prince George laid at Canea the foundation-stone of the new Christian schools to be reconstructed at the expense of the Czar.

— Colonel Lewis, commanding 10th Soudanese, attacked Ahmed Fedil when crossing the Nile cataracts near Roseires, 426 miles south of Khartoum. Five hundred Dervishes were killed and above 1500 taken prisoners, and the last Dervish army dispersed.

27. A violent south-westerly gale, accompanied by heavy rains, prevailed over the British Isles, causing great damage to property, interrupting the channel packet-service, and causing numerous wrecks round the coast.

— The *dossier secret* of the Dreyfus trial communicated to the Court of Cassation under the strictest reserves to insure against its contents becoming known.

— A landslip and snow avalanche from the San Rosso on the St. Gothard Pass destroyed the hotel and several adjacent houses at Airolo, and killed three persons. The ruins of the hotel subsequently took fire and spread to the other houses. The damage done was estimated at 1,000,000 francs.

28. Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, having been challenged by M. Horansky, the leader of the Opposition, the seconds were unable to agree as to the terms of the duel. Eight duels were the result between the seconds and others who considered themselves aggrieved.

— The municipality of Albi voted a subsidy of 12,000 francs to the Workmen's Glass Works, notwithstanding the protest of the Carmaux glassworkers against this appropriation of public money to a private industrial enterprise.

— The Indian National Congress opened at Madras, under the presidency of Mr. A. M. Bose, of the Calcutta bar, and a Cambridge wrangler.

29. The opening proceedings of thirteen Austrian provincial diets marked by scenes of disorder, the Germans and Slavs minorities respectively preventing hostile motions proposed by the majority.

— At a great meeting held at Bombay, attended by 5,000 Bohras, accompanied by their high priest, who explained that there was nothing contrary to religion in Professor Haffnung's system of inoculation against the plague, and forthwith submitted himself and his son to the operation.

— The steamship *Glen Aron*, shortly after leaving Hong-Kong, struck on a rock and sank an hour later, and nearly twenty lives were lost.

30. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the fifteenth Viceroy of the Queen's arrived at Bombay, where he was warmly received by all sections community.

A wave of intense cold crossed the American continent from west the temperature at St. Paul's, Minnesota, falling in one day ° to -16° below zero.

In consequence of a report on the condition of the Doge's at Venice, three of the halls were ordered to be evacuated, and many of St. Mark's to be transferred to the Zecca.



30. The Chinese Government, notwithstanding the protests of the British minister, acceded to the French demands for an extension of the French exclusive settlement at Shanghai.

31. A heavy south-westerly wind raged along the south coast of England, doing considerable damage to shipping, and almost totally suspending the channel mail service.

— A league, styled “*La Patrie Française*,” founded in Paris under the leadership of prominent men in letters and science, with the nominal object of vindicating the Army, and of bringing about a pacification between contending parties, but including a number of persons notoriously ill-affected towards the republican form of government.

— The Luzon insurgents assumed a threatening attitude toward the American officers who demanded the handing over of the island, the Spanish troops having completely evacuated it.

# RETROSPECT

OF

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1898.

### LITERATURE.

To determine what conditions of public life are most favourable to literature is no easy matter, and it would perhaps be rash to assume, as many literary journals have assumed, that during 1898 the quantity and quality of the new books on the publishers' lists have suffered from political disturbances. Wars and rumours of wars, which were rife during the year, no doubt distract public attention from literature. On the other hand they are themselves, as in the case of the international complications in the Far East, or of the Egyptian Campaign, not unfrequently the direct cause of many additions to the list of publications; and so far as internal politics are concerned, there has been very little to hamper the ordinary activity of the publishing world. Yet it is certain that the output of books has slightly but distinctly declined in quantity, and it is equally certain that this decline is not compensated for by the appearance of a number of works of commanding interest or importance. Books of a biographical nature continue to form perhaps the most flourishing department of literature, but even here the two most striking publications came from abroad, and only appeared here as translations, viz., Dr. Moritz Busch's **Bismarck: some Secret Pages of His History** (Macmillan), and the great Chancellor's own story of his career, published under the title of **Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman** (Smith, Elder). A fact still more noticeable than the general slight decrease of publications is that that decrease has taken place—so statistics appear to show—chiefly in works of fiction. This is satisfactory in view of the excessive number of novel-writers who have found some public during the last few years, though perhaps it is partly explained by the field which magazines now offer to the story-teller. And there is also cause for congratulation to be found in two other features which have marked the literature of the year—the large number of really useful, if not brilliant, works on history, philosophy, science, and especially literary criticism, which imply thought and industry; and the increasingly high standard of excellence which in the average marks works of imagination. Poetry, in particular, flows from the press in great abundance, and if not remarkable for power it undoubtedly shows a very wide and true appreciation of poetic form.

## POETRY.

So far as poetry is concerned, the century now drawing to an end seems to represent something more than a mere division of time. It includes within its limits a distinct chapter in the history of English poetry, and now in its closing years, when the poets most characteristic of the great Victorian age are heard no more, there is little of importance to record, and we are waiting, as it were, for the opening music of the new century. Mr. Meredith's is perhaps the greatest name that has appeared on the title-page of a book of poems. His **Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History** (Constable) contains, besides new poems, one which had been first published many years before. The new odes, powerful in expression and lofty in conception as they are, are marked by an exuberant turgidity of diction and an excess of that rugged obscurity which is sometimes characteristic of this writer's prose writings. Mr. Davidson's **The Last Ballad and other Poems** (Lane), in which the title-piece tells a story culled from the Arthurian legend, displays the qualities which have always marked his work,—a vigorous and fertile imagination, with a contempt for "correctness" in technique. Two poets of high standing have collected their already published works without anything new in **The Collected Poems** by William Watson (Lane), and **Poems** by W. E. Henley (Nutt). Mr. Henry Newbolt also reissued his patriotic "Admirals All" with considerable additions under the title of **The Island Race** (Elkin Mathews).

A beautiful Pastoral Play called **Pan and the Young Shepherd** (Lane) was written by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, whose "Forest Lovers" had attracted much attention as a successful attempt to revive the old romance of chivalry. Another contribution to the "literary drama" was Mr. John Davidson's **Godfrida** (Lane), which contains many passages of great beauty.

Among books by other writers whose poems have aroused some interest among literary people, and for whom the future may have something in store, we must mention briefly **Poems** by Stephen Phillips (Lane), a young poet of great promise; Mr. Laurence Housman's **Spike-nard** (Grant Richards), a book of devotional Love Poems; Mr. Money Coutts' **The Revelation of St. Love the Divine** (Lane); "E. Nesbit's" **Songs of Love and Empire** (Constable); Mr. Lawrence Binyon's **Porphyry and other Poems** (Grant Richards); **The Shadow of Love** (Duckworth), by Miss Margaret Armour; **By Severn Sea** (Murray), a scholarly collection of verse by Mr. T. H. Warren, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford; Mr. Edmond Holmes' **The Silence of Love**; and a pleasant book of country verse by Katharine Tynan Hinkson, called **The Wind in the Trees** (Grant Richards).

Two well-known novelists have stepped into the paths of poetry, Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. Conan Doyle. To those who know their other writings, the titles of these two books will sufficiently show that in both cases the poet follows the same lines as the novelist—Mr. Hardy wrote **Wessex Poems** (Harper), and Mr. Conan Doyle **Songs of Action** (Smith, Elder).

## BELLES LETTRES.

The most valuable contribution to prose literature comes from Mr. Alfred Austin. In **Lamia's Winter Quarters** (Macmillan), a delightful sequel to "The Garden that I Love," the Laureate showed once more that his true gift lies in his power of interpreting the poetry of nature, and that, beautiful as are many of the lyrics contained in the volume, it is in poetic prose that he finds his most congenial medium of expression.

The essay as a form of literary composition has become more and more out of vogue. Mrs. Meynell is one of the few writers who attempt it, and her **The Spirit of Place and other Essays** (Lane), if somewhat wanting in depth and sincerity, is marked by a highly cultivated taste, a delicate appreciation of fine shades of feeling, and a consistent love of the choice phrase.

Mr. Leslie Stephen in his **Studies of a Biographer** (Duckworth) shows to the full his varied learning and high critical power. The **University Addresses** (Maclehose) of the late Principal of Glasgow University were edited by his brother, Dr. John Caird, the Master of Balliol, and contain much suggestive matter, clothed in a style of dignified eloquence, on a variety of subjects connected with university studies. Mr. I. Zangwill in **Dreamers of the Ghetto** (Heinemann) unveils something of the mystery of the world of Jewish life and tradition. A witty book which achieved considerable success was published anonymously under the title of **Pages from a Private Diary** (Smith, Elder). So much interest attaches to what Mr. Rudyard Kipling writes that we must chronicle here his excursion outside the realm of fiction and poetry in **A Fleet in Being** (Macmillan), a series of vivid descriptive sketches of life on board a man of war.

In the realms of criticism, Shakespearian literature has received one or two important additions. **A Life of Shakespeare** (Smith, Elder), containing a most complete and accurate account of the present state of our knowledge of the poet's career, was written by Mr. Sidney Lee, the editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography". The controversy which has so long raged on the subject of the sonnets has revived during the year, and Mr. Lee had a new theory, which he produced good reasons for accepting, as to the identity of "Mr. W. H. the only begetter" of them. Mr. George Wyndham showed both good taste and good sense in a scholarly edition of **The Poems of Shakspeare** (Methuen).

The only other work of real note dealing with a single English author was a book on **Dickens** in the "Victorian Era Series" (Blackie), a very original and thoughtful study from the pen of a writer who is himself a well-known novelist, Mr. G. Gissing.

A good many books on Dante have appeared, among which a special place should be accorded to **Dante's Ten Heavens** (Constable), in which Mr. E. G. Gardner met a want in providing a readable and yet scholarly guide to the student of the "Paradiso," and to a **Dante Dictionary** (Clarendon Press), compiled by a recognised authority on Dante, Mr. Paget Toynbee.

There has been a large output of literary histories. Professor Saints-

bury ventured upon a **Short History of English Literature** (Macmillan), and Mr. Stopford Brooke published a history of **English Literature from the Beginning to the Norman Conquest** (Macmillan).

The literature of various nations is being dealt with in "series," and during the past year we have had—all of them from capable authorities—Dr. Garnett's **Italian Literature** (Heinemann), Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly's **Spanish Literature** (Heinemann), Mr. David Hannay's **Later Renaissance** (Blackwood), Mr. R. W. Frazer's **Literary History of India** (Unwin), and Dr. E. Reich broke fresh ground in his **Hungarian Literature** (Jarrold). Mr. T. F. Henderson's **Scottish Vernacular Literature** (Nutt) comes in the same category.

We cannot do more than allude to the vast number of reprints which have appeared during the past year, as they have during previous years. But mention should be made of the complete edition of the **Works of Lord Byron** (Murray), under the charge of Mr. Rowland Prothero and Mr. E. H. Coleridge, which is being given to the public contemporaneously with another edition (Heinemann), for which Mr. W. E. Henley is responsible.

Under the title **Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire** (Lane), Dr. Garnett edited some newly discovered early poems, of no great merit, by Shelley and his sister.

A new "Thackeray" has been in course of publication, called the **Biographical Edition of Thackeray** (Smith, Elder), in which his daughter Mrs. Richmond Ritchie contributes to each volume biographical notes about her father which go far to supply the absence, due to a wish expressed by Thackeray himself, of a complete continuous Life of the novelist.

An important new edition of **Swift** (Bell) filled a want much felt by students of English literature.

Finally we must record the appearance in the sphere of classical study of an admirable translation, with commentary, showing immense erudition, of **Pausanias' Description of Greece** (Macmillan), by Mr. J. G. Frazer.

### HISTORY.

Perhaps the most interesting event under this head has been the appearance of an hitherto unpublished work by Thomas Carlyle, edited by Alexander Carlyle, under the title of **Historical Sketches of Notable Persons and Scenes in the reign of James I. and Charles I.** (Chapman & Hall), the first result of the studies which ultimately took shape in the great work on Cromwell.

The most valuable advances made by living writers in history have, on the whole, been made by works dealing with the lives of individuals mentioned under the heading of Biography. Two noteworthy contributions to English history, however, have appeared during the year. Mr. J. H. Wylie has completed, in a fourth volume, his minute and careful investigation of the **History of England under Henry IV.** (Longmans), and Sir James Ramsay has published an extremely learned chronicle of British History from Julius Cæsar to Stephen, under the title of the **Foundations of England** (Sonnenschein). One side of the



History of the Reformation is very carefully studied by Mr. Henry Gee in **The Elizabethan Clergy and the Settlement of Religion** (Clarendon Press).

Another important work of a still more special character dealt with one incident of the Napoleonic war, viz., **The Trial of Lord Cochrane before Lord Ellenborough** (Smith, Elder). The case of Lord Ellenborough, who was much criticised for the conduct of the trial, had to a great degree gone by default. Mr. J. B. Atlay in this book undertakes to vindicate him, and in so doing to establish the fact that Lord Cochrane was properly convicted in 1814 of making fraudulent use of news, which turned out to be false, as to the defeat of Napoleon. Vol. xvi. of the **Acts of Privy Council** (Eyre & Spottiswoode), which Mr. J. R. Dasent is editing, carries on the history of the Period of the Armada.

An historical work of a different type was **Modern England before the Reform Bill**, one of Mr. Justin McCarthy's popular narratives contributed to Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Stories of the Nations Series."

Scottish History has been dealt with by Mr. Andrew Lang in two books which may be regarded as sequels to his "Pickle the Spy," **The Companions of Pickle** (Longmans), and **The Highlands of Scotland in 1750** (Blackwood), the latter reproducing a contemporary MS. which Mr. Lang believes to have been written by one of Pickle's companions. Both works throw much light on the *personnel* of the risings of '15 and '45.

Two important works of great research on periods which have not as a rule attracted modern historians were Mr. S. Dill's **Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire** (Macmillan), and Mr. Herbert Fisher's **The Medieval Empire** (Macmillan).

History in its constitutional and legal side has been represented in two books, **Township and Borough** (Clarendon Press), and **Roman and Canon Law in the Church of England** (Methuen), from the pen of Professor F. W. Maitland, who well maintains his reputation as one of our leading authorities in this branch of study; and in a suggestive volume by Mr. E. Jenks called **Law and Politics in the Middle Ages** (Murray).

Contemporary history abroad has been enriched by Mr. W. J. Stillman's authoritative **Union of Italy, 1815-1895** (Cambridge University Press); and by a remarkable work on **France** (Macmillan), by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, the result of a close and prolonged study on the spot of the conditions of French life, and a book worthy to be ranked with Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth." Mr. O'Connor Morris, an Irish judge and landlord, and a close student of Irish life and history, published **Ireland from 1798 to 1898** (Innes); and Mr. William Kingsford brought to a conclusion, just before his death, his **History of Canada** (Kegan Paul) in ten volumes. A well-written popular history of another of our important self-governing colonies, New Zealand, appeared in **The Long White Cloud: Ao Tea Roa** (Marshall) by Mr. William Pember-Reeves, agent-general for the colony.

The whole subject of the expansion of Britain is accurately and fairly treated by Mr. Hugh Egerton in **A Short History of British Colonial Policy** (Methuen). He divides the history into three periods

—the period of military and penal settlements; the period of trade ascendancy; and the period of systematic imperial expansion. Professor Tyler published a second volume of his very varied collection of material bearing on the story of American Independence in his **Literary History of the American Revolution**, vol. ii., 1776-1783 (Putnams).

Works approaching history from its military side have been numerous, the most comprehensive being Mr. C. W. C. Oman's **History of the Art of War in the Middle Ages** (Methuen), a standard work of great interest. Two or three books have told again the story of the Indian Mutiny, an interest in which the extraordinary popularity of Lord Roberts' "Forty-one years in India," of which four new editions were called for during the year, has helped to keep alive. Among records of recent campaigns Sir George Robertson's **Chitral, the Story of a Minor Siege** (Methuen), and Col. H. D. Hutchinson's **Campaign in Tirah** (Macmillan) deserve mention; and Major Younghusband has written generally on **Indian Frontier Warfare** (Kegan Paul). Mr. G. W. Steevens' brilliant **With Kitchener to Khartum** (Blackwood) ranks first among published accounts of the campaign which led to the defeat of the dervishes at Omdurman in the autumn of 1898.

The "actuality" of military volumes such as these has, so far as England is concerned, been fortunately impossible for writers on naval matters. Mr. J. S. Corbett has gone back to the rise of England's naval supremacy in his masterly study of **Drake and the Tudor Navy** (Longmans), and Mr. Laird Clowes' **The Royal Navy from the Earliest Times to the Present** (Low), has reached its third volume. The naval progress of Russia is shown to be an inevitable accompaniment of her territorial expansion in a valuable book by Sir G. S. Clarke called **Russia's Sea Power** (Murray). Another naval work of importance is the history from the earliest times to the present day of **The British Merchant Service**, by Mr. R. J. Cornwall Jones (Sampson Low), and many strange naval experiences are recounted in Mr. Gomer Williams' **History of the Liverpool Privateers, and Letters of Marque** (Heinemann), which gave an account of the Liverpool slave trade. A popular book, containing scenes from military and naval history of a purely popular kind, is **Fights for the Flag** (Smith, Elder), by Mr. Fitchett, author of "Deeds that won the Empire."

More and more attention is now being paid to local history, and a great number of books on different localities have appeared during the last few years. The great topographical and etymological research expended by Mr. Henry Owen in his edition of the papers of his ancestor George Owen, published under the title of **The Description of Pembrokeshire** (Bedford Press), give the book a distinct importance; and a good example of what may be done in the way of utilising the historical materials in the charge of municipal authorities is given in **The Records of the Borough of Northampton** (Elliot Stock), by Mr. Christopher Markham and the Rev. J. C. Cox. Sir Walter Besant's third volume on London is of a much more popular kind. His **South London** (Chatto & Windus) gives a series of graphic pictures of the history of Southwark and the districts south of the Thames, formerly the centre of London theatres and amusements.

There has been an abundant output in one minor department of history, *viz.*, that of schools and colleges. A workmanlike series of histories of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges is in course of publication by Mr. F. E. Robinson, and the annals of Eton, Harrow, Westminster and Rugby have all been the subject of books published during the year.

Another book of a special kind which should not be overlooked is Mr. C. H. Grinling's interesting **History of the Great Northern Railway** (Methuen).

#### SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb published as a kind of supplement to their completed "Industrial Democracy" another volume called **Problems of Modern Industry** (Longmans). It is, like its predecessor, valuable for the new light it casts on the various questions connected with Labour, though the principles and conclusions of the writers seemed to many people more open to criticism.

In **Aristocracy and Evolution** (A. & C. Black), Mr. W. H. Mallock made a brilliant but not always convincing attempt to show that, as what he termed the "exceptional man" is the chief factor in social progress, class-distinctions must always be a necessary element in that progress. It is, in fact, a vigorous vindication of the principle of "capitalism." **Anarchism** (Methuen), by Herr Zenker, is described as "a criticism and history of the Anarchist theory." It traces carefully the history of the movement from Proudhon down to modern nihilism, and draws the conclusion that anarchism should be dealt with by good government rather than by repressive legislation.

Mr. Lawrence Gomme's **The Principles of Local Government** (Constable) is a welcome attempt to bring local government within the sphere of political science, and to show the proper methods of study of a subject which is becoming of more and more practical importance, and yet is at present very little understood.

Professor Nicholson published a second volume of his readable **Principles of Political Economy** (A. & C. Black). The orthodox political economists received hard treatment at the hands of Mr. Henry George in a posthumous work entitled **The Science of Political Economy** (Kegan Paul) which is, like the author's other works, vague and rhetorical, but not unfrequently stimulating and suggestive. Conceived in a somewhat similar spirit, so far as its contempt for the orthodox political economy is concerned, is **John Ruskin** (Nisbet), in which Mr. J. A. Hobson expounded Mr. Ruskin's well-known views on local questions, endeavouring to "humanise political economy" on the basis of the maxim that "there is no wealth but life."

#### THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

Among the large number of books treating of the various sides of religion or theology none stand out as of pre-eminent importance. Professor Sayce, an indefatigable exponent of the external evidence bearing on the Old Testament narrative, has produced two books, **The Early History of the Hebrews** (Rivington), in which he tells admirably the history of the patriarchal age, as illustrated, not by the latest results

of exegetical and textual criticism, with which he shows little sympathy, but by those of Oriental archæology, in which he displays not only wide learning, but a brilliant faculty for using it to establish conclusions; and **Early Israel and the Surrounding Nations** (Service & Paton), a popular history illustrated by an exposition of the increased knowledge of Eastern antiquities acquired during recent years.

Among the wonderful series of archæological discoveries made during the present generation in Egypt, one of the most striking is that of a Greek Palimpsest containing a small part of a translation made from the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek by Aquila, a proselyte to Judaism of the second century after Christ. This was published by the Cambridge University Press under the title **Fragments of the Book of Kings According to the Translation of Aquila**, and edited by Mr. F. C. Burkitt.

The advances of the school of the so-called "higher criticism" were chiefly represented by a noticeable work called **The Polychrome Bible** (J. Clarke), containing a translation from a revised text with commentary by various hands, but taking its name from an ingenious method conceived in Germany, by which the portions of composite books derived from different sources are distinguished by different colours. The plan renders easily discernible the latest results of modern criticism, but as the last word has not yet been said on many disputed points of authorship, it must necessarily be to a great extent premature. The recent development of our archæological and critical knowledge has caused two publishing houses to undertake the issue of a Bible Dictionary. Dr. James Hastings is editing **A Dictionary of the Bible** (T. & T. Clark), with a distinguished body of collaborators; and an equally capable staff is engaged on a similar work called **Encyclopædia Biblica** (A. & C. Black).

Among new commentaries of importance we have Canon Gore's **St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians** (Murray), and in the "International Critical Commentary" (T. & T. Clark) excellent work has been done in volumes on **The Epistles to the Philippians and to Philemon**, and another on **The Epistles to the Ephesians and to the Colossians**.

A book of great importance to the textual study of the New Testament, and one involving immense industry, was an edition with an English translation of the **Coptic Version of the New Testament in the Northern Dialect** (Clarendon Press), prepared by the Rev. G. Horner.

Canon Gore was also responsible for a volume dealing with a subject which has been more and more occupying men's minds, called **Essays in Aid of the Reform of the Church** (Murray). The essays were by various writers, who, though they did much to assist the discussion of the question, did not, as a body, speak with great authority.

The publication of the concluding volume of a revised edition of Mr. Baring Gould's **Lives of the Saints** (Nimmo) deserves mention for the valuable new matter contained in it about the Celtic Church and its saints.

Among books touching theology on its doctrinal and speculative side, in **Divine Immanence** (Macmillan), a vindication of the Spiritual element in human life, the Rev. J. R. Illingworth added another to his

profound contributions to religious philosophy. Another very thoughtful work was **The Christ of History and Experience** (T. & T. Clark), in which the Rev. D. W. Forrest discusses the relation between the historical facts on which Christianity is based and Christian morality.

Outside the sphere of strictly theological publications comes Mr. Andrew Lang's **The Making of Religion** (Longmans), an inquiry into the origin of religious ideas among primitive races, in which the well-known studies of the writer seem to lead him to find in the primitive mind an original instinctive conception of a Supreme Being.

In the region of pure philosophy Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, well-known as an Aristotelian scholar, published an exhaustive work on **The Metaphysic of Experience** (Longmans), written from the standpoint of a materialist philosopher who is by no means without prepossessions in favour of intuitionism.

To the study of ethics, Professor Henry Sidgwick contributed **Practical Ethics** (Sonnenschein), a book containing many valuable reflections on morality as it affects international relations; and Mr. Alexander Sutherland in investigating the **Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct** (Longmans), found it to be based on sympathy, or the altruistic element counteracting the selfish struggle for existence.

#### SCIENCE.

No new scientific work during the year equalled in importance the first instalment of the collected papers of the late Professor Huxley, which were new at any rate to the general public, and were edited by Professor Michael Foster and Professor Ray Lankester, under the title of **The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley** (Macmillan).

Among an immense number of scientific text books, the only one which claims mention here is perhaps Mr. Adam Sedgwick's **A Student's Text Book of Zoology**, vol. i. (Sonnenschein).

**Essays on Museums and Other Subjects Connected with Natural History** (Macmillan), by Sir William Flower, the Director of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, deals chiefly with biological questions, and with the trend of popular opinion on the principles of evolution.

A very special branch of science was expounded by its highest authority in **Seismology** (Kegan Paul), by Professor J. Milne.

The study of pure mathematics can hardly produce books which may properly rank under literature, but one important work on this subject should not be omitted in a record of the year's publications. This is **The Collected Mathematical Papers** (Cambridge University Press) of Professor Cayley, edited by Dr. Forsyth. Competent authorities regard Cayley's work as an entire revolution in our knowledge of the structure of algebraic forms.

There has been great publishing activity in the department of what may be termed natural history rather than science proper. Thus we have a good many books on birds, including Lord Lilford's **Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands** (R. H. Porter), completed early in the year by Mr. Osbert Salvin, after Lord Lilford's death; in which the pictures—accompanied by letterpress—are of great artistic



and scientific merit; and Mr. W. H. Hudson's **Birds in London** (Longmans), an interesting book by a very competent naturalist. Mr. C. J. Cornish published another volume full of miscellaneous studies of animal life, called **Animals of To-Day, Their Life and Conversation** (Seeley), showing, like his previous books, a power of acute observation, and a remarkable range of curious knowledge about animal life of all kinds. A very handy and workmanlike volume is Mr. F. G. Aflalo's **Sketch of the Natural History (Vertebrates) of the British Islands** (Blackwood), which seems curiously enough to be the first single volume on the British vertebrates yet published.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Several books which deserve mention here stand on the border line between history and biography. Such are the admirable edition of the **Autobiography and Political Correspondence of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton** (Murray), by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Sir William Anson, which may be said to have reconstituted the personality of a statesman whose reputation has, on the whole, suffered unduly from the invective of Junius, and to have given him for the first time his true place in history; a sumptuous illustrated life, written, from the royalist point of view, by the late Sir John Skelton, of **Charles I** (Goupil); another work by Major Martin Hume on a period, the intricacies of which he has done so much to unravel, called **The Great Lord Burghley** (Nisbet); **The Life of Judge Jeffreys** (Heinemann), a clever apologia by Mr. H. B. Irving; Lord Ashbourne's **Pitt, some Chapters of His Life and Times** (Longmans), comprising a study of Pitt's Irish policy from 1785 to 1801, and throwing some new light on his "love story"; and **The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart.** (Longmans), in which Miss H. C. Foxcroft produced the first complete life of Halifax, "The Trimmer."

Turning to the lives of more recent statesmen, we have a **Life of William Ewart Gladstone** (Cassell) published in periodical parts under the editorship of Sir Wemyss Reid, and **Mr. Gladstone, a Monograph** (Murray), by one of his former secretaries, Sir Edward Hamilton, which, with other lives published during the lifetime of the great Liberal leader, has a place to fill pending the complete biography undertaken by Mr. John Morley; a **Life of Charles Stewart Parnell** (Smith, Elder) by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, mainly a political biography, though it is not without interesting personal details; and a study of the career of **John Bright** (Blackie), in the "Victorian Era Series," by Mr. C. A. Vince.

In **Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve** (Longmans), written by Professor J. K. Laughton, we have an account of a man who, though not a statesman himself, gained a remarkably wide and close intimacy with statesmen both in France and England.

The best military biography of the year was **Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War** (Longmans), which is also the best of the many biographies that have been written on that American general. Its author is Col. G. F. R. Henderson, our leading authority on the struggle between the North and South regarded on its military side.

In **A Memoir of Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson** (Longmans), the career of a fighter is described by his brother, Canon Rawlinson. But Sir Henry Rawlinson was better known to the present generation as a pioneer of Assyrian discovery and a president of learned societies than as a soldier. A great English soldier is depicted in **John Nicholson** (Murray), by Captain L. J. Trotter, who, though he did his work well, had but little material for a description of the private life of a man who died young, whose contemporaries are now few, and whose greatness consisted largely in the personal ascendancy his presence exercised over all with whom he came in contact.

Among numerous naval biographies, Lord Camperdown's **Life** of his ancestor **Admiral Duncan** (Longmans), and Captain Eardley Wilmot's **Life of Vice-Admiral Edward Lord Lyons** (Low), call for mention.

In the life of **The Hon. Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B.** (Blackwood), Sir Herbert Maxwell draws a picture of a scholar and man of fashion of the old school, who is remembered less for the high diplomatic position to which he attained than for his experiences among the Pawnee Indians.

The life of **Sir Frank Lockwood** (Smith, Elder), a Liberal Solicitor-General, written by Mr. Augustine Birrell, a brother Q.C., gained much popularity.

**The Life of R. W. Dale** (Hodder & Stoughton), the Birmingham Non-conformist, written by his son, stands at the head of religious biographies, though the **Life and Letters of Edward Thring** (Macmillan) well portrays the work and character of a man who, as headmaster of Uppingham, was essentially a religious teacher. Its author was Mr. G. R. Parkin, the Principal of the Upper Canada College, Toronto.

An interesting personality is disclosed in Mr. G. A. Smith's biography of another religious teacher, under the title of **The Life of Henry Drummond** (Hodder & Stoughton). One religious biography of a more historical character deserves not to be forgotten, viz., a careful and judicious life of **Thomas Cranmer**, in the "Leaders of Religion Series" (Methuen), by Canon A. J. Mason.

A work of some interest is Mr. Graham Wallas' **Life of Francis Place** (Longmans), the Radical tailor, who is said to have drafted the People's Charter in 1838.

A capital scientific biography is that of **Michael Faraday**, which Professor Silvanus Thompson wrote for the "Century Science Series" (Cassell). **Annals of a Publishing House** (Blackwood), of which the first two volumes had been written by Mrs. Oliphant, are continued in a third volume, in which the life of John Blackwood and his relations with men of letters are pleasantly told by his daughter, Mrs. Gerald Porter.

Dr. E. A. Abbott's **St. Thomas of Canterbury** (A. & C. Black) may be alluded to under this head, but it should be regarded perhaps primarily as a learned investigation into the evidence for mediæval miracle.

Among medical biographies, the series of "Masters of Medicine" (Unwin) has included **William Harvey**, by Mr. d'Arcy Power, **Sir James Young Simpson**, by Mr. H. Laing Gordon, and **Sir Benjamin Brodie**, by Mr. J. H. Holmes; while Mr. Stephen Paget published the story

of a military surgeon of the sixteenth century in **Ambroise Paré and His Times** (Putnams).

Over the great Spanish hero, the Cid, has gathered an immense accretion of legend, and it was the task, successfully accomplished, of Mr. H. Butler Clarke to eliminate and set out the actual facts of his life in **The Old Campeador and the Waning of the West** (Putnams).

Lastly we must briefly refer to the autobiographies or books of reminiscences, in which the year has been singularly fruitful. The most important was the conclusion, in two further volumes, of Lord Selborne's posthumous **Memorials** (Macmillan), edited by his daughter, Lady Sophia Palmer. The volumes deal chiefly with Lord Selborne's political life, and though they throw little new light on political history, they give a striking impression of the high sense of duty and the unremitting industry which characterised the greatest of recent Lord Chancellors.

Other autobiographical books cater rather for those who enjoy entertaining personal reminiscences. The **Autobiography of Arthur Young**, the agriculturist (Smith, Elder), was edited by Miss Betham Edwards, who also published her own entertaining **Reminiscences** (Redway); and a delightful picture of Scottish society at the beginning of the century is given in **Memories of a Highland Lady** (Murray), the Autobiography of Elizabeth Grant of Rothie Murchus, edited by Lady Strachey. **Audubon and his Journals**, by Maria R. Audubon (Nimmo), gains less interest from its scientific portions than from the great naturalist's recollections of English and Scottish celebrities.

Professor Max Müller collected the memories of his life under the title of **Auld Lang Syne** (Longmans); Mrs. Simpson, the daughter of Nassau Senior, the political economist, did the same under the title of **Many Memories of Many People** (Arnold); while Sir John Dalrymple Hay chose **Lines from my Logbooks** (Douglas) as a title for his naval reminiscences. Two more volumes of "Gossip of the Century," by Mrs. Pitt Byrne, were edited by her sister, Miss P. H. Busk, under the title, **Social Hours with Celebrities** (Ward & Downey), dealing chiefly with celebrities on the continent; and two further volumes of his amusing **Notes from a Diary** (Murray) were also published by Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff. A similar farrago of good stories, though it was hardly autobiographical, was compiled by Mr. G. W. E. Russell—whose name, however, did not appear on the title page—in **Collections and Recollections** (Smith, Elder). The autobiography of **Joseph Arch**, agricultural labourer and member of Parliament, was assisted to the press by Lady Warwick (Hutchinson).

One or two interesting collections of letters have been published adding to the materials at the disposal of the biographers. The most noticeable of them was **Charles Lamb and the Lloyds** (Smith, Elder), edited by Mr. E. V. Lucas, containing a number of letters, hitherto unpublished, in which Elia appears as the family friend and counsellor, and which throw a good deal of new light on that kindly humorist.

**The Dictionary of National Biography** (Smith, Elder) has reached its fifty-seventh volume, and this work, which is both accurate and exhaustive, is now approaching completion.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Side by side with Dr. Murray's **Oxford English Dictionary**, another important lexicographical work has been undertaken at Oxford, and is also published by the Clarendon Press. This is **The English Dialect Dictionary**, edited by Mr. Joseph Wright, the Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology in the University. It is planned on the same historical principles as the "Oxford English Dictionary."

From the Clarendon Press also came a work of authority from the pen of Mr. T. E. Holland, the Professor of International Law, called **Studies in International Law**.

One or two lighter works which fall under no special heading are Mr. Michael Macdonagh's **Irish Life and Character** (Hodder & Stoughton), which aims at doing for Ireland what Dean Ramsay's well-known work did for Scotland; **Mysteries of Police and Crime** (Cassell), a very readable volume dealing with the detection of crimes and the working of the police systems in England, America and the continent, by Major Arthur Griffiths, one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Prisons; and a full and carefully written **History of Gambling** (Duckworth), from the earliest traces of it in remote ages down to the present day, by Mr. John Ashton.

## TRAVEL.

Two records of successful exploration claim the first place under this head, and in neither case was the explorer an Englishman. Mr. Robert Peary of the United States Navy told in two volumes, beautifully illustrated, called **Northward over the Great Ice** (Methuen), the result of his twelve years' work in Northern Greenland. Using this country as a base, he journeyed amidst great hardships for more than 500 miles across the great ice-sheet to the north, and accomplished a work of great value, not only in its actual scientific result, but as a stage towards further exploration on which he is now engaged. Equally important in the cause of scientific discovery, and certainly not less exacting in its demand on the traveller's powers of endurance of danger, toil and exposure, was the journey **Through Asia** (Methuen) of the Swedish traveller Dr. Sven Hedin. In his excursions in Central Asia, some parts of which, and especially the Pamirs, he attacked with dauntless perseverance, he covered some 2,000 miles never before trodden by a European, and made discoveries both archæological and scientific, the full value of which can hardly yet be estimated.

**In the Forbidden Land** (Heinemann), an account by Mr. Henry Savage Landor of his adventures in Tibet, attracted attention in consequence of the sensational accounts which had already reached Europe of the tortures to which the traveller and his attendants were subjected.

Neither Mr. Landor nor Captain M. S. Wellby who described, under the title of **Through Unknown Tibet** (Unwin), his journey by a new route to Peking, were able to unveil the secret of Lhasa, so jealously guarded by the Tibetans against the European explorer.

**Five Years in Siam** (Murray) is the title of a book giving the best account of that country that has yet appeared. Its author is Mr. Warrington Smyth who, as director of the Mining Department for five years, travelled into every part of the country, and showed in this

book a keen observation, a judicious criticism, and an artistic sense of picturesqueness and atmosphere.

Still in the Far East on which the attention of Europe has been fixed during the past year, Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's **China in Transformation** (Harper) is perhaps the chief contribution, from a political point of view, to our knowledge of the changes taking place in that country under pressure from competing European influences. Another book on the same subject is **China in Decay**, by Mr. A. Krausse (Chapman & Hall).

Mrs. Bishop, whose books of travel in many parts of the world are always welcome, published one of the most successful of them in **Korea and Her Neighbours** (Murray), which contains its full share of plucky adventure and appreciative description. She spent three years in Korea at a period which, fortunately for a traveller in search of experiences, saw a revolution in the country, and considerable changes wrought in it through Japanese and Russian influences. Passing to Northern Asia, we have Mr. J. Y. Simpson's **Side-lights on Siberia** (Blackwood), which give an instructive and, on the whole, not unfavourable account of the Russian exile system.

Vivid pictures of the South Sea Islanders and of the Malays are given in **Brown Man and Women** (Sonnenschein), by Mr. E. Reeves, and in **Studies in Brown Humanity** (Grant Richards), by Mr. Hugh Clifford.

Africa has been a fertile subject for writers of books of travel. Mr. Lionel Decle's **Three Years in Savage Africa** (Methuen), the account of a journey from Cape Town to Mombassa, is not only in itself a valuable record, but has an interest as the work of a Frenchman who fully appreciates English colonising methods. Mr. Cunninghame Graham in Northern Africa had many strange experiences as a traveller and a captive in Morocco, which he described in a delightful volume called **Mogreb el Aoksa** (Heinemann).

Among books touching on South Africa, we may select for mention Mr. H. C. Thomson's **Rhodesia and its Government** (Smith, Elder), which describes the country, and gives an impartial review of the political situation.

Lord Warkworth (now Lord Percy) produced a sumptuous and interesting volume called **Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey** (Arnold).

**Twenty Years in the Near East** (Methuen), by Mr. A. G. Hulme Beaman, was not so much a book of travel as the narrative of one who was in the centre of political incidents and intrigues in Egypt and Eastern Europe.

The rush to the Klondyke Goldfields has naturally produced a crop of publications, among which the most deserving of notice is by Mr. H. de Windt, who tells with much spirit the story of his journey **Through the Goldfields of Alaska to Behring Straits** (Chatto & Windus), by way of the Yukon River.

Of books on mountaineering, we may call attention here to **Through the High Pyrenees** (Innes), by two capable writers, who showed themselves also to be good climbers, Mr. Harold Spender and Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, the former supplying the descriptive part, the latter the erudition and bibliography; and to a work of an historical character by Mr. C. E. Mathews, called **Annals of Mont Blanc** (Unwin).



## SPORT.

Horse racing in all its departments is fully dealt with in **The Turf** (Lawrence & Bullen), by Mr. A. E. T. Watson, who has already written a good deal and to much good purpose on turf topics, and is the capable editor of the *Badminton Magazine*. The same subject is approached on its personal side in **Kings of the Turf** (Hutchinson), by "Thormanby," a delightful volume for all who are interested in the annals of horse racing. It contains biographical sketches of prominent owners, beginning with Lord George Bentinck; notices of trainers and jockeys, and an account of the racing career of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The "Fur, Feather and Fin Series" (Longmans) has produced a business-like volume by the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy on **The Salmon**, with some timely suggestions on the subject of overnetting; and another on **The Rabbit**, looked at from the point of view both of the naturalist and the sportsman, by the Secretary of the Linnean Society, Mr. J. E. Harting.

Another useful book on salmon was contributed to "The Anglers' Library" by Sir Herbert Maxwell, under the title of **Salmon and Sea Trout** (Lawrence & Bullen), containing much instructive matter on the natural history of the fish. An entertaining book on **The Badger** (Lawrence & Bullen) was written by Mr. A. E. Pease, M.P., who has probably studied this animal with more attention and perseverance than any other Englishman.

**Figure Skating**, a volume of the "Isthmian Library" (Innes), is from the pen of Mr. M. S. Monier Williams, one of the best living exponents of the art, and to the same series Mr. R. C. Lehmann, the well-known Cambridge oar, contributed a volume on **Rowing**.

An interesting book on cricket, dealing generally with the game as played in the Antipodes, was **With Bat and Ball** (Ward, Lock), by Mr. G. Giffen, the well-known Australian cricketer.

Two capital volumes on the pursuit of big game in Africa are **Elephant Hunting in East Equatorial Africa** (Rowland Ward), by Mr. A. H. Neumann, who spent three years ivory hunting in that country, and was the first Englishman to visit Lake Rudolph; and **Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa** (Methuen), by Major Gibbons, who is also an explorer as well as a sportsman. Mr. Darrah recounts his experiences of sport over a district very difficult for sportsmen to traverse in **Sport in the Highlands of Kashmir** (Rowland Ward), and Mr. E. N. Buxton, who has shot game in Asia, Africa and Arabia, produced a very readable and well-illustrated volume in a second series of **Short Stalks** (Stanford). One of the districts explored by Mr. Buxton was also shot over by Prince Demidoff and Mr. H. D. Levick, who describe their adventures in **Hunting Trips in the Caucasus** (Rowland Ward).

## ART.

Among artistic publications the fashion has for some little time prevailed of issuing illustrated monographs, often sumptuously got up, on particular artists and their work.

**Gainsborough and His Place in English Art** (Heinemann), by Mr.

Walter Armstrong, the director of the Irish National Gallery, is an important work in every way, fully and splendidly illustrated, and as an instructive and original record of a great painter indispensable to every student of English art. Another volume of the same class is **The Works of Edward Armitage** (Chapman & Hall), by Dr. Richter, and one of a still more expensive kind is **Sir Joshua Reynolds** (Graves), by Mr. Algernon Graves. Yet another English artist is dealt with in **George Morland** (Seeley), by Mr. J. T. Nettlehip.

The same treatment has been applied to the great Italians in Mr. Claude Phillips' **Earlier Work of Titian** and **Later Work of Titian** (Seeley). Mr. Bernhard Berenson, a critic of European fame, deals generally with Italian art in **The Venetian Painters of the Renaissance** (Putnams). In treating Venice, where he thinks the spirit of the Renaissance found its truest expression, he gives an exhaustive list of the painters, and a critical essay of great suggestiveness.

Mr. Ernest Law, the author of a well-known work on Hampton Court, produced a fine series of reproductions, illustrated by comments of much literary merit in the **Royal Gallery of Hampton Court** (Bell).

**British Miniature Painters and Their Works** (Sampson Low), by Mr. J. Y. Foster, is a useful work, with reproductions of great beauty, published opportunely at a time when the art of miniature is recovering its popularity.

Three addresses delivered at Oxford in 1871 by Mr. Ruskin, and called **Lectures on Landscape** (G. Allen), were published in expensive form, with reproductions from the "Liber Studiorum."

More closely connected with literature than any of the preceding is **Dickens and His Illustrators** (Redway), by Mr. F. G. Kitton, a book full of interesting details, biographical, artistic and bibliographical, about the numerous artists who had a share in the production of Charles Dickens' creations.

Some general principles of art received attention from Mr. Walter Crane. As an artist who holds a very high place as a designer, and works in a great number of materials, he was well qualified to write on **The Bases of Design** (Bell), in which, starting from architecture as the source of designing, he traces concisely the various climatic, racial and other influences to which it has been subject.

An interesting question of religious art was taken up by Sir Wyke Bayliss, the President of the Royal Society of British Artists, in his **Rex Regum** (Bell). In this work he endeavours to establish with much learning and ability the authenticity of the likeness of our Lord, and his argument led to some controversy.

Mr. Albert Hartshorne treats exhaustively one branch of technical art in **Old English Glasses** (Arnold); and Mr. Lewis Day, an expert on the subject of decorative design, found in stained glass a subject which still required to be handled in a standard work such as he successfully produced in **Windows** (Batsford). **Chinese Porcelain** (Chapman & Hall) is fully and intelligently discussed by Mr. W. G. Gulland.

Lastly, we may mention the fine and copiously illustrated volume on **Lithography and Lithographers** (Unwin) by Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell.

## SCIENCE OF THE YEAR.

## GEOGRAPHY.

It is greatly to be feared that Andrée, together with his comrades Fraenkel and Strindberg, have reached that bourn from which no traveller returns. Herr Jonas Stadling, who accompanied Andrée's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896, was appointed by the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society to undertake a search for the aeronauts through Siberia, and he set forth in April. On mid-summer eve he arrived at Bulun, near the Lena Delta and reported that no traces of Andrée had been observed on the New Siberian Islands. As travelling at that season of the year could only be done slowly and painfully on the backs of reindeer, hindered by marshes and tormented by mosquitoes, it was resolved to wait till September, when winter would begin, and then, after going by an open boat to the mouth of the Olenek, push forward to Khatanga on sledges. On August 20 he sent home a further report by which it appeared that the weather had continued wet and stormy, with a temperature ranging between 2° and 15° C. One day, as he was following up the head-waters of the Bulkur, 820 feet above the Lena of which it is a tributary, he came to a ravine cut down by the stream to a depth of about 10 feet. The section revealed a bed of peaty earth 3½ feet thick which covered logs of drift-wood, the whole resting upon pure blue ice. This "rock-ice," which descended to an indeterminate depth below 9 feet, and which is known to lie beneath the soil and vegetation of the country, had not previously been discovered at so great an altitude above sea level. On the undulating land, some twelve miles from this place, he came, here and there, upon a number of "chalk pillars," the only remnant of a once widely spread cretaceous formation. On two occasions, in July, he was conscious of earth tremors, which were followed by low temperature and fierce storms.

On September 16, Herr Stadling with a single companion, set off in his lodka to row down the Lena and coast by sea to Olenek. He soon found his voyage a dangerous one, and before long he was wrecked on a desert island. Here, after a dismal stay of seventeen days, he was fortunately rescued and taken off to the mainland. He was then able to obtain reindeer, to travel 1,800 miles to the mouth of the Anabar, and finally to reach Yeniseisk whence, on November 29 he reported that no traces of Andrée had been detected. Next June, a Danish relief ship to be commanded by Captain Brun, will sail from Copenhagen for the east coast of Greenland, where, as some persons are still convinced, Andrée may be found.

The Swedish expedition under Dr. A. G. Nathorst returned in

September, having completed the circumnavigation of the whole of Spitsbergen and the neighbouring islands. White Island was ascertained to be entirely covered by an ice cap, which sheds great tabular icebergs and ends abruptly in a perpendicular ice wall.

Captain Sverdrup's polar expedition left Christiania aboard the *Fram* on June 24; and on the 27th Mr. Walter Wellman in his steamer *Frithyof*, left Tromsø for the still unknown parts of Franz Josef Land. In August, a Danish expedition under Lieutenant Amdrup sailed from Copenhagen in the *Godthaab* to explore the east coast of Greenland between the 66th and 70th degrees of latitude; and on December 19, M. Borchgrevink left Hobart Town in the *Southern Cross* for the antarctic regions, about which so much curiosity is now excited.

The year has not been destitute of mountain feats. In the Chamonix district, the Duke of the Abruzzi has forced the Aiguille Sans Nom by dint of arduous step cutting and rock climbing, as well as the point between the Pic Whymper and the Col des Grandes Jorasses.

In Tirol, the north wall of the Einserkofel, and the Cadore face of the Antelao have been scaled, as well as three of the loftier summits of the Canadian Rockies. On September 9 Sir Martin Conway, after a five days' ascent, reached the top of Yllimani in Bolivia, 22,500 feet above sea level. During the last hour of the climb much weakness was endured though no one was actually ill. The same mountaineer, at a height of 24,000 feet, had to relinquish the attempt to crown Sorata.

Mr. Cavendish agrees with Captain Bottego's opinion, that the river flowing into the north end of Lake Rudolf is the Omo. The dwellers on its banks adorn their heads with caps made of human hair, into which an ostrich feather is stuck for every man killed by the wearer. At the south end of the lake the Teleki volcano was found to have disappeared; and a few miles farther, a new lake was discovered which contained a smouldering cone, making the water quite hot to the touch.

Captain Wellby has given an account of his journey through "unknown Tibet," between the Ladak frontier and Tsaidam, where the climate is described as arctic, and marmots were met with "as large as a man."

Prince Henri d'Orleans has published his adventures in crossing the previously unpierced barrier between China and Assam, among the head-streams of the Irawadi.

A survey has been made in Assam of that part of the country shaken by the violent earthquake that, on June 12, 1897, as mentioned in last year's "Register," reduced so many towns to ruins. It appeared that Shillong stood 100 feet higher than its recorded position, whilst a hill between Shillong and Chena had risen 500 feet.

Mr. Albert Lloyd has passed through the African dark forest, and has made himself acquainted with the Pigmies. They told him that they had been watching him for five days, peering through the growth of the primæval forest at his caravan. They are highly timorous and cover their faces even while speaking. Their eyes are constantly shifting like those of a monkey. They are well proportioned and

developed, but, on measurement, not one of them was over four feet in height. The women are somewhat slighter than the men, who wear long beards half-way down the chest. Except for a tiny strip of bark cloth, men and women are quite naked. They carry light spears and use arrows tipped with poison. They shelter at night in small huts two or three feet in height, and are entirely nomadic, but never go outside the forest.

After an examination of the inset and outset of the water in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb at the mouth of the Red Sea, it has been ascertained that there is a permanent surface current flowing in at the rate of one and a half knots an hour, and a permanent outflow at 100 fathoms' depth, of the same velocity.

Mr. Vaughan Cornish has communicated to the Royal Geographical Society a valuable account of the formation and "tactics" of sand-dunes, and a well-reasoned explanation of the "grading" of shingle on marine banks and beaches.

#### GEOLOGY.

Last year's account of the Funafuti boring recorded a depth of 643 feet, of which the lowest 86 feet was composed of dense coral limestone. Professor David subsequently attained a depth of 698 feet, of which the lowest 20 or 30 feet was a soft rock. This was a mass of minute rhombohedra and, as shown by chemical analysis, was becoming dolomitic. Organic structures were nearly obliterated, and the presence of numerous foraminifera led to a suspicion that the true coral formation was almost penetrated. By the end of August the bore had been deepened to 840 feet, and the core then brought up was exceedingly hard, and consisted of corals and shells. It is at this total depth of 140 fathoms that the submarine portion of the island in its upward slope suddenly becomes precipitous. It was natural to suppose, on the subsidence hypothesis, that at this point the original coral reef began to grow, and that the rock beneath the limestone must quickly be reached. Accordingly it was resolved to go down 360 feet lower, in the expectation that the controversy on Darwin's theory would then be definitively settled. Meanwhile, those who opposed his views were bringing forward some important arguments. Mr. Stanley Gardiner attempted to show that the Fiji group had been stationary for a long while, and that the conditions and formation of its reefs could not be explained by subsidence. He contended that they were made by nullipore rather than by coral growth, that they spread outwards on their own talus, and that lagoons were formed by solution. Sir W. J. Wharton brought home notes of the Chipperton atoll, in latitude  $10^{\circ} 17' N.$ , longitude  $109^{\circ} 13' W.$ , which possesses a lagoon completely shut off from the sea. Within, soundings of twenty fathoms had been taken. The reef is pierced from below by a mass of trachyte 60 feet in height. Oddly enough, he considered that the great depth of the lagoon, and the presence of this volcanic pinnacle were incompatible with subsidence or outward growth. The trachyte is composed, in its unaltered parts, of glassy phenocrysts of sanidine, in a setting of microlithic feldspars with brown interstitial matter, and contains phosphoric acid.



At last, when the year was closing, a telegram from Sydney announced that the boring at Funafuti had been discontinued at a total depth of 1,114 feet, and that the lowest core was a hard limestone of reef material. As this depth is much greater than any at which, in the general belief, coral-polyps can live, Darwin's subsidence theory would seem to be established for that particular island.

The agitation of Vesuvius persisted throughout the year. In September three lava streams were flowing; one along Monte Crocella, another through the middle of the Vetrana zone, and the third passing by the base of Monte Somma, was burning the chestnut groves in the vicinity of the observatory, where the ground had sunk 88 feet. Seven parasitic craters had appeared on the cone, whilst the activity of the central orifice was undiminished.

By means of pendulum observations it has been discovered that in Eastern Sicily there is a remarkable variation of gravity. Its value in the neighbourhood of Catania and Messina exceeds that deduced from theoretical formulæ by about  $150 \times 10^{-5}$  units, an amount which, were it to be compared with that of a rock-mass with a density of 2.5, would answer to a thickness of 4,920 feet. But this excess diminishes rapidly near Mount Etna, and becomes a minimum at the summit where it is less than  $50 \times 10^{-5}$  units. Such a deficiency suggests the existence of enormous cavities beneath the volcano. It further appears that there is a deviation of the vertical in a direction away from the mountain, which indeed seems not inconsistent with the other facts, though Signor Ricco attributes it to the attraction of the basaltic masses of Monte Lauro.

Careful observations have been made at forty-two stations in the Harz Mountains, with the result that the geological evidence, the magnetic needle and the plumb-line, all point to the conclusion that the heavier rocks lie some distance to the south of the visible masses of granite.

M. Leist has discovered at Kotchetovka, in the province of Koursk, a local magnetic pole where the needle stands vertically. At a distance of only twenty-two yards from this spot the dip is changed to the extent of  $1^\circ$ .

Mr. Putnam's report, in connection with Lieut. Peary's sixth expedition to Greenland, has been published. His desire was, by pendulum experiments, to determine the relative proportions of rock and ice in the elevated interior of that country, and he has proved that there is, in fact, a considerable divergence from the theoretical values of gravity at the places tested.

Herr Wiechert, reasoning on the data that the mean density of the earth is about 5.6, that the matter of the surface is about 3, and that substances of greater density than the mean are almost all metals, has formed the opinion that the earth's core has a density of 7.8 or that of compressed iron, and a radius of 3,000 miles; and that over this is a layer of fused material with a thickness of 850 miles, in which earthquake waves are propagated and on which rests the solid crust.

Mr. Codrington has brought to the notice of the Geological Society what he calls submerged rock valleys in South Wales, Devon and

Cornwall. These are river valleys in which solid rock is reached at a considerable depth below sea level, at 110 feet in the case of the Dart, whilst their filling-in frequently consists of glacial deposits. On the other hand, in the Solent and the Thames such deposits occupy the sides and not the bottom of the valleys.

The "100 fathom platform" that, with a breadth varying from 30 to 200 miles, extends along the western coasts of England and the continent, has an edge that suddenly descends to a depth of between 1,000 and 2,000 fathoms. By an examination of soundings taken along this edge Professor E. Hull has convinced himself that it is deeply cleft at points opposite the *embouchure* of existing rivers, and that these clefts represent a cutting-back by fluvial agency at a time when the now submerged platform was an emergent escarpment. At the meeting of the British Association he declared himself in agreement with Spencer and Upham that the whole area of the North Atlantic, to a depth of 10,000 feet, was a land surface at a very recent period, and that the conditions of the Glacial Epoch might be thus explained. He has since gone more into particulars, and has described the grand cascades in which the Tagus made a rapid double descent down the slope of the now suboceanic cliff, tumbling 5,000 feet in six or seven miles before reaching the sea. He has also discovered great stacks which dwarf the Bass Rock and Ailsa Craig. One of them near Cape Pioto in Spain comes within 200 fathoms of the surface from a precipitous depth of 7,800 feet.

The observations of Dr. K. Natterer, of Vienna, have led him to the belief that the saline deposits of arid regions surrounding a deep sea are due to the evaporation of salt water, raised by capillary attraction through the substance of the rocks.

Mr. Porter endeavours to explain why the throat of geysers appears almost full at end of an eruption, and he objects to current theories because they postulate steeper temperature gradients than are permissible in a region like Yellowstone. He assumes an arrangement of strata such as exists in artesian-well districts, a waved course of the geyser tube in consequence of volcanic disturbance, and an outcrop of the remote end of the tube among the hills that constitute the basin in which the geyser is always situated. Here, then, water flows into the tube, descends to heated regions, and is converted into steam which is trapped at the highest portion of one or more of the bends of the waved tube. Ultimately the steam, as it gathers in these domes, arrests the flow of water until it accumulates a sufficient head to overcome the resistance and to force the steam and hot water before it through the geyser throat, until equilibrium is restored.

All carefully considered estimates of geological time are valuable. In the opinion of Mr. J. G. Goodchild, of the Survey, 93,000,000 years have elapsed since the Tertiary Period began, and 700,000,000 years since the commencement of the Cambrian Period; whilst the origin of life on the earth may be as old again.

## METEOROLOGY.

Rain fell at Greenwich on 143 days in the year. The least number in any month was five in September, and the greatest was seventeen in October. The total fall was 18.85 inches, which was 5.53 less than the mean of fifty-five years. In September, the driest month, the deficiency was 1.86 inches, and in October, the wettest month, there was an excess of 0.248 inches. The winter was mild and the summer hot.

For the last ten years, meteorological observations have been taken in Havana and Manila. It appears that in Havana the highest mean temperature was 77.2° Fahr., and the lowest 76.1°. The warmest month was July with an average of 82.4°, and the coldest was January with an average of 70.3°. The mean rainfall for thirty years was 51.73 inches. In Manila the annual mean temperature was 80°. The hottest month was May, with an average of 84°, and December and January, the coldest months, had each an average of 77°. The mean rainfall was 75.43 inches, of which more than 80 per cent. fell between June and October.

The Observatory of St. Petersburg has published some remarkable temperatures relating to the Province of Yakutsh, in Siberia, in the month of February, of which the most striking minima are Verkoiensk, -90° Fahr., and Markinskoe, -85°. Compared with summer maxima the ranges were respectively 180° and 185°.

On September 10, a severe cyclone struck the West Indies, surpassing in violence any storm since 1831. At Barbadoes 50,000 persons were rendered homeless, of whom 100 were killed. It reached St. Vincent on the 11th, destroying not only houses and churches but the fortress, and killing 200 persons. Fourteen inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. In addition, most serious damage was wrought at St. Lucia, and many smaller towns were entirely swept away.

It had been noticed by Professor Pettersson, of Stockholm, that changes in the temperature of the Gulf Stream corresponded with air temperatures in the interior of Sweden. It is now shown by Dr. Meinhardus, of Berlin, that a high or low temperature of the Gulf Stream on the Norwegian coast in the first part of the winter is usually followed by a corresponding air temperature in Central Europe in the latter part of winter or in the spring.

Records in Berlin show that since 1720 there have been forty-eight mild winters in Germany. These were never isolated but occurred in groups of two or three years. The greatest deviations of temperature were in January, and the chances that a warm summer would follow a mild winter were found to be 68 per cent. In the case of winters that were dry as well as mild, if the deficient rainfall was not compensated during the spring, the following summer was likely to be wet and cool. The cold days that rarely failed to come in May were usually heralded by stormy south-west winds, after which an extensive area of high barometric pressure spread over the littoral of northern Europe with sharp night frosts.

Anticyclonic areas whose centre was over Britain have been examined in 212 cases. Of these, 130 were due to the Atlantic system, 41 to the Scandinavian, 22 to the Atlantic and Scandinavian in

combination, 17 to the Greenland, and 2 to the joint Greenland and Scandinavian systems. They occurred most often in January and were least frequent in April and November. It appears that the cold usual in anticyclonic conditions is due to a descending current of air which escapes along divergent lines, whilst the warmth of the atmosphere in areas of low pressure results from the convergence of ascending currents.

A report has come to hand of an analysis of the red dust that fell so abundantly around Melbourne two years ago. It is found to consist of organic matter 10·70, insoluble sand 66·21, soluble silica 0·75, alumina 15·16, lime 1·36, sulphuric anhydride 0·62, ferrous oxide 0·50, and ferric oxide 4·68 per cent. The organic matter included diatoms and lepidopterous scales. It is evident that the dust is a product of the weathering of volcanic rocks. Some hail that fell in Russia was found to enclose black opaque granules, which consisted chiefly of magnetic iron oxide, and contained also nickel, cobalt, sulphur and augite. At the same spot hail-stones had been previously collected that contained granules of volcanic ash from Vesuvius.

On February 21 a severe snow-storm engaged portions of Hants, Dorset, Devon and Somerset. Within an area of sixty by twenty miles the fall ranged from 12 to 24 inches of snow, telegraph wires and poles were brought to the ground, and on some roads traffic was suspended for a week.

Ever since the flood that occurred in Montserrat in November, 1896, countless earth-tremors have been felt, and the quaking was especially severe in February, 1898. On March 31 an earthquake shook Northern California and injured buildings in San Francisco and Vallejo. Nothing like it had been felt since 1872. The earthquake of June 12, 1897, which wrought the widespread ruin that we recorded last year, affected the seismographs at nineteen stations in Europe, that of Edinburgh being 4,950 miles from the epicentre. At the Parc St. Maur Observatory the precursory minute vibrations lasted about twenty-three minutes and had a mean surface velocity of 5·589 miles a second, and the succeeding large oscillations had a mean surface velocity of 1·620 miles a second. From the observations taken in Rome, the wave that crossed Italy must have been about thirty-five miles in length, and the height of its crest about half a yard. An examination of all the facts leads Mr. Oldham to conclude that the only satisfactory cause to which this earthquake can be assigned was a horizontal fracture that nowhere came to the surface, whereby the upper part of the earth's crust was pushed over the lower at a depth perhaps not exceeding five miles. In some other cases, however, the epicentre may well have had a depth of twenty-four miles.

It has been natural to suppose that the force which draws the tides, and the weighting and unweighting on portions of the earth's surface of tidal waters, operating at a moment of unstable equilibrium, were factors in the causation of earthquakes.

Against this theory, Mr. Knott's observations in Japan were quoted last year. Professor Semmola, of Naples, has now compared the phases of the moon with the varying activity of Vesuvius, and finds the evidence

entirely negative, the more violent eruptions occurring indifferently as regards lunar position. Mr. O'Reilly suggests that "the twelfth movement of the earth," the wandering of the terrestrial pole to the extent of 15m. to 17m. a year, may exert a seismic influence, since the latitude of all countries is altered and a slight change effected in the amount of centrifugal force proper to those places.

Professor Mercalli, who has been observing the Calabro-Messinese earthquakes, considers that tectonic dislocations cannot explain them, but thinks they are due to a sudden generation of steam, to plutonic displacements and injections, or to subterranean rock-falls. A severe shock was felt at Messina on August 6. The investigation of an earthquake that occurred in Dalmatia on July 22, and almost destroyed the town of Sinj, has not yet been completed.

M. Camille Flammarion points to a further relation between the sun-spot periods and seasonal phenomena. In the maximal years trees bud and blossom earlier and swallows sooner return. And another observer has pointed out that if maximal and minimal summers and winters be arranged chronologically in vertical series, to the extent of five on each side, the sun-spot period being roundly ten years, then only two cases of uniformity can be found; namely, all summers of minimal years have been cool, and all the others have been hot.

At Blue Hill, Massachusetts, continued testing of the upper reaches of the atmosphere by kite-flying shows that diurnal changes of temperature cease at an altitude of 2,300 feet, whilst hygroscopic changes are reversed, minimal humidity occurring at night and maximal by day. The loftiest of such flights has been accomplished by Messrs. Clayton and Fergusson who, with five miles of line, sent a tandem of kites to an altitude of 12,124 feet, where at 4.15 in the afternoon of August 26 the air was very dry and the temperature was  $+3^{\circ}$  C. At Trappes an experimental balloon ascended to a height of eight miles and registered a temperature of  $-59^{\circ}$ .

By the new method of photographic parallax, alto-cumulus and cirro-cumulus clouds have been proved to exist at a height of seventeen miles.

Attention has again been drawn to Professor Brückner's weather-cycle of thirty-five years, in order to point out that the present "warm and dry period" will not pass towards the cold and wet one until between the years 1906 and 1911; whilst Mr. O'Reilly shows that the same cycle coincides with a maximal and minimal recurrence of earthquakes.

On November 27, in a storm that swept the New England coast, the wind acquired a velocity of ninety miles an hour. The greatest magnetic storm in our own country since 1894 was recorded at Kew between March 14 and 16.

#### ASTRONOMY.

In the eclipse of the sun on January 22 the shadow-path of totality lay across the Central Provinces of India, and four parties of observers, who occupied as many stations, had the advantage of a sky free from clouds and dust storms. The sun's corona resembled those



of 1886 and 1896 and extended more than twice his diameter, mostly in the direction of his equator. In the spectrum it was noticed that the H and K (calcium) lines indicated that the prominences were small, whilst the chief coronal line was not seen on one limb of the sun though it had a considerable amplitude on the other. The coronal streamers were intensely bright at their base. Hitherto this brilliance had been associated with a sun-spot maximum, and a limited coronal extension with a sun-spot minimum. In the spots themselves the presence of scandium and vanadium has been detected, and since the eclipse Professor Hale of the Yerkes Observatory has found carbon in the chromosphere, the green fluting near *b* being distinctly seen as a bright reversal. This success was made possible by his 40-inch telescope, as was his discovery of a new companion to Vega, which the Lick telescope had failed to reveal. Professors Runge and Paschen are confident that oxygen is represented among the Fraunhofer lines, and have suggested that the compound line spectrum of this substance is due to a compound molecule, "an oxide of oxygen."

On September 3 a large spot was visible near the sun's eastern limb, and was on his central meridian by the 9th, when an extraordinary auroral display was witnessed in this country. Except in extent and duration it differed in no wise from what an observer had frequently seen within the arctic circle. At the same time an acute magnetic storm was recorded at South Kensington, the declination-needle being deflected more than  $1^\circ$  in an hour. At Kew the needle receded  $54'$  to the east and then moved  $59'$  to the west, whilst the range of the horizontal force amounted to  $\cdot 0050$  C.G.S. units and that of the vertical force exceeded  $\cdot 0036$  C.G.S. units. Telegraphic messages could not be transmitted and the bells rang of themselves. The terrible cyclone of the following day, September 10, is mentioned under Meteorology.

On September 30 the same solar spot had completed its rotation and reappeared on the sun's eastern limb. It was then accompanied by several others of smaller size and its umbra was divided into three separate parts. By the end of October other spots had arisen with a total length of 85,000 miles and a breadth of 35,000 miles, or an area of 1,300,000,000 square miles. This energy was unlooked for, as a minimal period of activity is approaching.

Dr. Stratonoff has been studying the angular movement of appearances on the solar disc, and confirms previous observations. The faculæ in all latitudes have the greatest velocity of rotation, then come the spots which move more slowly, and lastly the sun's surface which has the least movement of any.

The "Nautical Almanac" has adopted the new solar-parallax  $8\cdot80'' \pm 0\cdot02''$ , or more fully  $8\cdot802'' \pm 0\cdot005$ , instead of  $8\cdot848''$ . Other parallax determinations have been made, as of Sirius  $0\cdot370'' \pm 0\cdot009''$ ,  $\eta$  Cassiopeiæ  $0\cdot18''$ ,  $\delta$  Ursæ Majoris  $0\cdot09''$ ,  $\zeta$  Ursæ Majoris  $0\cdot0165''$ , and most remarkable of all, Rigel  $0\cdot01''$ , which means a distance more than 20,000,000 times that of the sun, and a "light journey" of 320 years.

Professor Campbell has been making spectroscopic determinations of stellar motions, and assigns to  $\zeta$  Herculis - 33·5 miles a second, and to

$\eta$  Cephei - 50 miles a second. Astronomers are approaching agreement as to the value for the earth's mean density. Dr. Braun, of the observatory of Kalosca in Hungary, after seven years' experiments with a torsion balance enclosed in a vacuum, gives it as 5.52765, and Messrs. Richarz and Krigar-Menzel as 5.505. At the Cape Observatory the

moon's mass is taken as  $\frac{1}{81.702 \pm 0.094}$ .

Perhaps the most interesting event of the year was the discovery by Herr Witt, on August 13, of a planet between Mars and the earth. This body, which after the moon is our nearest neighbour, completes its annual cycle in a period of 645 days, or forty-two days fewer than the Martian year. Its name is to be Pluto, and it is expected to afford fresh means of determining the solar parallax. In opposition it should appear as a star of the seventh magnitude. The eccentricity and inclination of its orbit are considerable. As it does not find a place in Bode's law of distances, a suggestion has been made that it was originally a member of the large family of planetoids whose paths lie between Jupiter and Mars, and that its course has been disturbed by the latter and brought inside its own.

The principal comets of the year were Winnecke in January, Perrine in March, Encke, Coddington new, Wolf and Giacobini in June, Perrine-Chofardet new in September, Brooks new in October, and Chase new in November.

Meteoric displays were unimportant. There seem to have been no Andromedes and few Lyrids. There was a good shower of Perseids of which hardly more than half had their proper radiant. The Leonids and the Geminids were obscured in this country, but the former were well seen in the United States, where sixty-one were counted in thirty minutes. In four instances the same meteor trail was photographed at two distant places, so that its altitude can be determined. The average specific gravity of meteorites is 3.69. Spectrum analysis shows that they contain many of the rarest substances, such as gallium, rubidium and indium. It may be mentioned in this connection that Professor Hartley has invariably found gallium present in bauxite, an ore of aluminium, and he believes, from spectral examinations, that it also exists as an impurity in that metal.

Professor Keeler has confirmed Professor Campbell's discovery that the Wolf-Rayet star D.M. + 30.3639° has an envelope of hydrogen, by showing that the spectroscopic visibility of the characteristic H $\beta$  line remains when the star itself is thrown off the slit.

As regards the doubling of the Martian reticulations, a linear reduplication that is seen after unremitting observation, M. Antoniadi is now of opinion that it is physiological and is due partly to imperfect focusing and partly to visual fatigue.

Dr. Stoney, who had deprived Mars of water for his canals, has now made amends by giving him for an atmosphere a mixture of nitrogen, argon and carbonic acid; and he permits this last ingredient to form fogs and frosts, and to condense itself into the snow-caps that whiten alternately the north and south poles. Jupiter, however, owing to the planet's mass, may well retain all the gases of which we have any

knowledge. And Dr. Stoney further argues that the greatest magnitude that the sun can ever have possessed would not have exceeded the limits of Jupiter's orbit.

The Jovian markings, both dark and bright, that were very numerous in April, during his opposition, have been, together with the great red spot, closely watched. They are probably formed by materials ejected from the planet's body, which become floating masses or clouds in his atmosphere, since their angular velocities for the same latitudes are not identical, but are subject to varying degrees of retardation. The "lagging" of the great red spot during the last twenty years is, all told, equivalent to 900 degrees of longitude, or two and a half circumferences of the planet.

#### CHEMISTRY.

The principle of a regenerative furnace, in which the fire's heat is made to raise the temperature of the in-coming elements of combustion, has been applied to the production of extreme cold. When air, in a state of relative compression, is allowed to escape, it is cooled by its expansion to the extent of a quarter of a degree for each "atmosphere" of difference in pressure. Air, so expanding and cooling, is conducted past the tube and orifice of emission, so that a cumulative effect is produced and, by a fall in pressure from 200 to 16 atmospheres, a temperature of  $-200^{\circ}$  C. can be easily and quickly attained; and this degree of cold might be exceeded if the out-rushing air were compelled, as Lord Rayleigh suggests, to do some work, to turn, for example, a turbine. A machine has been constructed, with vacuum-jacketed vessels, that in an hour can produce fifty litres of liquid air, and this, when discharged by a jet, is transformed into a hard solid.

By such means on May 10, with hydrogen cooled to  $-205^{\circ}$  and, from a pressure of 180 atmospheres, escaping through an orifice at the rate of twelve cubic feet a minute into a vacuum-vessel kept below  $-200^{\circ}$ , Professor Dewar had the joy of seeing that element fall drop by drop and appear as a transparent colourless liquid with a well-defined meniscus. And his crowning success was obtained when, on placing in the liquid hydrogen a tube filled with helium, that gas was also seen to liquefy. When these liquids come to be used in their turn for the production of still greater cold, the absolute zero of temperature,  $-273^{\circ}$  C. will be closely approached. It has been ascertained that the boiling point of hydrogen is  $-238^{\circ}$ , or  $35^{\circ}$  C. on the absolute scale, and that the density of the liquid is about 0.07, or only  $\frac{1}{14}$ th that of water; and it is  $\frac{1}{8}$ th the density of hydrogen occluded in palladium.

Messrs. Ramsay and Travers find that when the mineral fergusonite is heated to a certain point it suddenly becomes incandescent and loses much of its helium, whilst, at the same time, it decreases in density from 5.619 to 5.375. This decrement and the exothermal change seem to show that the mineral contains helium in a state of chemical combination.

By spectroscopic researches, the same observers have discovered a new gas which they call Krypton. They believe it to be monatomic and therefore an element; and while their experiments make its

density 22.5, they think it more likely to be 40 because this value would give it a suitable place in periodic tables. By fractional distillation of liquid argon, and subsequent spectroscopy, they have discovered three other new gases, Xenon, Metargon and Neon. The latter is monatomic and has a density of 14.67, though 10 would have better conformed to theory. Metargon is monatomic, too, and has received its name because its density, about 20, does not sensibly differ from that of argon. Professor Schuster, however, argues that the spectroscopic evidence, taken by itself, indicates that metargon is a compound of carbon either with argon or with a so far unknown body; and Professor Dewar inclines to a similar opinion.

The discovery of Monium by Sir Wm. Crookes was effected by a study of the ultra-violet spectrum, and the element was only by slow degrees extricated from a mixture of yttrium, samarium and ytterbium; and he has announced that among the rare earths yielding phosphorescent spectra in the visible region there are as many as six groups that give bands, extending to  $\lambda$  3,060, that can only be recorded photographically. The atomic weight of monium is about 118, and so comes between yttrium and lanthanum which is not quite consistent with accepted systems.

Indeed, chemists are still exercising their ingenuity to invent a periodic scheme into which all the elements can be fitted. The last and best arrangement is that devised by Sir Wm. Crookes himself. It consists of a figure-of-eight spiral which accommodates all known bodies, leaves fourteen gaps between cerium and tantalum for elements of the didymium and erbium groups not yet differentiated, and provides sixteen blanks for future discoveries. It is assumed that the *vis generatrix*, full of primal vigour, as it swept to and fro in a universe of protyle, and descended the irreversible spiral, segregated at suitable positions, first hydrogen, then helium, then lithium, and so on until at its lowest round, with cooling temperature and failing energy, it could put forth nothing better than thorium and uranium.

Some of the newly discovered gases are constantly escaping from the earth's interior. The spa at Bath is a well-known source of helium. The exhalation from the Albano spring in Tuscany contains helium and 2 per cent. of argon; that from Larderello has the same quantity of argon and 1 per cent. of helium; and that from the Vöslau springs at Vienna, and from those of the Bolognian Apennines contains also 2 per cent. of argon but no helium. The Old Sulphur Well, Harrogate, and the Strathpeffer Wells yield argon, and the springs at Cauterets, Hautes-Pyrénées, furnish both argon and helium. Messrs. Friedländer and Kayser independently claim to have detected helium in the atmosphere, Professor Baly has seen its lines in the spectrum of neon, and Sir Wm. Crookes has recognised them on examining samples of the more volatile portions of liquid air.

Signor Nasini with his colleagues has been studying the gaseous emanations of the Solfatara, the Grotta del Cane, the Grotta Ammoniacale, and Vesuvius, and has discovered in the spectrum of the Solfatara gases a bright line corresponding to 5,316.9 of the sun's corona. He is therefore the first to prove that the element "coronium" exists on this

planet. The rare sight of flames issuing from the crater of Vesuvius was witnessed in April. Their spectrum was continuous like that of the flames of Kilauea.

It may be noted that tellurium exists to the extent of 2 grams in 3 kilograms in the material of the crater of Vulcano, Lipari Isles. It is unfortunate that the atomic weight of this metal, 127.9, as recently determined by M. Metzner, disqualifies it in M. Wilde's opinion for its proper place in Sir Wm. Crookes' periodic arrangement.

The German Chemical Society have drawn up a table of atomic weights for laboratory use, and have decided to take oxygen as 16.00, so that hydrogen becomes 1.01 or, according to M. Berthelot, 1.0075.

Nickel as 58.7 and cobalt as 59.0 seem to be more closely approximated than ever, and the schematists bracket them with iron and manganese.

Calcium is not, as is usually supposed, a yellow metal, since M. Moissan has obtained it in the form of brilliant white hexagonal crystals. He has also produced its hydride,  $\text{Ca H}_2$ , which is stable at a high temperature. It behaves as a strong reducing agent and is violently decomposed by cold water. It differs from the corresponding lithium hydride in that nitrogen is without action upon it at a red heat.

#### PHYSICS.

Dalton's law is that the pressure of a mixture of gases is equal to the sum of the pressures that each would exert in the same receptacle. There are cases in which this law does not hold good, and M. Leduc proposes a modification, namely, that the volume occupied by a mixture of gases is equal to the sum of the volumes that the component gases would occupy under the conditions of pressure and temperature of the mixture.

At  $-200^\circ \text{C}$ . the specific electrical resistance of iron is extremely low. From that point up to red heat, or  $+780^\circ \text{C}$ ., at which steel begins to temper, the resistance rises at a steadily increasing rate till it becomes 150 times as great. But above this critical temperature,  $+780^\circ$ , the rate very rapidly declines. When iron is placed in strong magnetic fields permeability to magnetism lessens as the temperature rises and becomes permanently low at the critical temperature. On the other hand, in weak magnetic fields this permeability increases with elevation of temperature. Thus, no sooner does iron become strongly magnetic than specific electrical resistance disappears.

Dr. Taylor Jones has shown that nickel in weak magnetic fields contracts more at  $56^\circ \text{C}$ . than at  $19^\circ \text{C}$ ., whereas in strong fields the contraction is greater at the lower temperature.

A constant magnet, or one whose intensity is unaffected by moderate changes of temperature, has been eagerly sought by observers of the earth's comparative magnetic force in diverse places. Mr. Reginald Ashworth has hit upon the useful discovery that if a magnet be made of steel wire that has been "drawn cold several times," it remains for long intervals of time quite unaffected by changes of temperature in excess of any caused by climatal extremes. It has long been known that when an electric current flows from one metal to another there is



developed at their junction a temperature disturbance which is experimentally indistinguishable from a resistance.

In pure metals electrical resistance diminishes as their temperature is lowered ; but this is not the case with alloys, in which the components are arranged eutectically or in a series of crystalline plates ; and an analogy has been established between eutectic alloys and the perlite of steel, which consists of alternate layers of pure iron and iron carbide. And it may be noticed that Madame Curie's experiments have led her to the conclusion that the best steel for magnets must contain 1·2 per cent. of carbon or the addition of tungsten or molybdenum. Hence it may be that the constancy of Mr. Ashworth's magnet, made of cold-drawn wire, is due to a breaking up of a pseudo-crystalline condition. Or, again, it may be connected with a change in the steel's elasticity.

Mr. Fessenden, of America, has shown that, in the metals generally, electrical resistance varies inversely as the square root of elasticity, and Mr. Ashworth, too, finds that his treatment of wire, if not carried too far, diminishes its electrical resistance. It is not irrelevant to add, from Dr. Ercolini, that the dielectric constant of glass is increased by mechanical traction ; and, from M. Pellat, that the electric constant of paraffin is diminished and that of ebonite is increased on warming those bodies. Undoubtedly, the law which connects all these facts together has yet to be formulated.

It had been noticed that certain exposed rocks exhibit an unusual degree of magnetisation, and it was conjectured that this was originated by lightning flashes. Herr Pockels has cut some rods out of the basalt of the Winterberg in Saxony which possessed this abnormal energy and was, at the same time, close to a tree that had been damaged by electric discharge. He found on testing them that the permanent magnetism of the rods could have been imparted to them only by lightning whose current strength was not less than 6,500 amperes.

M. Legrand proves that with solutions of permanganate of potassium the molecular conductivity increases with dilution ; and M. Joubin supports the view that the molecular conductivity of certain salts is the same for infinite dilution, on the ground that, in the case of potassium chloride, the quantity of electricity which is transferred by one molecule through the solution, is that which is induced by the uniform field in which it is placed.

The bolometer is a means of measuring minute amounts of radiant heat, and Professor Langley claims to have brought it to such sensitiveness that a deflection is produced by 0·000,000,000,0012 ampere, and a change of temperature is indicated of much less than  $\frac{1}{10,000,000}$  of 1 degree centigrade.

With this instrument he has been making a graphic map of the lower spectrum, and is able to obtain curves which represent the intensity of the light in each wave-length. From these curves the amplitude in a single instance can be found, since it is proportional to the square-root of the corresponding intensity. The separate vibrations are all superposed on the light-transmitting medium, so that its resultant motion is their algebraic sum, which Signor Garbasso, on his part, has attempted to determine numerically. It proves to be a highly

damped periodic motion, the wave-length of which is about 0.000,17 cm., whereas the wave-length of the brightest portion of the spectrum is 0.000,06 cm.

M. Berthelot's researches on the relations existing between the energy of light and chemical energy have led him to believe that the true chemical equivalent of the former can be measured only by means of an endothermic irreversible reaction, such as the decomposition of nitric acid into nitrogen peroxide, oxygen, and water.

Herr Roloff considers that the physical effects of light are due to changes in position as regards both the atoms and the molecules. In the former event, the general nature of the change is from a maleinoid to a fumaroid form, the original compound possessing in all cases the greater solubility and the lower critical temperatures. Molecular change of position is exclusively polymerisation, and by this is meant not merely the formation of double or multiple molecules but also a greater molecular volume. The polymeride is distinguished from the monomeride by smaller vapour pressure, by higher critical temperatures, by less solubility and by lower specific heat, its formation being always exothermic. He is further of opinion that such changes cannot be explained as a mere mechanical disturbance of the molecule, but that they must result from the action of electromagnetic waves on axes of electrical polarity of the molecules. Luminescence is frequently associated with polymerisation as well as with its reversal; and both phosphorescence and fluorescence seem due to the formation of polymerides which are reconverted to the monomerides with luminescence.

Herr Wallach, having shown that certain ketones of the terpene series absorb the violet rays, now finds that several unsaturated ketonic compounds such as mesityl oxide and phorone, do so more strongly; and he draws the conclusion that the introduction of an ethylenic linking, adjacent to a carbonyl group, produces a greater absorptive power in a derivative than that possessed by a parent substance. Moreover, if the carbon atoms on both sides of the carbonyl group are attached to the rest of the molecule by such ethylenic linkings, then a still greater absorptive power is exhibited. For example, mesityl oxide absorbs more of the violet rays than acetene, and phorone more than mesityl oxide. All such substances, which absorb the violet rays, have a yellow colour.

Attention is still directed to the effects of the silent electric discharge. Air when exposed to this action at first contracts considerably and then expands to nearly its original volume. Messrs. Shenstone and Evans advance the explanation that up to a certain stage in the ozonisation of atmospheric oxygen, no nitric peroxide is formed; but it is produced when this point is reached. Afterwards, by continuing the silent discharge, nitric peroxide and ozone are mutually destroyed.

M. Berthelot has made important experiments with this agent. The substance under examination was enclosed in a space about 1 mm. across, through which the discharge was passed for twenty-four hours, and the velocity and kind of the reactions seem to be functions of its intensity. With hydrocarbons in the presence of nitrogen, that gas is absorbed and the product is of the nature of an amine, or an amido-derivative. Methane,  $\text{CH}_4$ , loses about half its hydrogen and yields a

solid product  $C_{10}H_{18}$ , but in the presence of nitrogen the solid product is  $C_2H_3N$ , which is alkaline to litmus. With ethane,  $C_2H_6$ , the condensation product is  $C_{10}H_{18}$ , and with nitrogen  $C_{16}H_{32}N_4$ .

Alcohols, in the presence of nitrogen also absorb that element, methylic alcohol and nitrogen yielding  $C_4H_{12}N_2O_4$ , and allylic alcohol  $C_9H_{16}N_2O_3$ , a strongly alkaline solid. Most of these nitrogen compounds are believed to belong to the pyridine and quinoline groups.

Similar experiments were made with a number of organic acids which were found, as a rule, to absorb nitrogen under the discharge, two molecules of acetic or propionic acid, for example, combining with three atoms of nitrogen. With few exceptions there is little or no formation of carbonic oxide or carbonic anhydride, so that the whole of the oxygen remains in the new compound.

It is worthy of notice that fumaric acid entirely differs in behaviour from maleic acid. The former absorbs no nitrogen and liberates no oxides of carbon, whereas maleic acid absorbs nitrogen and liberates carbonic oxide in considerable quantity, together with a little carbonic anhydride.

To the well-known effects of pressure on wave-length Professor Humphreys has added some fresh details which await confirmation. Increase of pressure causes all isolated lines to shift towards the red end of the spectrum. This displacement is directly proportioned to such increase, and is independent of the temperature; but banded lines are not appreciably moved.

Displacements of similar lines of unlike substances are to each other inversely as the absolute temperatures of the melting-points of the elements that produce them. The lines of those substances which in the solid form have the greatest coefficient of linear expansion show the greatest displacements; and the converse is also true. The displacement of similar lines is a periodic function of atomic weight.

The Zeeman effect, the action of the magnetic field upon the period of vibration of the radiations from a luminous source, is shown by M. Cornu to depend not only upon the chemical nature of the source of light, but also upon the nature of the group of spectral lines to which each particular radiation belongs, and on the part which it plays therein. If the direction of the field observed is normal to the lines of force, each ray becomes four and not three as originally stated. Thus, the magnesian group *b*, and the zinc group of three blue lines show a rapid increase of the doubling effect with increase of refrangibility, although the change of wave-length is very slight. The ray most easily reversible shows the least amount of separation in the doublet; and the sodium lines *D* and *D*<sub>2</sub> give strikingly different effects. The source of light must itself be in the magnetic field.

Professor Fitzgerald attributes the "doubling" to absorption by the surrounding vapour. Under the polariser the two lines are at first distinctly seen, but when this is turned there appears in the middle a thin line which is, therefore, circularly polarised in a direction opposite to that of the outer pair of lines. Hence, in the first position of the polariser the central line must have been absorbed. In addition he connects the rotation of the plane of polarisation of plane-polarised

light, passing through matter placed in a magnetic field, with the changes of frequency produced when the source of light is placed in a field of great strength. That is, the change of velocity produced in the former case is connected with the change of frequency produced in the latter.

Professor Preston shows that doublets, quartets or sextets are produced, as well as triplets, when the source of light is viewed across the lines of force; and that such modifications are caused by various forms of reversal accompanying absorption in the vapour of the spark which was the source of light.

M. Becquerel finds that when luminous bodies are in a strong magnetic field, a spectral line may be split up in such a way that the components, polarised in a plane perpendicular to the field, enclose the components polarised in a plane parallel with the field. The influence of the magnetic field is greatest in the case of lines of high wave-length.

M. Michelson, in this connection, gives the results of his experiments with the eight substances, mercury, cadmium, zinc, sodium, thallium, lithium, helium, and hydrogen. His conclusions are: All spectral lines are tripled when the source of light is in a magnetic field. The separation is proportional to the strength of field, and is approximately the same for all colours and for all substances. Viewed in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic field, the outer lines are polarised parallel with the field, and the central line is polarised at right angles to the field. Viewed in a direction parallel with the magnetic field, the central line vanishes, while the outer lines are circularly polarised—the shorter waves in the direction of the magnetising current, and the longer waves in the opposite sense. The middle line of the original triplet is itself a symmetrical triple, the distance between its components being one-fourth of that of the “outer line” and therefore also proportional to the strength of field. The relative intensity of the components varies for different substances and for different lines of the same substance; and accordingly the group may appear as a single line, or a doublet, or a triplet. The “outer lines” are unsymmetrical but are symmetrically placed with respect to the “middle line,” and the distance between the components is usually one-fourth of that between the outer lines, but in some cases one-sixth. The intensity of the components varies for different spectral lines, and these variations do not always correspond with those of the “central line.” The outer groups may accordingly appear as single, double, or multiple lines.

Signor Righi, following the course initiated by Zeeman, has discovered that light is absorbed in a magnetic field, and, what is more remarkable, that a non-luminous gas can exhibit its emission spectrum. The vapour of sodium enclosed in a tube filled with dry hydrogen is placed between the poles of a magnet in a potential field of about 2,000 C. G. S. units. A strong beam of white light is passed first through the polariser, then through the tube and then through the analyser which is revolved until all appears dark. The moment the current is turned on, and the magnetic field excited, the ordinary radiation spectrum of sodium vapour flashes out.

Mr. Burke, having found that the luminosity produced by striking

sugar is unchanged in colour and in degree by an atmosphere of coal gas at whatever pressure, and that its continuous spectrum is confined to the more refrangible rays, considers that it is due to some change in the configuration of the crystals.

The action of ultra-violet light is closely followed by those observers who hope the pursuit will lead them to a better understanding of the Röntgen rays. Mr. Rutherford has found that by directing a blast of air against a metallic plate on which ultra-violet light was falling, the current removed the whole of the carriers. The velocity of the carriers was ascertained to be inversely proportional to the pressure, showing that the carrier is of molecular proportions. The explanation advanced is, not that conductivity is imparted to the air, but that gaseous ions are produced at the surface of the negatively electrified plate.

M. Zelessy shows that air, passed over a negatively charged body subjected to ultra-violet light, will negatively charge glass-wool through which it is passed, and will escape chargeless; whereas when Röntgen rays are employed, the passing air leaves in the glass-wool a positive charge.

Hertz long ago showed that a beam of ultra-violet light, falling on the kathode of a strained air-gap, will immediately provoke a discharge. Professor Zickler has succeeded in producing this effect from a distance of 200 m. by enclosing his electrodes in a chamber of compressed air.

Mr. Wilson, by a beam of light thrown in a vessel containing moist air, but free from dust, produces a blue fog. When the ultra-violet rays are cut out by sending the beam through a sheet of mica, no fog is formed, even when a high degree of supersaturation of the air is brought about by expansion. He suggests that the small particles to which the blueness of the sky is due are the result of this action of ultra-violet light in the upper atmosphere.

To the industrious physicist the X-rays are a perennial delight. Mr. Herbert Jackson believes that the residual particles in a vacuum tube have a molecular structure, and that their component atoms, though held together by chemical attraction, are nevertheless strained somewhat apart by an electrical charge received at the kathode from which the molecule is violently repelled; and that when it strikes against something capable of discharging it the atoms that were somewhat forced asunder immediately rush together in such wise as to excite the ethereal undulations known as X-rays. Professor Thomson, having shown that the sudden stoppage of an electron gives rise to thin electric pulses which are propagated through the medium, considers that with these X-rays are identical. Professor Trowbridge has brought into action a storage battery of 10,000 cells. Beyond 1,000,000 volts the initial resistance of atmospheric air decreases down to 1,000 ohms between terminals three inches apart. The insulative action of a vacuum breaks down under a supreme potential, and with a 3,000,000 voltage a single discharge through highly rarefied media produces X-rays that will photograph the bones of the hand in one-millionth of a second. M. Sagnac insists that all substances when struck by X-rays emit secondary, or, as he calls them, transformed rays. Indeed, when X-rays strike a charged conductor, there exist three systems—the incident rays, secondary rays



from the metal impinged upon, and secondary rays from the air itself; whilst, if the conductor is struck by secondary rays, then tertiary rays are excited. The quantity of energy received from the incident rays which does not emerge as secondary rays, becomes heat.

Röntgen himself is in agreement with the foregoing. He says that if an opaque plate be put in front of the fluorescent screen, there is still some luminescence, which is extinguished when the surrounding air is opaquely cut off, showing that the air itself, when struck by X-rays, sends out secondary rays in all directions. With the surrounding air thus cut off, the brightness of a fluorescent screen varies inversely as the square of its distance from the source. Nothing which can be referred to diffraction or to refraction has yet been discovered.

Sir George Stokes accepts the molecular-stream theory of cathodic rays, namely, that each molecule when it impinges on the antikathode produces a perturbation of the ether, either through its momentum or through its static charge; and this perturbation is propagated through the ether in all directions in a transversal wave, unless the medium is compressible, but then in a spherical wave. Such pulsations, each one starting independently from the point where a molecule from the cathode has impinged upon the antikathode, make up the X-rays. The number of such pulsations would be immense even at the highest vacua obtainable. Moreover, if the perturbation of the ether only lasts for an extremely short time, for a very small fraction of the period of a light wave, it will be so "thin" that there will be no sensible propagation in any direction but the normal, and therefore there will be no diffraction. With high vacua, the molecules, which are said to travel at the rate of 9,000 kilometers a second, have a still greater velocity, when the perturbation is more abrupt and the rays are more penetrating. The X-rays are not refracted because, as they consist of independent pulsations, they cannot establish harmonious vibrations in the prism.

#### PHYSIOLOGY.

It is generally known that bees, having filled a cell with honey, and immediately before sealing it with wax, instil into it some secretion from their poison gland. It is this that preserves the honey from fermentation and decomposition. It is also a common experience of bee-masters who have been frequently stung, that they become immune. And M. Phisalix has recently discovered that the poison of hornets confers protection against viper bites. Thus an interesting line of research is opened as to the nature and extent of the antitoxic capabilities of animal venom. Inquiry into the noxious quality of eel-serum has elicited the facts that this fluid varies in toxic strength at different times of the year, and that its effects are antagonised by antivenomous serum, that is by the serum of an animal artificially immunised to the action of snake venom. Of kindred interest is the antitoxic nature of bile, and especially of viper bile which has a neutralising action on viper-venom.

The composition of such substances and the nature of their antagonism have attracted the special attention of Dr. Martin, who points

out that many of them resemble proteids in their high molecular weight; that tested by a gelatin filter the antitoxin of diphtheria is probably a globulin, and the toxin an albumoid; and that a distinction of the same kind holds good between the toxin and antitoxin of snake venom. In collaboration with Dr. Cherry, he has proved that the interaction of these substances is not a vital one, is not one that can be accomplished only by a living organism, but is a chemical one, for the sufficient reason that if they are respectively mixed together and kept at the laboratory temperature for a suitable length of time rabbits and guinea-pigs can be safely injected with snake venom, for example, or with diphtheria toxin. And the interest of the matter culminates in the announcement by M. Phisalix that tyrosin, the cell sap of a plant, is able to confer immunity against the poison of serpents.

It had been ascertained that by the oxidation of many organic substances, both nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous, with potassium permanganate in the presence of ammonia in excess, urea was formed. M. Halsey has advanced the research by showing that formamide and oxamic acid are intermediate stages in the process, and that, in dogs, these substances are rapidly transformed into urea. Miss Huie has been experimenting with food on the *Drosera*, and finds that urea acts as a poison; and Herr Beck maintains that the poisonous action of urine when it is injected into the circulation of a vertebrate is due, not to ptomains, but to its potassium salts. Dr. Waller notes that carbon dioxide arrests the granular movement in the cells of *Chara* and other plants. And Dr. Lee insists that the cause of muscular fatigue is not any decrease of contractile substance, nor the exhaustion of nerve centres, but the accumulation of functional waste, which poisons the muscles.

In view of the increasing use of salicylic acid both as a medicament and as a steriliser of food, it may be mentioned that after the administration of the sodium salt, 97.5 per cent. of it is found in the urine as salicyluric acid, and that salol, another favourite antiseptic, acts chiefly in the lower part of the intestine and on the acid-forming organisms, whereas calomel produces similar effects in the upper region of the bowel and on the alkali-forming organisms.

Dr. Biedl has demonstrated that blocking of the thoracic duct, or removal of its lymph by a cannula, produces glycosuria even in fasting animals. This disorder can be corrected by the injection of lymph-serum into the veins. The glycosuria of pancreatic disease is increased and not lessened by occluding the thoracic duct.

From extirpation experiments performed upon the eel, Dr. Vincent considers that the suprarenal cortex is not essential to the life of teleostean fishes. Moreover, their suprarenal glands do not yield chromogen, the physiologically active principle which characterises those organs in the higher vertebrates.

Dr. Marcuse finds that when dogs are fed on casein and meat-extract, phosphorus is absorbed to the extent of 90 per cent. M. Chauveau, by experiments on the same animals, shows that sugar, as a food, is superior to a dynamically equivalent quantity of fat, and that its heat of combustion must not be taken as a measure of its nutritive value, since it

promotes the assimilation of proteids and lessens dissimilation. Its superiority to fat may exceed the proportion of 0.756 to 1.

Herr Voit finds, on subcutaneous injection of various sugars in man, that sorbinose, cane-sugar, and lactose appear almost quantitatively in the urine, whilst dextrose, levulose, galactose and maltose are decomposed by the body-cells. Glycogen is excreted neither as such nor as sugar.

Observations have brought to light the curious fact that salmon take no food whatever during their stay in fresh water. Throughout this time the muscles undergo a steady loss of solids; and of this diminution a contemporary gain by the organs of generation accounts for but a small part, the balance being used in the general economy. At the outset, however, when the fish first come in from the sea, their muscles are loaded both with fat and with soluble proteids, one of which contains phosphorus; and it is these which, on boiling, form the characteristic "curd." As the amount of phosphorus that accumulates in the ovaries, whether as lecithin or as ichthulin, is in excess of any the muscles can furnish, it is supposed that recourse must be had to the phosphates in those tissues, from which it must be synthesised into ascending compounds, though hitherto a descending *rôle* has been assigned to phosphatic salts.

The mycelia of moulds, *aspergillus niger*, *penicillium glaucum*, *mucor stolonifer*, are found by M. Marschall to contain 38 per cent. of albumin, and so, as regards composition, they rank between fungi and bacteria. They are richer in nitrogen than the former, but poorer in carbohydrates.

#### BIOLOGY.

Professor Denys has devised a striking method of distinguishing between the leucocytes of mammals. Myelocytes ground up in serum warmed to 60° C. communicate to that fluid an extraordinary bactericidal power, whereas lymphocytes similarly treated have no such action.

It has hitherto been supposed that the bacillus of tubercle is immobile, but M. Arloing has cultivated, from a human source, a motile variety. M. Carnot has noticed that if a small quantity of tuberculin be initially added to a culture of tubercle bacilli, growth is considerably hastened; but if the quantity added be increased sixfold growth is prevented. Signor Malfitano finds that the majority of bacterial organisms in a dry condition remain unaffected by carbon dioxide whatever its degree of compression, and even in its liquid state.

In cultivating the pleuro-pneumonia microbe of cattle, M. Nocard has adopted the plan of encapsulation. Capsules of collodion filled with bouillon contaminated with the virulent matter of a freshly diseased lung, are inserted into the peritoneal cavity of a rabbit. The collodion wall, while preventing the escape of the microbes as well as the entrance of body-cells, is permeable by liquids, and a culture is thus obtained by which cattle can be immunised. The microbe so produced is exceedingly minute, since the microscope, with a power of 2,000 diameters, which reveals innumerable refractile and motile specks, cannot determine their form even after staining. It is further found that encapsulated

sterilised bouillon, after a residence of twenty days in the peritoneal cavity of a rabbit or cow, has become a suitable medium, much desiderated, for the cultivation of the microbe *in vitro*.

The saltpetre on the walls of dwelling-houses that is the cause of damp stains and even of ill health to the inhabitants, is produced by nitrifying bacilli. Dr. Vallin suggests that this disease should be prevented by mixing mortar with germicides, or be cured by inoculation of the walls with antinitrifying bacilli. We cannot fail to be reminded of the "plague of leprosy in a house"; of the primitive methods of cure prescribed in Leviticus xiv.; of the greenish or reddish depressions in the mortar wherewith the house is plastered, which if they spread are a fretting leprosy.

The infectious bronze-canker, well known to archæologists, with which Italian vendors of spurious antiques inoculate their wares, and which sometimes attacks those that are genuine, shows itself in a number of small elevated powdery spots that swarm with bacteria. As these marks have a pale blue colour, they give bronze a patinated appearance, but result in a destructive ulceration. It can easily be cured, as Mr. Johnson recommends, by placing the affected articles for a few hours in an atmospheric temperature of 180° C.

It has been recognised for some time that malarial fevers are due to parasites belonging to the group of protozoa. They pass a large portion of their life-cycle intraglobularly, living within the red blood discs, and growing at their expense till nothing is left of them but a small black mass of pigment. When this stage has been reached, the plasmodium malarie, by a process of fission, produces a multitude of spores which are carried by the circulation into the spleen and other organs, where the spores germinate and the young plasmodia in their turn invade the red corpuscles. For some time, too, it has been conjectured that man is infected by the punctures of mosquitoes. Italian investigators, led by Professor Grassi, have conclusively proved this to be the case. These insects, brought from a distant malarial locality, and examined to verify the fact that they contained the characteristic "germinal rods," have been made to infect persons in Rome. The *anopheles claviger* is the chief intermediary of this disease.

It is also ascertained that virulent plague can be disseminated by the bites of both flies and fleas whose excreta contain the microbes of that infection. Professor Haffkine's system of inoculation is alleged to have been very efficient in preventing the fever. A report issued in Bombay gives a difference in the death rate of 87·7 per cent. in favour of that portion of the community so treated.

Lead-boring insects have come under the notice of Dr. Howard, of the United States. A coleopterous larva bored its way through a lead pipe; a *Cossus* larva penetrated a large lead bullet that was embedded in an oak tree in which the larva was living; and now a lead tank that leaked has been found pierced with holes by the larvæ of some species of beetle of the genus *Lyctus*.

Professor Plateau has continued his experiments with entomophilous flowers, and brings forward some remarkable observations. Insects, he asserts, are guided by the sense of smell and not by sight. Hidden,

inconspicuous flowers attract large numbers of insects. If flowers that have no nectar and are, in consequence, neglected by insects, are smeared with honey, insects are attracted. Brightly coloured artificial flowers are not visited unless they are partly constructed of sweetly scented green leaves. If the nectary be removed from flowers habitually visited, the visits cease at once. But at this point a number of questions naturally arise which the professor's observations do not answer. Were the last mentioned flowers, from which the nectary was removed, conspicuous ones? Were the inconspicuous flowers, that were visited by insects, in the neighbourhood of brightly coloured ones? Which has the farther reach, the vision of an insect or its olfaction? Does colour first attract from a distance, and does the insect not closely approach the flower unless the fragrance it seeks is also perceived? Is it not the fact that insects once in a flower-bed, would be within such short range of their sense of smell that vision would be of secondary importance? And might not flowers that originally attracted visits by colour, and subsequently developed fragrance, still find advantage in both?

Mr. Galton's law of heredity has been well received. To the subject of inheritance one quarter of his possessions is contributed by each parent, one-sixteenth by each grandparent, one sixty-fourth part by each great-grandparent, and so on; the sum of the series  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{256} +$ , etc., being equal to 1, and each term of it equal to the sum of all those that follow. Professor Pearson declares that this law describes with surprising closeness all facts so far quantitatively determined, and he predicts that it will play as large a part in the theory of evolution as the law of gravitation has played in planetary theory.

Mr. Galton has formed the opinion that high ancestral prepotency, such as often comes to light in the pedigree of horses, must rank as a sport or aberrancy, and might thus accomplish a much more rapid evolution of species than could be caused by the accumulation of minute and favourable variations through a long succession of generations. But against this Professor Pearson utters a note of warning. A decision on the point must wait until direct experiment has shown that sports are more highly heritable than normal variations, and at present a case of signal prepotency is not to be taken as evidence in itself of a sport, this would be a *petitio principii*.

In this connection some experiments by Mr. Hurst in orchid breeding are worth noting.

Four hybrid seed-parents, all generically different, were fertilised by *epidendrum radicans*, and all reproduced the generic characters of the pollen-parent only. Again, *zygopetalum mackayi* was crossed with four distinct species of *odontoglossum*, and the seed parent was reproduced in each case without a trace of the peculiar structure of the pollen parent. By the issue of experiments he has proved that natural hybrids exist to a far greater extent than was formerly supposed; and that hybridisation, especially when carried beyond the first generation, produces a greatly increased variation.

Thus the facts of biology continue to attract by their very illusive-ness, and their apparent contradictions are in themselves not without a charm.



## ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC.

## I. ART.

**The National Gallery.**—The gallery at Millbank being an offshoot of that in Trafalgar Square, expenses are estimated for them together by the State, but the usual grant for purchases (5,000*l.*) was applied solely to the elder collection. Four-fifths of the amount were absorbed by three works by Ambrogio de Predis, *viz.*, "Portrait of a Young Man," bought from Mr. Fuller Maitland (2,000*l.*), and two "Angels," purchased direct from Duke Melgi of Milan (1,000*l.* each), these being the wings belonging to Leonardo's "Virgin of the Rocks." Other purchases were "Hogarth's Sister Ann," by Hogarth; and "La Fontaine," by J. B. S. Chardin. Bequests numbered six: "A Landscape," by George Lambert, from Miss Haines; "The Battle of Camperdown, 1797," by Thos. Whitcombe, from Mrs. Charlotte Fisher; "A Lady and Child," by Romney; "Sketch Portrait of Lady Hamilton" (do.); "Portrait of Mr. Jas. P. Johnstone," by Beechey, and "Portrait of Mr. Alex. P. Johnstone" (do.), all from General John Julius Johnstone. Presentations to the gallery were five: "Portrait of the Artist," by Adrian van der Werff, from the Right Hon. Sir Ed. Malet; "Portrait of Lady Craven," by Romney, from Col. F. W. Stopford; "Portrait of Mr. Gladstone," by Millais, from Sir Charles Tennant; a water-colour copy of a portrait of a lady and child by Van Dyck, forming part of a series of copies given in 1886 by the same donor (Dr. E. J. Longton); and "Madonna and Child," by Luigi Vivarini, from an anonymous donor. In addition, Mr. J. F. Bowman handed over to the trustees a portrait of Mr. G. F. Watts by himself, which the late Wm. Bowman bequeathed in 1892, provided it should hang in any collection of Watts' pictures that became national property. Mr. Watts' gifts to the Tate Gallery enabled the trustees to send the portrait there.

**The National Gallery of British Art.**—Sir Henry Tate, the donor—on whom a baronetcy was conferred—decided to double the extent of galleries already in use, and the work of doing so was well advanced. Additions to the collection were: the works bought by the Chantrey trustees (see "Royal Academy"). By bequest: "Portrait of the Artist," by G. F. Watts, from Sir Wm. Bowman. By presentation: "Ploughman and Shepherdess," by F. Goodall, from a body of subscribers; "Evening Quiet," by T. Hope McLachlan (do.); "Sir Henry Tate" (sculpture), by T. Brock (do.); "The Kyles of Bute," by C. P. Knight, from Miss F. A. C. Knight; "The Order of Release," by Sir J. Millais, from Sir Henry Tate; "A Street" and "Northleach Church," water colours by A. Poynter, from Miss H. M. Poynter; and "Dionysos" (sculpture), by Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, from Mr. H. J. Pfungst.

**The Wallace Gallery.**—Parliament voted 5,927*l.* for its staff and working expenses. The structural alterations necessary to adapt Hertford House as an art gallery and museum prevented the collection being available to the public.

**The National Portrait Gallery** received 1,104*l.* as grant in aid of purchases, and obtained therewith no less than twenty-two works, exclusive of a long series of interesting people drawn by George Dance, R.A. (124*l.*). Among the chief remaining purchases were: "Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland," attributed to J. van Orley (200*l.*); "Queen Catherine Howard," school of Holbein (125*l.*); "James Craggs," by Sir G. Kneller (67*l.*); "Charles, Second Earl Grey," by Sir T. Laurence, P.R.A. (60*l.*); "Samuel Johnson," by J. Barry, R.A. (50*l.*); "The Coalition Ministry," drawn by Sir J. Gilbert, R.A., and an engraving of the same by W. Walker (45*l.*); "J. M. W. Turner, R.A.," by C. Turner (36*l.* 15*s.*); "Colonel Isaac Barrè," by Gilbert Stuart (30*l.*); "Marquis of Granby," drawn by Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A. (26*l.* 5*s.*), and "John Dryden," by J. Manbert (20*l.*)

As many as twenty-one presentations were made. Its director, Mr. Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A., contributed a caricature based on a drawing by Bartolozzi, of his uncle, Dr. Thos. Aug. Arne, Mus. Doc., and Dr. Keate, drawn and etched by R. Dighton. Other gifts of most biographical interest were: oil portraits of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir John Peter Grant, by Mr. W. F. Watts, R.A., from the artist; Professor Huxley, by Hon. John Collier, from the artist; Sir J. Millais, drawn by Chas. Keene, from Mr. Joseph Pennell; Alex. Pope, by Sir G. Kneller, from Mr. Alfred de Pass; and John, first Earl Russell, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., from the Duke of Bedford. Eight portraits were transferred on loan from the National Gallery.

**The National Gallery, Ireland,** receives annually a parliamentary grant of 1,000*l.*, and this sum was so judiciously spent that it procured three oil paintings: "Tours de Cartes," by J. B. Simeon Chardin (750*l.*); "The Lost Daughter Restored," by Godfried Schalcken (150*l.*); "Portrait of Marquess of Wharton," school of Kneller (30*l.*); besides a pen drawing by A. Durer (15*l.*); pencil drawing by D. Teniers; water-colour miniature, by Samuel Lover, and several engravings for the National Portrait collection. Transfers from the National Portrait Gallery of London were: "Review in Phoenix Park," by F. Wheatley, and "Portrait of Lord Chancellor West," school of Kneller. Sir John Brunner, Bart., presented a portrait of C. S. Parnell, by Sidney P. Hall.

**The National Gallery, Scotland,** was allowed a special grant of 1,000*l.* for purchase of pictures. Its acquisition by purchase was: "The Gentle Shepherd," by Sir David Wilkie (294*l.*). By bequest: "Portrait of Mrs. Campbell of Balliemore," by Sir Henry Raeburn, from Lady Riddell; and "Portrait of Sarah Malcolm," by William Hogarth, from Lady Jane Dundas. On deposit: "If Thou Had'st Known," the diploma work by W. Hole, R.S.A., from the Royal Scottish Academy; "At the Well," by the late George Simson, R.S.A. (do.); and "Portrait of Sir Walter Scott," by Andrew Geddes, A.R.A., from the Scottish National Portrait Gallery to which it was presented by Mr. John Rankin.

**The British Museum.**—Again 22,000*l.* for the Bloomsbury branch and 5,800*l.* for the Natural History Museum were the Treasury grants for

purchases. The print department gained unusually little, its most important purchases being only seven circular drawings of the "Acts of Mercy," by Sir E. Burne-Jones, bought at his sale, and twenty drawings by Du Maurier. M. F. Chèvremont presented 295 portraits and historical prints relating to Jean Paul Marat. Purchases of note in Grecian and Roman antiquities were: A gold diadem, an inscribed bronze discus, and two painted vases, from the Tyszkiewics sale; a fine Athenian vase of best period with paintings of contests of gods and giants; two archaic bronze fibulæ engraved with interesting designs, and a very important series of objects in gold and silver, porcelain, ivory and terracotta of the Mycenean age, excavated in Cyprus. The printed books and MSS. department bought (from the Maurice Johnson sale) ten books printed by Wynkyn de Worde, the second printer in London, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and most of them unique, also two books printed by his predecessor, William Caxton; another Caxton book was acquired, likewise valuable Bibles and liturgies, the latter including the first edition of the Reformed Primer of Henry VIII., 1535, and the first edition of John Knox's liturgy, 1565. Numerous early English, Scottish and Spanish books were added. The Weaver and Phillips sales provided many MSS., and from Lord Bridport letters and documents of the famous Admiral Hood were bought. Gifts to this section included the original holograph epilogue to the "Idylls of the King" by Lord Tennyson, from his son; the correspondence between Sir George Grove and Dean Stanley, in six volumes, from Sir George Grove; illuminated French and Italian fifteenth century MSS. from Miss Helen Lindsay; and a remarkable collection of documents relating to Marat, from his biographer M. F. Chèvremont. Ethnology received additions by a collection of weapons from tribes on the upper affluents of the Congo. British and mediæval antiquities gained were: a prehistoric bronze halberd from near Potsdam; the Egyptian research account gave prehistoric Egyptian pottery; a crosier of gilt metal with head of French work ornamented in niello and precious stones; early Italian majolica of fifteenth century; specimens of Egyptian glass from a cemetery at Denderah and examples of mosaic given by the Egyptian Exploration Fund; two discs of early Christian glass, probably from the catacombs at Rome; a collection of objects from Thibet illustrating the Lamaistic religion; and a collection of antiquities from Ceylon, including some fine ivory carvings.

**South Kensington Museum.**—The Science and Art Department received 11,260*l.* for the acquisition of art objects for the various museums under its control, and for the purpose of circulation. The parliamentary inquiry, which was begun the previous year, into the management and expenses of the department was completed. A report thereon, issued in August by the committee, was quite as denunciatory as those who stirred up the action foresaw that it could not fail to be. General administration was said to be based on "faulty and defective organisation," and drastic reforms were recommended. Purchases were important, those of textiles including a Mortlake tapestry with subject of "The Gods Discovering the Amours of Vulcan and Venus (800*l.*); tapestries of the "Four Seasons," designed by W. Morris, and "Angeli Laudantes,"

designed by Burne-Jones, both woven at Merton Abbey (630*l.*); mediæval embroidered and woven stuffs bought from M. de Farcy (396*l.*); two collections of costumes, chiefly last century's (165*l.*); ancient textiles from Egyptian tombs (110*l.*); and an embroidered hanging from the temple of Chion-ni, Kyoto (100*l.*). Of special value to the department of models was that of part of a room in the "Paradiso" of Isabella d'Este at Mantua (600*l.*). Wood carvings received additions by two German pieces and one of North Italian of the fifteenth century (235*l.*); a large group, "the Stoning of St. Stephen," by Grinling Gibbons (300*l.*); and seven panels of Louis XIV. period (111*l.*). A collection of art objects bought in Paris for 857*l.* included two fine damascened bowls. A thirteenth century Limoges enamel book cover was acquired for 350*l.* Tiles from Angora and a Persian bowl and vase (230*l.*); a panel of seventeenth century Damascus tiles (250*l.*); and six panels of stamped and painted leather (180*l.*) were other of the chief purchases exclusive of the fine arts. These comprised a design for mosaic in Rome, and for a stained glass window, by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones (851*l.*); a series of drawings of Pompeian remains by Signor Luigi Bazzani (250*l.*); "The tomb of Edward the Confessor," a water-colour drawing by G. P. Boyce (100*l.*); "Le Chagrin d'Amour" (do.), by T. R. Lamont (50*l.*); and "The High Bridge, Lincoln" (do.), by P. de Wint (75*l.*). By presentation the museum gained a large collection of gold- and silver-smithery (Col. F. R. Waldo Sibthorp); a seventeenth century English oak dresser with pewter plates (Mr. James Cousen); woven stuffs from tombs in Peru (Miss and Mr. Smithies); oil painting by H. B. Chalon of an English blood horse "Fidget" (Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Mouat, V.C.); a water-colour drawing by A. P. Newton (his family); and two water-colours of trees by Walter Crane (Mrs. Crane).

**The Royal Academy.**—Two retired academicians, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Stacy Marks, died. The death of an active member, Mr. P. H. Calderon, added to the vacancies created the previous year. These were filled up by advancing Mr. E. A. Abbey, Mr. E. J. Gregory, Mr. B. Leader, and Mr. Seymour Lucas (painters) and Mr. Aitchison (architect) to full rank, while Mr. Napier Hemy, Mr. la Thangue, and Mr. Lionel Smythe (painters) became associates.

The entire winter exhibition was formed by nearly the life work of Sir John Millais, from childish sketches and thence through his pre-Raphaelite, and broad periods to his latest completed picture—242 in all.

The spring show was interesting from its catholicity of styles. Some of the chief pictures were: Mr. E. A. Abbey's "King Lear"; Mr. Waterhouse's "Zephyrus Wooing Flora"; Mr. Orchardson's "Viscount Peel"; Mr. la Thangue's powerful trio; Mr. Sargent's "Asher Wertheimer, Esq." Highly popular were "An Offering," by Mr. Dicksee, and "The Guard's Cheer," Mr. Herkomer. Sculpture, of generally good standard, was most marked perhaps by Mr. Frampton's "A Bronze Memorial." The Chantrey trustees bought "The Lament for Icarus," by Mr. Draper (840*l.*); "Milking Time," Mr. Yeend King (525*l.*); "In Realms of Fancy," Mr. Melton Fisher (500*l.*); "Ethel," Mr. Ralph Peacock (105*l.*); and a water-colour drawing, "Haymaking," Mr. Glendenning (157*l.* 10*s.*).

**The New Gallery** gave its premises early in the year to British and foreign paintings both by old masters and modern, including a special collection of works by Rossetti. The spring show was cosmopolitan and strong, although Sir Edward Burne-Jones (who died June 17) was not of such support as usually. The autumn exhibition was of French art in painting and enamels, together with a collection of miscellaneous *objets d'art* lent by Signor Bardini.

Besides the usual exhibitions of the Royal Water-Colour Society, New English Art Club, British Artists, and Painter Etchers, there was a splendid loan collection of French pictures at the Guildhall; an important and catholic International Exhibition of Painting and Graving, at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge; at South Kensington a centenary exhibition of lithographs; and at the Grafton Galleries there was first a show of the works which Mr. David Sellar tendered to the city, but that on Sir Edward Poynter's advice were declined, this being followed by Australian art, and in the autumn by the Society of Portrait Painters Exhibition. The Institute of Painters in Oils changed its name to the Society of Oil Painters, and elected Mr. Frank Walton as president. Mr. E. J. Gregory, R.A., became president of the Royal Institute *vice* Sir James Linton retired.

**Art Sales.**—No notable collection of old masters was sold except the Hope heirloom pictures, by private treaty, for 121,550*l.* High prices at auction were almost confined to modern works, especially remarkable being the sums obtained for Burne-Jones'. Totals—all at Christie's—were largest at the Ruston sale, 45,995*l.*; Sir E. Burne-Jones, 29,500*l.*; Mr. Grant Morris, 28,105*l.*; Mr. J. H. Renton, 23,409*l.*; Mr. F. W. Amsden, 15,950*l.*; and Mr. R. Rankin, 8,669*l.* Engravings collected by Hon. Ashley Ponsonby sold (Christie) for 2,956*l.*, and those of Mr. J. H. Wilson, part i. (Sotheby & Co.), for 4,323*l.* Messrs. Christie evoked good biddings for pictures of the British School as follows: Sir E. Burne-Jones, "Love and the Pilgrim" (Burne-Jones), 5,775*l.*; "Mirror of Venus" (Ruston), 5,722*l.*; "Chant d'Amour" (do.), 3,360*l.*; Sir J. Millais, "Order of Release" (Renton), 5,250*l.*; "Black Brunswicker" (do.), 2,782*l.*; Romney, "Marchioness of Townsend," 5,775*l.*; Mme. Susan Jouenne, 3,150*l.*; Rossetti, "Dante at the Bier of Beatrice" (Ruston), 3,150*l.*; "La Ghirlandata" (do.), 3,150*l.*; "Veronica Veronese" (do.), 1,627*l.*; Gainsborough, "Lady Clarges" (do.), 1,942*l.*; Mr. G. F. Watts, "Eve of Peace" (do.), 1,417*l.* Other pictures ran well into four figures though not exceeding 1,400 guineas, which is the auction standard of "importance." Of these the relatively highest was 1,312*l.* for "The Post Boy's Return," G. Morland (Rankin).

Only four foreign works of large value came to market. Rembrandt, "Nicholas Buts" (Ruston), 5,250*l.*; Meissonier, "Gemito," 2,625*l.*; Corot, "La Cheviere," 1,680*l.*; and Rubens, "Repose of the Holy Family," 1,365*l.* Not less noteworthy than for pictures by Burne-Jones were the prices given for his pastels and drawings. Twenty-eight of them, mainly slight studies, ranging from 115*l.* to 808*l.* made upwards of 10,000*l.* "His only Friend," a water-colour by Mr. Briton Riviere, at 283*l.* (Grant Morris), was only exceeded by Turner, "Malmesbury Abbey" (do.), 819*l.*; P. de Wint, "Hayfield in the Wilham" (do.), 598*l.*; J. T.



Lewis, "Arab Scribe" (Ruston), 588*l.*; P. de Wint, "Stacking Barley" (Grant Morris), 567*l.*; "River Scene" (Ruston), 525*l.*; "Near Lowther Castle" (Grant Morris), 477*l.*; Copley Fielding, "Culver Cliff" (do.), 388*l.*; Prout, "Entrance to Chartres Cathedral" (do.), 336*l.*; Millaia, "Sir Isumbras at the Ford" (do.), 294*l.*

The largest book sales by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. were the famed Makellar library which yielded 11,118*l.*; part iii. of the Ashburnham, 13,911*l.*, which, with the parts sold in 1897, gave a grand total of 62,712*l.*; Mr. William Morris, 10,000*l.*; Mr. Maurice Johnson, 8,335*l.*; another portion of MSS. from Sir Thos. Phillipps' collection, 5,616*l.*; Mr. Sidney's library, 4,506*l.*; and Mr. Wilbraham's 3,231*l.* At Christie's Mr. H. B. Weaver's library obtained 5,622*l.*, and Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold that of Mr. Johnson for 3,375*l.* The highest price for an individual book was 2,950*l.* for the Bible (Makellar), printed by Gutenberg & Fust about 1450 to 1455. It is the first book printed with movable type, and the first printed edition of the Bible.

The coin record as compared with 1897 was slack, but collections that realised more than 1000*l.* were: Mr. Henry Clark's English, including rare Georgian coins, 2,420*l.*; Mr. T. Whitehead's Greek and English, with commemorative medals, 1,595*l.*; Mr. W. Allen's 1,195*l.*; Col. Poyser's war medals, 1,098*l.*; Greek coins, the property of an archæologist, 1,060*l.*; Mr. Schieffelin's cabinet, chiefly Greek, 1,052*l.*, and Mr. J. Caswell's, 1,034*l.*

The famous Vienna collection of art objects belonging to Mr. Martin Heckscher must be mentioned (Christie's), 64,705*l.*; that of Mr. James Gurney (do.), 10,596*l.*; Mr. T. M. Whitehead, mostly sixteenth century things (do.), 7,216*l.*; Sir Rutherford Alcock's fine oriental china (do.), 5,464*l.*; Mr. Alfred Morrison's oriental embroidery and rugs (do.), 4,850*l.*, and his gems and antiquities, 4,388*l.*; Mr. C. R. Roberts' furniture (do.), 4,119*l.*; and Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C., porcelain, etc. (do.), 3,040*l.*

## II. THE DRAMA.

There was no great play produced in 1898. Our most accomplished dramatists, Mr. Pinero and Mr. H. A. Jones, gave us but little to test their best qualities, or to remind us of their triumphs; but what little they did give us was not unworthy of their art. Mr. Pinero's unpretentious little comedy, produced at the Court Theatre under the title of "Trelawney of the Wells," was a very bright and clever sketch of theatrical life in the last generation, rendered attractive by the characteristic dexterity of the dramatist, by some admirable acting and some charming costumes, but owing its success to these things rather than to the higher qualities of Mr. Pinero's more ambitious work. In the same way, Mr. Jones was content this year to offer us only one comedy of an unambitious kind, which, though admirably acted at the Haymarket by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude and an excellent cast, failed at first to find favour with the critics, who, apparently, mistook it for a serious work. The public, however, were not long in finding out that "The Manœuvres of Jane" was a highly amusing comedy of the lightest kind, and Mr. Jones's clever little drama soon lived down the critics' head-shakings and attained a well-deserved success.

Of more ambitious work the most notable examples were the "Peter the Great" of Mr. Laurence Irving, produced at the Lyceum at the beginning of the year, and the revival of "Julius Cæsar" by Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Mr. Irving's drama failed to hold the attention of the public, who complained, not without reason, of its undue length, of its gloomy subject, and of other faults of treatment and design. But, for all that, it showed considerable promise and many signs of vigour and of strength. Mr. Beerbohm Tree's revival of "Julius Cæsar" was an unquestionable success. It gave Mr. Lewis Waller the opportunity for a fine piece of acting in the part of Brutus, and Mr. McLeay, in the part of Cassius, an opportunity for an even more striking display of ability and power. Mr. Forbes Robertson's revival of "Macbeth" proved less successful, though his performance in the leading part, and that of Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the part of Lady Macbeth, were both interesting and skilful; and the version of "Much Ado about Nothing" produced at the St. James's, though it increased the reputation of Mr. Fred Terry, was not signalised by many features specially worthy of remark. Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell also gave a version of "Pelléas and Mélisande," which pleased and interested a good many spectators, though it took no firm hold upon the public taste.

Other new writers besides Mr. Laurence Irving came forward on the stage during the year. Mr. Hichens, assisted by Mr. H. D. Traill, produced a singular play called "The Medicine Man," at the Lyceum, a play which gave Sir Henry Irving an opportunity for a rather weird and powerful performance, but which scarcely deserved more than the short run which it obtained. Sir Henry Irving's unfortunate illness prevented him from offering the work of any other dramatic recruit during the year. The two plays of Mr. Robert Marshall—"His Excellency, the Governor" and "The Broad Road"—contained more passages of merit, and showed so much originality and cleverness, combined with their unmistakable defects, as to promise well for this new dramatist's success; and Mr. Leo Trevor's "Brother Officers" created also a favourable impression. Of the two well-known and accomplished novelists who this year emulated Mr. Barrie and produced a play upon the stage, Anthony Hope and John Oliver Hobbes, it cannot, perhaps, be said that either added greatly to a great reputation, though both showed very considerable dexterity in hitting the popular taste. John Oliver Hobbes' play of "The Ambassador" displayed, however, no small aptitude for writing clever comedy, and Anthony Hope's "Adventure of Lady Ursula," slight as it was, deserved the success which its brightness and prettiness secured. Another comedy, "The Elder Miss Blossom," by Mr. Ernest Hendrie and Mr. Metcalfe Wood, introduced two more new dramatists to public notice. Its chief merit was that, though in many respects a weak play, it provided Mrs. Kendal with a great opportunity, and that Mrs. Kendal took that opportunity of reminding us that, when she chooses, she can still show herself, for charm, for finish, for delicate feeling, for delightful humour, unquestionably superior to any actress on the English stage. We ought to mention in this connection a capital version of

"The Three Musketeers," by Mr. Henry Hamilton, which, though too long, was both well-written and well-acted, and which gave us good performances in the part of D'Artagnan by Mr. L. Waller, Mr. H. V. Esmond and Mr. Robert Lorraine.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree, also, apparently, inspired by M. Rostand's success with "Cyrano de Bergerac," reopened in the autumn with a spirited version of Dumas' romance. In this case Mr. Grundy played the part of adapter, and within the limits imposed upon him he did his work with his customary skill. Less successful, perhaps deservedly less successful, with the public was Mr. L. N. Parker's version of "Le Chemineau," which also provided a part for Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Neither did Mr. Parker prosper better when he joined hands with Mr. Murray Carson to produce two dramas called "The Termagant" and "The Jest." Even Mr. Wyndham's fine art failed to recommend the latter, though Mr. Wyndham has probably rarely made a greater call upon his powers. Mr. Carton, however, prospered better. His little comedy, "Lord and Lady Algy," with its clever satire on some phases of "smart" life, provided Mr. Charles Hawtrey with an opportunity for one brilliant scene, and it produced on the part of Miss Compton, who played Lady Algy, one of the three most admirable pieces of acting witnessed during 1898, a performance rivalled only by Mrs. Kendal's Miss Blossom and by the Cassius of Mr. McLeay.

Once again the popularity of musical dramas was evidenced by the long runs which such medleys secured. "Little Miss Nobody" and "The Runaway Girl," "Her Royal Highness" and "The Greek Slave," rivalled in popularity even "The Belle of New York." So long as the music is pretty, the *spectacle* good, and popular favourites appear upon the stage, the public does not show itself exacting as to the literary quality of these medleys, or as to their construction and the coherence of their plots. Unfortunately, however, the Savoy Theatre, which secured for a new production there, "The Beauty Stone," the services of veteran writers so distinguished as Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Pinero and Mr. Comyns Carr, failed to secure the favour of the public and was unable to command success. In other fields, farces like "What Happened to Jones" and "My Soldier Boy" illustrated afresh the familiar humour of the stage; and a capital melodrama, "The Great Ruby," at Drury Lane, gave the world again the pleasure of applauding Mrs. John Wood. On the other hand, the Independent Theatre proved as little able as our more famous dramatists to present us with any higher kind of work. It is to be hoped, however, that the taste for that work is not dying out among us, and that the public will not always think that a flavour of romance, a pretty show, and one or two hackneyed situations are all that is needed to make up a play.

### III. MUSIC.

With the performance in England on Bayreuth lines of three cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," Wagner received his apotheosis in this country in 1898. Tons of treatises and theses have been written on the work of perhaps the greatest individualist in music the world has seen,

and the quidnuncs found many opportunities of feverish controversy upon the manner of the production and performance of "The Ring" at Covent Garden. Although many obstacles arose in carrying out the plan of arrangements, they were surmounted with, on the whole, encouraging success. One of the chief difficulties was the death, almost tragic in its suddenness, of Herr Anton Seidl, who had been engaged to conduct the "Ring" cycles. Dr. Hans Richter not being available, Herr Mottl was engaged, and proved an able substitute. Great interest was attached to the appearance of M. Jean de Reszke as Siegfried, which character he interpreted with great success in "Siegfried" on June 9 (first cycle) and twice in "Götterdämmerung," viz., on July 2 (second cycle), and July 4 (intermediate cycle), the latter section of the Trilogy being that in which the eminent tenor had not been previously heard. The predominance of Wagner during the season in other branches than opera was very marked. In periodical literature he and his works received much greater attention than any other subjects, and, similarly, the books on opera were entirely confined to Wagnerian works. Orchestral concerts continued to devote a large portion of their programmes to excerpts from Wagner's operas, and even the Church itself submitted to invasion—performances of portions of "Parsifal" having been given at the Church of the Annunciation, Marble Arch, and at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The attention given to opera was augmented by the presentation of an influentially signed memorial to the London County Council for the establishment of a Municipal Opera House. Opinion was found to be divided as to the advisability of such a scheme, and no definite decision has, as yet, been announced. The affairs of the Carl Rosa Company were in a very unsettled state in 1898; but the earnest hope may be expressed that the valuable educational influence exercised for many years by this company in the provinces and elsewhere may not be lost. It is a matter for genuine regret that, in the department of light opera, Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Beauty Stone" did not prove the success anticipated. A genuine Savoy success is always most desirable, if only as a foil to the numerous variety entertainments which pass as comic or light operas, and which make up for an absence of real healthy fun by an excess of vulgarity.

The excellence of orchestral concerts was maintained, but the oldest society, the Philharmonic, did not repeat the 1897 experiment of having an autumn season, in which Moritz Moszkowski had appeared for the first time since 1886 and conducted some of his own compositions; and Engelbert Humperdinck had also appeared for the first time in England, and conducted the overture to the opera "Königskinder."

The usual season, 1898, consisted of seven concerts, at which several works were performed for the first time in England, including symphonies by D'Albert and Saint-Saëns; Corder's dramatic scene, "Pippa Passes"; MacCunn's ballet music from "Diarmid" (specially arranged for concert purposes); Mackenzie's interlude from "The Troubadour" (first concert performance); selection from Moszkowski's ballet, "Laurin." Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, who made her first appearance in England at the concert on April 28, proved herself to be a pianist of the first rank; and Moszkowski gave a brilliant rendering

of his own "Concerto in E" (op. 59) at the concert on May 12. A notable feature at the last concert, on June 23, was the appearance of M. Camille Saint-Saëns, who played his organ solo, "Fantaisie in D flat."

Mr. Manns did good work at the Crystal Palace with his reconstituted orchestra, although the number of concerts was reduced to sixteen. On Saturday, June 25, a concert was given in honour of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation, in which Mme. Adelina Patti made her first appearance at the Crystal Palace since the Handel Festival of 1880; and a choir of 3,000 voices took part.

The Queen's Hall Orchestra, under Mr. Henry J. Wood, has attained a standard of all-round excellence which has probably never been equalled in this country. Wagner and Tschai'kowsky continued to receive considerable attention, both at the Saturday Symphony and at the Promenade Concerts. The new Russian school of composers was also well cared for; and Mr. Wood is now able to lay claim to having produced forty-two orchestral works by Russian composers—twenty-three by Tschai'kowsky. The charge of neglect by the Queen's Hall management of native works has been somewhat rashly put forward in more than one quarter, as a considerable number of new works by leading and by young native composers received their first hearing at Queen's Hall. There appears to be more call for charging some of our older musical institutions with a complete lack of enterprise in producing new works of any kind—either native or foreign. Messrs. Newman and Wood deserve the gratitude of British musicians for combining with a reasonable attention to native works a most laudable activity in the production of the latest notable foreign novelties, which cannot fail to have a valuable educational influence.

Last year regret was expressed at the abandonment of the Musical Guild Chamber Concerts, and now regret must be expressed that the excellent, though perhaps too conservative, Monday Popular Concerts are no longer to be a regular and established feature of London music. The department of chamber music is, as a rule, so free from sensationalism and fashion, so absolutely *musical* in fact, that it would be a matter for the profoundest regret if it were felt that it was losing its hold on the musical public.

At present our leading choral societies, with the exception of the Bach Choir, produce novelties so rarely that native composers have to depend almost entirely upon invitations for the musical festivals for the production of their new works. And since no payment for these is given, although large sums are spent on conductors and performers, the output in this department of music is still further discouraged. Great interest was attached to the production at Paris in the spring, and subsequently at the Gloucester Festival, of three new choral works by Verdi, viz., a "Stabat Mater," a "Te Deum," and a setting of an excerpt from Dante's "Paradiso," for four female solo voices, unaccompanied. At the festival just mentioned Sir Hubert Parry's "Hymn of Darkness and Light," and Dr. Basil Harwood's "Inclina Domine," were also produced; while at the Leeds Festival in October, 1898, the new works performed were Professor Stanford's "Te Deum," Mr. Cowen's "Ode to the Passions," and Mr. Elgar's "Caractacus."



Verdi's new works were subsequently made known to Londoners by the Royal Academy students, while the Royal College equally distinguished itself by giving the first performance in England of Giuseppe Martucci's "Symphony in D minor." The great success which has attended the recent production in Italy of the Abbé Pérozi's choral works will, it is hoped, lead to their early performance in this country. A gratifying feature of provincial music is the extension of musical festivals on the lines adopted by Miss Wakefield in the north-west of England, consisting of competitions and concerts, designed to develop local musical talent and enthusiasm. The educational influence of these English Eisteddfods can scarcely be overestimated.

Sunday concerts were given as usual by Mr. Newman at the Queen's Hall, by the People's Concert Society, the National Sunday League, the Albert Hall Committee, and the South Place Ethical Society. The action of the London County Council endangered the continuance of the first-named concerts, but the formation of a society pledged to pay over any profits to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund has met the difficulty. The action of the council in this matter excited a good deal of hostile criticism, and it would have been a public calamity had such action led to the total abandonment of these concerts.

The probability of Dr. Hans Richter being appointed conductor of the Manchester (Hallé) Concerts is likely to lead to important developments in the musical activity of that city and its neighbourhood. Whatever opinion may be held with regard to the controversial aspect of this appointment, it will be generally admitted that the presence of Dr. Richter in this country for six months each year will result in a far-reaching stimulus to the national musical forces.

It is pleasing to note the increased recognition abroad accorded to British compositions and performers, and in this connection may be noted the production at Weimar of a new opera, "Fantasio," by Miss Ethel M. Smyth, and the great success of Miss Leonora Jackson, at Berlin, as a violinist. Concerts consisting entirely of British music continue to be given in various parts of the continent, an increasingly favourable appreciation being accorded by foreign musicians and critics.

The principal of the Royal College of Music received the well-deserved honour of knighthood in May, and the students expressed their appreciation and affection in the presentation to Sir Hubert Parry of a silver loving-cup.

The additions to the Guildhall School of Music, referred to last year, since formally opened, will doubtless greatly increase the value and aid the development of the work carried on by this ever-growing and important institution.

Among the losses to the musical world by death, mention must be made of Herr Anton Seidl, the famous conductor (already referred to); Edouard Reményi, the Hungarian violinist; Thomas Harper, the queen's trumpeter; the veteran Irish conductor and musician, Joseph Robinson, and the Hon. Norman Grosvenor, who was intimately connected with the People's Concert Society from the time of its foundation.

## GRAND OPERA.

As before stated, Wagner was supreme at Covent Garden. The season, altogether, consisted of sixty-seven nights in which twenty-four operas were performed. Only two new works were produced: Saint-Saën's "Henry VIII." (July 14) and Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" (July 11 and 15). This latter had been heard in cantata form at the Norwich Festival in 1896. The three cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" occupied almost the whole of June, and out of the sixty-seven representations mentioned thirty-two were of works by Wagner, *viz.*: "Lohengrin" seven, "Die Walküre" five, "Tristan und Isolde" four, "Die Meistersinger" four, "Tannhäuser," "Das Rheingold," "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung" each three. Among the chief singers, in order of frequency of appearance, were: MM. Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, Mmes. Brema, Eames, MM. Saléza, Renaud, Jean de Reszke, Frau Schumann-Heink, M. Van Dyck, Mme. Nordica, Miss Adams, Mme. Calvé, M. Van Rooy, Frau Ternina and Mme. Melba. Jean de Reszke's triumph has been noted. Other personal successes were made by Saléza and Van Rooy. Frau Ternina was also conspicuously noticeable in the rôles of Isolde, Brünnhilde and Fidelio. Herr Mottl's conductorship showed his fitness to succeed Seidl, and Herr Zampe also favourably impressed the critics. Towards the end of the year much excitement was caused by the announcement that amicable relations had ceased between the various members of the Covent Garden Syndicate. It is satisfactory to note that this *impasse* has been removed, and that the future of grand opera is again assured. Of late years the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company has passed through many vicissitudes. Numerous provincial performances were given in 1898. Differences in the management, however, prevented the accomplishment of a satisfactory season. Here again hope is held out for the future success of a company which in the past has done much for the cause of English opera. Lastly, mention should be made of the state performance at Windsor Castle on June 27 of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," in which Mme. Eames, MM. Saléza and Edouard de Reszke took the chief parts.

## LIGHT OPERA.

At the Savoy "The Beauty Stone," by A. W. Pinero, Comyns Carr and Sir Arthur Sullivan, was produced on May 28, but did not take the town. Previously "The Gondoliers" had been revived and proved as fascinating as any of the previous revivals of the incomparable Gilbert and Sullivan combination. Subsequently "The Sorcerer" took the place of "The Beauty Stone." The lightest form of musical comedy still seems to be most popular. Of the numerous effusions which the term "light opera" has now to embrace, may be mentioned the following productions of the year: "The Belle of New York," by Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker; "The Dandy Fifth," by G. R. Sims and C. Corri; "A Greek Slave," by Harry Greenbank, Adrian Ross and Sidney Jones; "Regina, B.A.," by Arthur Sturges and J. M. Glover; "The Lady Wrangler," by Seymour Hicks and Ellaline Terriss; "Little Miss Nobody," by H. Graham,

A. E. Godfrey and Landon Ronald ; "The Royal Star," by F. Richardson and Justin Clerice ; "A Runaway Girl," by Seymour Hicks, Harry Nicholls, Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton ; "A Stranger in New York," by Charles Hoyt, and "The Topsy Turvy Hotel," by M. Ordonneau, A. Sturgess, Victor Roger and Lionel Monckton.

"The Belle of New York" revealed the kind of airy musical comedy held in favour by Americans, and it must be admitted that the production pleased a great section of the British public. Of the performers in light operas, Mr. Walter Passmore, Mr. Rutland Barrington, Mr. Huntley Wright, Mr. H. Lytton and Mr. John le Hay, continue to represent the most humorous element. Miss Emmie Owen, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Letty Lind, Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. Hayden Coffin, Mr. Courtice Pounds and Mr. John Coates are the singers who still meet with the most favour.

#### ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

The eighty-sixth season of the Philharmonic Society under the direction of Sir Alexander Mackenzie consisted of seven concerts marked by the customary inclusion of established works and a leaven of productions heard for the first time in England. Of these latter may be mentioned Goldmark's overture, "Im Frühling" (op. 36), D'Albert's "Symphony No. 1 in F," (op. 4) and Saint-Saën's "Symphony in A minor." Other novelties were Corder's dramatic scene, "Pippa Passes," and works by Mackenzie, MacCunn and Moszowski noted in the opening article. Mr. Joseph Bennett continued to write the interesting analytical programmes.

With a reconstituted orchestra the concerts in the forty-second series of the Crystal Palace Concerts attracted greater attention. Among first performances were : J. S. Bach, "Concerto for Violin, Strings and Continuo No. 2 in E" ; H. Bedford, "Symphonic Prelude to 'Kit Marlow'" ; W. H. Bell, "Symphonic Prologue to Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales'" ; E. Elgar, "From the Bavarian Highlands" ; P. Gibson, "Symphonic Sketch, 'The Sea.'" A concert in honour of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation was held on June 25.

As usual the Queen's Hall orchestral concerts maintained their high standard. The Symphony Concerts contained many novelties, and it was not surprising that, in a Wagner year, many excerpts from the master's operas should have been chosen. In fact at the Testimonial Concert to Mr. Robert Newman on April 30 the programme was entirely Wagnerian. On February 19 Dr. Hubert Parry's "Magnificat" was performed for the first time in London since its production at the Hereford Festival in 1897. Mme. Medora Henson took the soprano solos and the excellent Queen's Hall Choral Society sang the choruses. Mr. Henry Wood's labours have been much lightened by the appointment of Mr. George Riseley of Bristol to the conductorship of the choral section. Moussorgsky's "Fantasie, 'Une nuit sur le mont chauve'" was another novelty produced on February 19. A week later M. Esposito's prize cantata "Deirdre" was given, Miss Evangeline Florence, Messrs. Edward Branscombe and George Ferguson undertaking

the solos. Other first performances were Moussorgsky's "March in A flat," and Percy Pitt's overture "The Taming of the Shrew."

The fourth series of the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts was productive of more novelties than any other series.

A reorganised orchestra enabled Mr. Newman to claim that every member of it was an accomplished soloist on his particular instrument. The principal novelties and first performances were:—

The "Entr'acte and Airs de Ballet," from Tschalkowsky's first opera, "Voeveda." Overture "Othello," by Clarence Lucas; "Four Characteristic Waltzes," by Coleridge-Taylor; "Valse Brillante," by W. H. Reed (pupil of the R.A.M. and a first violin in the Queen's Hall Orchestra); "Festmarsch" (op. 29), by Karl Valentin; and a "Vocal Waltz" by J. M. Coward. First appearance of the "Gomez Clarinet Quartet" (Manuel Gomez, P. Egerton, G. W. Anderson, and F. Gomez), who used two B flat clarinets, a tenor, and a bass clarinet. A new orchestral piece by W. H. Squire, entitled "Sweet Brier." Paraphrase by Percy Pitt of Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo" for violins and orchestra, Arthur Payne and W. H. Eayres doubled the solo part. Tschalkowsky's "Symphony in Four *Tableaux*" after Byron's "Manfred." "Serenade for Violoncello Solo," by J. Ansell, pupil of the G.S.M. and a member of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, W. H. Squire was the soloist. First concert performance of the Bourrée and Gigue from Edward German's "Incidental Music to 'Much Ado About Nothing'" (Sims Reeves, who, a few days before, had celebrated his eightieth birthday, reappeared on this occasion). Liszt's "Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody in G." Tschalkowsky's "Fantasia for Orchestra (op. 18), on Shakespeare's 'Tempest.'" "Polonaise from Tschalkowsky's 'Eugène Onegin.'" "Scènes Hongroises," an orchestral suite by Massenet. New overture "Bellona," by T. H. Frewin. Bach's "Second Concerto" for solo trumpet, flute, oboe, violin, violoncello and strings. Two flute solos by Mr. Fransella, *viz.*, "Invocation" by J. Donjon, for flute and organ; and "Das Waldvöglein," by F. Doppler, for flute and four horns.

Dr. Richter's summer season was not marked by any important novelties, although certain works by Rmsky, Korsakoff, Schubert, Liszt, Tschalkowsky and Svensden were new to the series. M. Charles Lamoureux also contented himself by giving careful selections of classical compositions. Mr. Schulz-Curtius' Wagner Concerts afforded opportunities to several distinguished foreign artists. Mme. Ellen Gulbranson and the conductor, Herr Felix Weingartner, made their first appearance in this country. Herr Felix Mottl conducted at most of the performances. Mr. Ernest Ford became the new conductor of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society in its twenty-sixth season. At the third concert the programme included: symphony, "Reformation," Mendelssohn; overture, "Die verkaufte Braut"; Weber's "Concertstück," for pianoforte and orchestra, soloist Gertrude Peppercorn, who is rapidly reaching a very high position, and vocalist Miss Alice Gomez. On February 8, the Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society gave a new orchestral work by Mr. Granville Bantock, entitled "Jaga Naut," founded on Southey's "Curse of Kahama." Another society which is accomplishing much good work is the Westminster Orchestral Society

under the leadership of Mr. Stewart Macpherson. The Strolling Players' Orchestral Society (conductor Mr. Norfolk Megone) and Mr. Randegger's Imperial Institute Amateur Orchestra also demand favourable mention. With regard to the provincial orchestral societies the musical world was much exercised in mind over the controversy which arose as to Dr. Richter's probable succession to Mr. F. Cowen in the command of the famous Hallé band. Since the death of Sir C. Hallé, Mr. Cowen has filled the breach with magnificent success and he has many ardent admirers in such enthusiastic musical centres as Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Bradford. Should, however, Dr. Richter assume the conductorship his great abilities will be sure to influence and encourage further musical enterprise in the North of England.

#### CHAMBER CONCERTS.

For some time it has been foreshadowed that the so-called "Chamber" Concert was on the decline. With the conclusion of the fortieth season of Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts the Monday Concerts will cease to exist as a regular feature. At the last series quartets and quintets were performed by such skilled executants as Lady Hallé, Messrs. Haydn Inwards, Gibson, Paul Ludwig, Kruse, Whitehouse, Hobday, Heermann, Bassermann, Koning, Hugo Becker and Lamond. Soloists were represented by Joachim, Fanny Davies, Ella Pancera, Ilona Eibenschütz, Alice Dessauer and Clotilde Kleeberg. Among vocalists should be named: Isabel MacDougall, Medora Henson, Mlle. Nuola, Greta Williams, Mrs. Hutchinson, Rita Lorton, Ada Crossley, Beatrice Spencer, Mrs. Henschel, Blanche Marchesi, Bertha Moore, Maude Rondés, Louise Phillips, Evangeline Florence, Francis Harford, Whitney Mockridge, Kennerley Rumford, Hugo Heinz, Thomas Meux, James Leyland and Walter Ford. The Gompertz String Quartet and the Carrodus String Quartet gave a good series of concerts. At the first of the Walenn Chamber Concerts Rachmaninoff's "Trio Elégiaque in D minor for Piano, Violin and Violoncello" (the second movement with harmonium obbligato) was given for the first time in London by Herbert Parsons, Gerald Walenn, Herbert Walenn and Fountain Meen. Other novelties at these concerts were Zemlinsky's "Trio in D minor" (op. 3) for pianoforte, violin and violoncello, and an unfinished trio of a similar character by Farquharson Walenn. Mr. Ernest Fowles continues to receive much appreciation for his British Chamber Musical Concerts; and at Mr. George Clinton's concerts Walter Rabl's "Quartet in E flat," dedicated to Brahms and Fibisch's "Quintet in D major" (op. 42) for pianoforte, violin, clarinet, horn and violoncello were produced for the first time. The Musical Artists' Society, the Bohemian String Quartet (MM. Karel Hoffmann, Joseph Suk, Oskur Nedbal, Hanns Wihan) and the Fitzner Quartet, who gave Glazounoff's "Suite for Strings" (op. 15) for the first time in London on June 20, also demand notice. Of the numerous recitals brief reference should be made to those given by Akdo Antonietti and Gertrude Peppercorn, Carl Armbruster and August Stradal, Richard Buchmayer (Historical Pianoforte Recitals), Busoni (pianist), Eugen d'Albert, De Greef, Albert Fransella, Mme. Frickenhaus,



Edvard Grieg, Grimson Family, Hirschberg (Beethoven Recital), Lamond, Georg Liebling, Pachmann, Pancera, Edith Robinson, Ross and Moore, Emil Sauer, Slivinski, Miss Hope Squire, Bruno Steindel, Theodore Werner and Maude Wilson.

At Mlle. Janotha's Miscellaneous Charity Concert, an interesting feature was the performance of Bach's "Concerto in D minor" for three pianofortes by Mlle. Janotha, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes).

#### CHORAL AND VOCAL CONCERTS.

Sir Frederick Bridge again acted as conductor of the Royal Choral Society in its twenty-seventh season. The soloists engaged included Mmes. Albani, Belle Cole, Misses Teresa Blamy, Muriel Foster, Ella Russell, Clara Butt, Esther Palliser, and Mlle. Giulia Ravogli, Messrs. Edward Lloyd, William Fell, Santley, Dearth, Ben Davies, Daniel Price, Andrew Black, Watkin Mills, Brozel, Lloyd Chandos, Charles Ackerman. Berlioz's "Faust" was given, and on March 16 "The Ruins of Athens" (Beethoven) and Franco Leoni's "The Gate of Life" (first time in England). Dr. Bridge, by desire, repeated a performance of his setting to Kipling's poem "The Flag of England."

The Queen's Hall Choral Society gave performances of well-known oratorios and the Handel Society revived Handel's third oratorio "Athaliah," on February 2. Mr. David Jenkins' oratorio, "The Legend of St. David," was rendered by a company of Welsh soloists and chorus singers with much effect at Queen's Hall on April 4.

Under the guidance of Professor Stanford the Bach Choir gave the conductor's "Requiem," the soloists being Mme. Medora Henson, Miss Marie Brema, Mr. Thomas Thomas and Mr. Plunket Greene. Parry's "Symphonic Variations" and Bach's "Church Cantata," "Sie werden aus Saba Alle kommen," were also included in the first concert. A Brahms programme was chosen on April 2, comprising "Nänie" (an elegy for chorus and orchestra), "Concerto in B flat" (for pianoforte and orchestra—soloist Leonard Borwick) and "Requiem" for soprano, baritone, chorus and orchestra, soloists Miss Alice Esty and Mr. Francis Harford.

The London Ballad Concerts and the St. James' Hall Ballad Concerts showed the great hold on popularity which these well-established institutions possess. As usual many new songs were produced and competent artists engaged.

Vocal recitals were as numerous as ever, and the following names are connected with the more prominent concerts of this kind: Mr. David Bispham (with the first performance of two songs by Beethoven), Mr. Plunket Greene (in conjunction with Mr. Leonard Borwick), Mr. Harrison Brockbank, Miss Mary Carmichael (Carmichael Song Recital), Mr. John Coates (in company with Miss Hope Squire), Mr. Cowen (whose songs formed the entire programme on April 1 at St. James's Hall), Mr. Frangcon Davies, Madame Blanche Marchesi, Victor Maurel (vocal recital and lecture at Mr. Frederick Beer's and St. James's Hall), Mme. Bertha Moore and Mme. Patti (Albert Hall, May 26 and July 16).

## SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Mr. Justice Collins' decision in *Williams v. Wright*, whereby if a certain number of seats are free at a Sunday concert a charge may be made for others, was for a time the governing principle of Sunday Concerts. The London County Council, however, took a strong line in regard to the licensing of the Queen's Hall in 1898, and it was only by the formation of an influential committee, pledged to devote the profits to charitable purposes, that the continuance of these excellently managed concerts was rendered possible. Sunday Concerts were given as heretofore by the Queen's Hall Orchestral Society (afternoon and evening), the National Sunday League, the Albert Hall Afternoon Concert Society, the South Place Sunday Popular Concert Society and the Leighton Hall Neighbourhood Guild. At the Westminster Town Hall the People's Concert Society gave seven concerts.

## MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

The recurrence of the Leeds Musical Festival attracted numerous amateurs northwards, who had once again the chance of hearing the famous Yorkshire chorus singers whose freshness, energy and power of vocalisation have made them celebrated throughout the world. It is the composer's ambition to hear his work first produced at Leeds. The magnificent chorus and equally fine orchestra engaged will enhance the merits of any composition. Those who availed themselves of these fine, unwonted resources were Mr. Edward Elgar, Professor Stanford, Dr. Alan Gray, Herr Humperdinck, Mr. F. Cowen, Herr Otto Goldschmidt and M. Gabriel Fauré. That is to say, the following new works were produced, being respectively the compositions of the foregoing: "Caractacus," "Te Deum," "A Song of Redemption," "Moorish Rhapsody," "Ode to the Passions," "Ode to Music" and "Naissance de Venus." Sir Arthur Sullivan received his customary ovation from the choir and orchestra as conductor, and the festival was the means of increasing the funds of the local charities by a very substantial amount.

The Three Choirs Festival at Gloucester was also made the occasion of giving a hearing to new works. At the opening service Dr. Harford Lloyd's "Festival Overture," Mr. Lee William's "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," and Mr. A. Herbert Brewer's setting of Psalm xcvi. were given. On September 14 Verdi's new compositions, "Stabat Mater," "Hymn to the Virgin" and "Te Deum," were ably rendered, the soloists in the hymn for voices alone being Ella Russell, Agnes Nicholls, Jesse King and Hilda Wilson.

Coleridge Taylor's new orchestral "Ballade in A minor" was well received, and Dr. Hubert Parry conducted his new work, "A Song of Darkness and Light." Very successful festivals were also held at Bournemouth and Bridlington, at the former of which a novelty in the shape of an "Overture Symphonique, I Marinari," was produced expressly for the festival by T. A. Burton. At the Hovingham Festival the opportunity was taken of presenting Dr. Joachim with a loving-cup and bowl on the occasion of his sixty-seventh birthday. Musical com-

petitions, eisteddfods and festivals were also well conducted at Cardiff, Carlisle, Chester, Kendal, Malvern, Morecambe, Peterborough, Stratford and York. The Irish "Feis Ceoil," organised in Dublin for the first time in 1897, proved so attractive that another was held in Belfast in May, 1898. Over 1,500 competitors entered, and Dr. Koeller won the first prize for the best cantata on an Irish subject, the work being a setting of Campbell's poem "Reullura." The adjudicator was Sir Walter Parratt, "Master of the Queen's Musick." Good music in rural districts was also much encouraged by the establishment of Miss Wakefield's system of competitions on the lines of the Welsh eisteddfoda. The London Sunday Schools Festivals at the Albert Hall and Crystal Palace were attended by 1,000 and 5,000 children respectively; the Nonconformist Festival was a similar success, and, at the fourteenth choral festival of the Tonic Sol Fa Association, 8,000 children and adult singers attested the growing public interest in music.

#### MUSICAL DEGREES.

With reference to the Regulations of the University of Oxford, whereby residence for a Degree in Music is not required, it is interesting to record the fact that an amendment to this rule was rejected by the Hebdomadal Council on November 21, 1898. On the general question of the genuineness of musical degrees, preparations were made by the Union of Graduates in Music, headed by Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, M.P., who is also a Bachelor of Music, to formulate a Bill to put a stop to the importation of spurious musical diplomas.

#### SALE OF MUSICAL COPYRIGHTS.

The following prices for musical copyrights sold in 1898 are worthy of mention: Songs, "For All Eternity" (Mascheroni), £2,240; "The Gift of Rest" (Cowen), £570; "Tatters" (Gerald Lane), £988; Instrumental Music, "Home Treasures" (St. Quentin), £383; "Musical Box," £336; "The Sailor's Dream" (Pridham), £1178.

# OBITUARY

OF

## EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1898.

### JANUARY.

**Hon. Sir Robert Meade, G.C.B.**—Robert Henry Meade, son of the third Earl of Clanwilliam, was born in 1835, and entered the Colonial Office immediately on leaving Oxford in 1859. He was attached to Lord Dufferin's mission to Syria in 1860. On his return from Syria in 1861, he was selected to accompany the Prince of Wales during the grand tour made by his Royal Highness in 1862. In the autumn of the same year he was taken to Germany by Lord Russell, who was in attendance upon her Majesty, and was shortly afterwards appointed Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. In 1868 he accompanied Lord Granville to Germany, and became his private secretary. He gained his first experience of the Colonial Office in this capacity when Lord Granville in 1868 accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the exception of a few months, during which his services were transferred to the Foreign Office, the remainder of his official career was devoted to the colonial service. In May of 1871 he accepted the post of Assistant Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, and on the retirement of Sir Robert Herbert in 1892 succeeded him in the position of Permanent Under-Secretary. As Assistant Under-Secretary, Sir Robert Meade was chiefly concerned with African questions, and in 1884 he attended the conference at Berlin as British delegate. He was greatly interested in questions of imperial defence, and as Permanent Under-Secretary took an active part in promoting the views of the Colonial Defence Committee.

Sir Robert Meade was twice married—in 1865 to Lady Mary Elizabeth Las-

celles, daughter of the third Earl of Harewood; and a second time, in 1880, to Caroline Georgiana, daughter of C. W. Grenfell, of Taplow Court. He died at an hotel in Belfast on January 8 from an attack of suppressed gout.

**Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.**—Charles Pelham Villiers, one of the fathers of the Anti-Corn Law movement, was the third son of the Hon. George Villiers, and was brother of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. He was born on January 8, 1802, and privately educated before entering the East Indian College at Haileybury; and his masters were the historian, Sir James Mackintosh, and the well-known political economist, Malthus. His constitution not being deemed sufficiently strong to bear an Indian climate, he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, as a gentleman commoner, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and took his master's degree three years later, having in the interval become a student of Lincoln's Inn. He attended the lectures of Mr. M'Culloch, and was a constant visitor at a discussion forum in Chancery Lane. He counted Bentham and James Mill among his friends. When twenty-four years of age he made his first attempt to enter Parliament. He stood for Kingston-upon-Hull, but was defeated, the cry of "Villiers and Cheap Bread" notwithstanding. The popular candidate, Mr. C. O'Neill, who was opposed to the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities, received 1,537 votes; Mr. D. Sykes, the second candidate, 1,138; and Mr. Villiers 1,055. He was called to the Bar in 1827, and went the Western Circuit. In 1830 he was appointed secretary to the Master of the

Rolls, and when the Poor Law Administration was constituted, in 1832, he was nominated Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Villiers filled the post of examiner of witnesses in the Court of Chancery from 1838 till December, 1852; was Judge - Advocate - General from December, 1852, till March, 1858; and President of the Poor Law Board from July, 1859, to July, 1866.

In December, 1834, Mr. Villiers was elected for Wolverhampton as a Liberal and a Free-trader. He took his seat in January, 1835, and continued to sit for the same constituency until 1885. At the election in 1885 Mr. Villiers, being the senior member, was given the choice of the new divisions, and accepted the south, which included Bilston, Sedgley, and other scattered villages of miners and iron-workers, and he continued to represent the division until his death.

As early as the year 1832 free-trade principles began to assume definite shape in the North, and the election for Manchester in that year was fought out upon these principles. But when the matter came to be mooted in the House of Commons the plea was put forward by the Government that the time had not yet come for raising the question. In 1838 there were thirty-eight members of the House of Commons pledged to the principles of free trade. In March of that year Mr. Villiers, who had thrown himself heart and soul into the movement, brought forward a motion of inquiry into the operation of the Corn Laws; but, although he had the support of some members of the Administration, the House treated the motion with disdain, and would scarcely even listen to the arguments advanced.

In 1840 Mr. Villiers undertook to bring before Parliament a motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and to renew this motion from year to year until the repeal was accomplished. In that year 116 members voted with Mr. Villiers, and 245 against him. Sir Robert Peel urged that the distress of the country arose from other causes, and not from the operation of the Corn Laws. The following year Mr. Cobden took his seat in the House for Stockport. In the first speech he made in the House of Commons he took the opportunity to recognise the position which Mr. Villiers had already won as the parliamentary leader of the Free-Trade party. After many useless deputations to Cabinet ministers, in August, 1842, on the motion of Mr. Bright, seconded by Mr. H.

Ashworth, an address from the Council of the League was issued to the people of the United Kingdom, insisting upon the urgent necessity for the total abolition of the destructive monopoly in the food of the people. In the following December the Common Council of the City of London denounced the Corn Laws in a resolution.

In 1843 Mr. Bright took his seat in the House of Commons for Durham, and on May 9 Mr. Villiers brought forward his motion, "That the House resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the duties affecting the importation of foreign corn, with a view to their immediate abolition." There was a well-sustained debate, extending through five nights, but the motion was rejected by 381 votes to 125. The division, however, showed that the ranks of the abolitionists were steadily increasing. In June, 1844, Mr. Villiers again brought on his motion, this time buttressing his position by facts and arguments which attracted much attention. The House was still obdurate, and the motion was rejected by 390 to 124 votes. Great league meetings were held in London, and in the midst of much excitement Mr. Villiers attempted, for the last time, to carry his motion on June 10, 1845. Although the motion was negatived by a majority of 182, the league began now to foresee the speedy triumph of its principles.

The alarming prospects in the autumn of 1845, with the failure of the harvest, and the disastrous potato rot in Ireland, convinced the leaders on both sides of the House that action of some kind must at last be taken. On December 4 the *Times* published the startling announcement that ministers had decided to repeal the Corn Laws and to call Parliament together in January for that purpose. The Government were not unanimous, and resigned; but, as Lord John Russell was unable to form a Ministry, Sir Robert Peel returned to office as Premier, and in 1846 introduced his famous measure. The bill, under which the corn duties were finally to disappear on February 1, 1849, was carried; a motion by Mr. Villiers in favour of immediate abolition being rejected.

At the general election of 1847 Mr. Villiers was returned at the head of the poll for South Lancashire as well as at Wolverhampton. He declined the honour then proffered and stuck to his former constituency. Beyond the meagre distinction of moving the address to the Queen's Speech in 1850,



no official recognition of Mr. Villiers' services was made by Lord John Russell's Government.

In November, 1852, Mr. Villiers introduced his famous resolutions pledging the Legislature to accept the act of 1846 as "a wise, just, and beneficial measure." Mr. Disraeli, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, denounced these terms of approval as "three odious epithets," but in moving his amendment to the resolutions he paid Mr. Villiers one of the warmest tributes of admiration ever passed upon a political adversary in the House of Commons. He honoured, respected, and admired the member for Wolverhampton, though he could not accept his resolutions.

Although his efforts for the abolition of the Corn Laws formed the greatest work of his life, Mr. Villiers rendered other legislative services before he became the head of the Poor Law Board. At the earnest desire of Sir Rowland Hill, he brought forward the question of postal reform, and succeeded in obtaining a Select Committee of Inquiry. On the licensing question he was opposed to vested interests. In the session of 1858 he was elected chairman of the Select Committee on Public-houses; and although he held the office of Lord-Advocate-General during the administration of Lord Aberdeen or Lord Palmerston, and throughout the Crimean War, it was not until Lord Palmerston's second term of office that Mr. Villiers was offered, in 1859, the responsible post of President of the Poor Law Board.

The Union Chargeability Act of 1865 was the principal measure by which Mr. Villiers signalled his tenure of office. In moving for leave to bring in his bill, he briefly sketched the state of things which had led to the enactment of the Poor Law of 1834, the operation of that law, and the amendments subsequently introduced. The bill evoked much opposition, but all the divisions gave large majorities in favour of the Government, and ultimately the measure passed both Houses and became law. It was accepted by the public as a very useful act.

Mr. Villiers occupied no post in any of Mr. Gladstone's Administrations, but he steadily supported him till 1886. On the Home Rule question he separated from the Liberal leader, though he took no part in the famous division, and he was returned as a Liberal Unionist at the election of 1886. He declined the offer of a peerage in 1885, preferring to remain

"Father of the House of Commons." In late years, however, he very seldom went to the House, and it is long indeed since he made a speech there.

He died on January 16 at his house in Cadogan Place from the effects of a cold coupled with the excitement arising from the celebration of his ninety-sixth birthday.

**Dr. Liddell.**—Henry George Liddell was born in 1811, the son of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, Rector of Easington, Durham. He was educated at Charterhouse, and went thence to Christ Church as a student in 1829. Mr. Gladstone, Sir Thomas Acland, and Sir Francis Doyle were a year or two his seniors, whilst among those of his own standing were Canning, afterwards Viceroy of India and Earl Canning; Scott, afterwards Master of Balliol and Dean of Rochester; Canon W. E. Jelf, and H. H. Vaughan, afterwards Professor of Modern History. These four all appeared with Liddell in the first class in *Literis Humanioribus* in the Easter Term of 1833, in which also the name of Robert Lowe occurs, but Liddell was the only one of them who also gained a first in mathematics. He was ordained deacon in 1836 and priest in 1838, remaining at Oxford for thirteen years, and holding the usual college and university offices, tutor and censor of Christ Church, proctor, select preacher, and public examiner. He steadily kept aloof from the burning theological questions of the day. His name, accordingly, does not appear in the proceedings against Dr. Pusey in 1848, or on the famous occasion of the condemnation of W. G. Ward's "Ideal of a Christian Church," in 1845. During this stormy period Liddell was quietly doing the work of a college tutor, and working steadily with Scott, who had become Fellow of Balliol, at the Greek Lexicon which was to bear their joint names. The first edition, which described itself as founded on the work of Passow, appeared in 1843, and the seventh in 1883. The perfecting of the lexicon was a constant labour and delight to Dr. Liddell, and he saw the proofs of a new edition through the press shortly before his death.

In 1846 it was the turn of the Dean of Christ Church to appoint to the Head-mastership of Westminster, and Gaisford, who had himself as professor done much for Greek scholarship in the university, selected the joint author of the new lexicon. The school had greatly declined in numbers and

efficiency, there being only some thirty boys in addition to the forty Queen's scholars. Under Liddell, however, it thrived, and in the nine years of his government the number was almost doubled. Whilst still Head-master, Liddell was appointed a member of the famous Oxford Commission which re-constituted, almost revolutionised, the studies of the place. The commission dealt with every aspect of university life, including the question of expense, and suggestions were made in favour of non-collegiate students which were fruitful nearly twenty years afterwards, when unattached members of the university were admitted.

On the death of Gaisford in 1855 the Head-master of Westminster was chosen to succeed him. The new Dean governed the college with a firm hand, and for many years it continued to be by far the largest in the university, though it gradually ceased to be the exclusive resort of men of noble or wealthy families. Several changes were effected under Liddell in the constitution of the house. Besides the admission of the senior students to the share in the government of the college enjoyed elsewhere by the Fellows, the servitors, in whom Mr. Gladstone interested himself, were abolished and an odious class distinction was thus removed; and at a later period the term "scholar" was substituted for that of "junior student." Christ Church, too, was more affected than other foundations by the disappearance of the *status* of noblemen and fellow commoners.

He published in 1855 a History of Rome, in two volumes, from the foundation of the city to the year 30 B.C., and a smaller history in the late Sir William Smith's school series.

In 1846 he married Lorina, daughter of James Reeve of Lowestoft.

In 1893 he resigned the deanery and retired to Ascot, where he died quite unexpectedly on January 18 while dining with his family.

**George Dixon, M.P.**—Mr. Dixon was the son of the late Mr. Abraham Dixon, and was born at Gomersal, in Yorkshire, on July 1, 1820. After spending some years at the Leeds Grammar School, he was, when about seventeen, sent to reside for a year in France in order to perfect his knowledge of the French language. Upon his return in 1838 he entered the mercantile house of Rabone Brothers & Co., of Birmingham, of which his brother Abraham was partner, and on the

death of the latter, in 1844, Mr. George Dixon became head of the firm. It was some years later when he began to manifest interest in public affairs. He came into prominent notice in 1863 in connection with the acquisition of Aston Park by the Corporation of Birmingham. Mr. Dixon was also one of the original promoters of the Rifle Volunteer movement in Birmingham, in connection with which he equipped a number of Volunteers at his own expense. In 1868 he entered the Town Council as a representative of Edgbaston Ward, and in 1866 he was elected mayor. His year of office was rendered memorable by the occurrence of the Murphy "No Popery" riots. That the consequences were not much more serious was largely due to Mr. Dixon's firmness and energy.

Soon after his election as mayor he called a private meeting at his house to discuss the question of elementary education, and among those present were Dr. Temple, then Head-master of Rugby. The outcome of this and subsequent conferences was the establishment of the Birmingham Education Society, to assist in the provision of further schools and to pay the whole or part of the school fees of the poorer children. In the Town Council, which at that time was largely composed of advanced Liberals, Mr. Dixon's views received large support, and that body passed a resolution to the effect that in their opinion "There should be established and maintained in England and Wales a national and compulsory system of education." The Education Society did a good work in the town as far as the funds at its disposal would allow, but meanwhile, with the assistance of Mr. Chamberlain, Archdeacon Sandford, George Dawson, Dr. R. W. Dale, and others, the National Education League was formed to carry on an active propaganda throughout the country. Mr. Dixon was elected the chairman of the league, and presided at its first public conference in Birmingham in October, 1869, when it was announced that twenty gentlemen had subscribed 14,000*l.*, payable in annual instalments, for the purposes the league had in view.

Mr. Dixon's local influence was greatly enhanced by his election in July, 1867, as one of the members of Parliament for the borough. In 1870 Mr. W. E. Forster introduced the Elementary Education Bill. In the debates on the measure Mr. Dixon took a prominent part, endeavouring to amend it in accordance with the

views of the advanced Liberals, which were opposed to religious teaching. In 1870 he was elected one of the first members of the Birmingham School Board, of which he was afterwards for many years chairman. In 1874 Mr. Dixon was re-elected to Parliament without opposition, but owing to the weak health of his wife he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1876, and for some years devoted his energies almost exclusively to the work of the School Board. Mr. Dixon contributed with great liberality to the cost of scholarships, and at his own expense equipped the first "seventh standard," or technical school, established in Birmingham. At the general election of 1892, when the Irish Home Rule question became acute, he was induced to stand as Liberal Unionist for the Edgbaston Division of Birmingham, and continued to represent the constituency until his death. The honorary freedom of the city of Birmingham was conferred upon him a few weeks before his death, which occurred on January 24 at Edgbaston.

Mr. Dixon married, in 1855, a daughter of Mr. James Stansfeld, Judge of the Halifax County Court.

**Lord Carlingford, K.P.**—Chichester Samuel Parkinson - Fortescue, the youngest son of Lieutenant - Colonel Chichester Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, County Louth, some time M.P. for Hillsborough in the Irish Parliament, was born on January 18, 1828, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classical honours in 1844, and the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay in 1846. He was elected M.P. for the county of Louth at the general election of 1847, and continued to represent that constituency for twenty-seven years, suffering defeat at the election of 1874. His first speech in Parliament was made in the session of 1848, when he supported Lord John Russell's Bill for the Removal of the Jewish Disabilities.

After some years of useful service in the House of Commons, Mr. Fortescue was appointed by Lord Aberdeen a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1854, and from that time forward he continued to fill, at various periods, important Ministerial offices. In 1857-8 he held the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Colonies, and to this post he was reappointed in 1859, continuing to hold it for six years, until the death of Lord Palmerston in 1865. On the reconstruction of the Government in

the latter year, he was appointed to the difficult post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. In consequence of the seriously disturbed state of the country, and the progress of the Fenian conspiracy, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended early in the session of 1866. In the same session Mr. Chichester Fortescue delivered an important speech in connection with the Irish Church. It arose out of Sir John Gray's motion, that the position of the Established Church in Ireland was a just cause of dissatisfaction to the people of that country, and urgently demanded the consideration of Parliament. The Chief Secretary said that personally he regarded the resolution with cordial concurrence, but the Government could not accept it unless they were prepared to follow it up by immediate action, and public opinion was not yet sufficiently matured for that.

An important effort was made by Mr. Chichester Fortescue during the session of 1866 to give action and vitality to the act of 1860, which was passed by Mr. Cardwell when Chief Secretary for Ireland, but which experience had proved to be a dead letter. Mr. Fortescue proposed that owners for life should be enabled to grant leases of thirty-one or sixty-one years, and that in cases of permanent improvements by tenants the latter should, if dispossessed by their landlords, be entitled to a lump sum by way of compensation, equivalent to the increased letting value of the land, to be fixed by a valuer appointed by the Commissioners of Public Works. The object was to give the tenant an incentive to improve, by the certainty that if evicted he would receive fair value for his outlay. The bill was much discussed on the motion for the second reading, but in consequence of a change of Government it could not further be proceeded with.

When Mr. Gladstone came into power in 1868, Mr. Chichester Fortescue resumed the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The general election had mainly turned on the Irish Church question; and the session of 1869 was accordingly devoted to the Disestablishment Bill. Mr. Gladstone conducted the measure through the House of Commons himself, but his principal assistant was naturally the Chief Secretary. Next year Mr. Fortescue had to introduce a peace preservation bill, which passed the two Houses rapidly. Mr. Fortescue also delivered an effective speech upon Mr.

Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, which he characterised as the simplest in machinery of all the land bills that had been proposed to the House. At a later stage of the measure the Chief Secretary introduced a new and important clause, which declared that a tenant disturbed in his holding by his landlord should be entitled to compensation for the disturbance up to a certain scale. The clause was voted by 293 to 182 votes, and incorporated in the bill.

At the beginning of 1871 several Ministerial changes occurred, and Mr. Fortescue was transferred to the office of President of the Board of Trade, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Bright through ill-health.

As President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Fortescue rendered great service by the issue in 1873 of his well-known circular to the directors of the numerous railway companies, necessitated by the increased frequency of railway accidents. In it he warned the railway companies that if such a state of things continued, the Government would consider the expediency of legislation.

In February, 1874, Mr. Gladstone, on the defeat of his Government at the polls, retired from office. Before doing so, however, he recommended the Queen to bestow a peerage on Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who was accord-

ingly created Baron Carlingford, of Carlingford, in the county of Louth. Thirteen years later Lord Carlingford succeeded his brother as second Baron Clermont. In 1881 he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and two years later he succeeded Lord Spencer as Lord President of the Council, resigning with his party in 1885. On the Home Rule question Lord Carlingford parted company with his old chief, Mr. Gladstone, and he voted as a Liberal Unionist against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords in 1893.

Lord Carlingford was Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Louth, and a magistrate for Somerset. In 1882 he became a Knight of St. Patrick. Lord Carlingford married, in 1863, Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Braham (the famous public singer), who had been three times married previously—first to Mr. J. J. Waldegrave, of Navestock, Essex; secondly, in 1840, to the seventh Earl Waldegrave, who died in 1846; thirdly, to Mr. George Granville Harcourt, in 1847.

Lord Carlingford for some years after his retirement resided at Chewton House, Radstock, but died at Marseilles on January 30 while on his way to the Riviera for change of air.

On the 1st, at Victoria Street, Westminster, aged 84, **General Sir James Talbot Airey, K.C.B.**, son of Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, K.C.B. Educated at Colchester Grammar School and Sandhurst; entered the Army, 1830; served as Aide-de-camp to General Elphinstone in the Afghanistan War, 1841-2, and in Khabul and elsewhere with great distinction; was a hostage in the hands of the Afghans for nine months; served with the Buffs in the Gwalior Campaign, 1843; through the Crimean War, 1854-5, as A.Q.M.G. of the Right Division, where he greatly distinguished himself; made Colonel of the Royal Inniskillings, 1886. On the 1st, at Ryde, I.W., aged 75, **General Edward Mourrier Boxer, F.R.S.** Educated at the Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1839; was for many years Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, where he invented the Boxer fuse cartridge and many other important improvements, for which he received a special parliamentary grant. Married, 1843, Eleanor, daughter of Colonel Payne, R.A. On the 2nd, at Princes Square, Bayswater, aged 82, **Sir Edward Augustus Bond, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. John Bond, D.D., of Hanwell. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School; appointed to the Public Record Office, 1832; transferred to the British Museum, 1837; appointed Egerton Librarian, 1852; Assistant Keeper of the MSS. Department, 1854; Keeper of the Manuscripts, 1867; Principal Librarian, 1878-88; edited numerous historical works, and effected numerous improvements in the Library of the British Museum; received K.C.B. on the day before his death. Married, 1847, Caroline Frances, daughter of Rev. Richard H. Barham, author of the "Ingoldsby Legends." On the 2nd, at Kensington, aged 67, **Dowager Lady Garvagh**, Cecilia Susan, daughter of J. Ruggles Brise, of Spaviss Hall, Essex. Married, 1851, second Baron Garvagh. On the 3rd, at Heaton Park, Lancashire, aged 59, **The Earl of Wilton**, Seymour John Grey Egerton, younger son of second earl. Educated at Eton; entered the 1st Life Guards, 1856; an accomplished violinist and amateur musician. Married, 1858, Laura Caroline, daughter of William Russell, Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. On the 3rd, at sea, aged 57,



**Edward Harford**, son of a police inspector. Born at Tiverton, Devon; served his apprenticeship as a confectioner; joined the Devon County Constabulary, and after some years entered the service of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway as signaller, being promoted to be successively guard and inspector; elected District Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, 1868, and Organising Secretary, 1883; Member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and Vice-President of the London Conciliation and Arbitration Board; unsuccessfully contested Northampton as a Labour candidate, 1895. On the 4th, at Peshawar, aged 54, **General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman Biggs, C.B.**, son of Harry Farr Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorset. Originally intended for the Bar, but entered Royal Artillery, 1860; served in the Chinese War, 1861-2, where he was wounded; in India on the staffs of Lords Wolsley and Roberts; in the South African Campaign, 1879; Egyptian Campaign, 1882; appointed A.A.G. in India, 1894, and on the outbreak of the Frontier War, 1897, was given command of one division which captured the heights of Dargai. On the 5th, at Brighton, aged 98, **Commander Richard Sadleir, R.N.** Entered the Navy as a Volunteer, and first served on board *H.M.S. Pompée* off Toulon, 1812, and subsequently in the Mediterranean under Viscount Exmouth, and off the coast of South America during the revolutionary wars. On the 5th, at Monte Carlo, aged 70, **Robert Richardson Gardner**, son of J. Richardson, of Swansea. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1853; sat as a Conservative for Windsor, 1874-90. Married, 1854, Maria Louise, daughter of Henry Gardner, of Westbourne Terrace, whose name he adopted. On the 6th, at Regent's Park, aged 74, **Sir William Henry Wyatt**, son of Thomas Wyatt, of Willenhall, Warwickshire. Took great interest in county matters; Chairman of County Magistrates' Committee for Asylums. Married, 1853, Maria, daughter of Henry Weld. On the 6th, at Paris, aged 71, **Ernest Hamel**, son of the proprietor of the Hamel-Véfour restaurant in the Palais Royal. Was a prominent Republican under the empire, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chamber in 1857 and 1868; enlisted as a franc-tireur, 1870-1; sat as a Radical member in the Seine Council and Paris Municipality, 1878-92; the author of several works, including a "Life of St. Just" (1859) and "Robespierre" (1867). On the 6th, at Northfield, Elgin, aged 94, **Sir Archibald Douglas**, sixth baronet. Entered the Army, 1821, and served as Ensign in 22nd Foot; was Convener of Elginshire. Married, first, 1827, Keith Alicia, daughter of George Ramsay, of Barnton, Midlothian; and second, 1840, Sophia, daughter of George Orred, of Tranmere Hall, Cheshire. On the 7th, at Brighton, aged 61, **Ernest Hart, D.C.C.** Educated at the City of London School, of which he became captain, and at St. George's Hospital; admitted M.R.C.S., 1856; was appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital, 1864; was placed on the staff of the *Lancet*, 1858, and took a leading part in exposing the state of London infirmaries and the reforms which led to the establishment of the Metropolitan Asylum Board; appointed editor of the *British Medical*, 1866, and devoted himself almost exclusively to advocating sanitary legislation. He was also interested in Japanese art, and formed a remarkable collection of specimens. Married, 1869, Laura, daughter of Alexander Rowland, of Lewisham. On the 8th, at Allestree Hall, Derbyshire, aged 72, **Hon. William Gisborne**, son of T. J. Gisborne, of Holme Hall, Derbyshire. Emigrated to New Zealand at an early age; was Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1848-53, and Under-Secretary, 1853-69; Colonial Secretary, 1869-72, during which time he sat in the Representative Assembly, and again for 1877-9; author of "New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen" (1868); returned to England in 1880. Married, 1851, Caroline, daughter of Assistant Commander-General Bridgen. On the 9th, at St. Edmund's Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 68, **Henry Stacy Marks, R.A.** (retired). Born in London, the son of a solicitor who turned coachbuilder; studied at the Academy Schools, 1871; at J. M. Leigh's Academy; and in Paris; first exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1853; elected an Associate, 1871; Royal Academician, 1878; retired, 1895. He painted *genre* subjects early in life, and bird studies of great beauty in his later years. On the 10th, at Duchess Street, Portland Place, aged 80, **Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G.**, son of Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Educated as a civil engineer, and was for many years consulting engineer to the Crown Agents of the Colonies, etc.; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, 1865-97. Married, 1894, Mrs. Fanny Stirling, the well-known actress. On the 10th, at St. Petersburg, aged 69, **Count Ivan Davidovitch Dellanof**, Russian Minister of Public Instruction. A member of the Armenian Church; born at Moscow; entered the Legislative Department of the Imperial Chancellerie, 1838, where he worked on a new criminal code; trans-



ferred to the Department of Public Instruction, 1858; Director of the Imperial Public Library, 1874-82; appointed Minister of Public Instruction, 1882, and created a Count. On the 11th, at Rome, aged 86, **Gaetano Caponi**, Maestro of St. John Lateran since 1854. A composer whose works were much admired in Rome. On the 12th, at York, aged 69, **Sir Joseph Terry**, son of Joseph Terry, of York. A leading merchant of that city; was three times Lord Mayor and a prominent Conservative. Married, first, 1854, Frances, daughter of J. Goddard, of London; and second, 1871, Margaret, daughter of W. Thorpe, of Malton, Yorkshire. On the 12th, at Villa Novello, Genoa, aged 88, **Mrs. Cowden Clark**, Mary, eldest daughter of Vincent Novello, a distinguished musician and music publisher. Married, 1828, Charles Cowden Clarke, a partner in the firm. Occupied in making her concordance to Shakespeare, 1829-45; author of "Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines" (1850), "My Long Life" (1895), and other works. On the 12th, at Hyde Park Gate, aged 66, **Hon. Ashley George John Ponsonby**, son of first Baron de Mauley. For one year was in Grenadier Guards, 1854-5; sat as a Liberal for Cirencester, 1852-7 and 1859-65; was representative of Central Finsbury on the London County Council since 1892. Married, 1857, Louisa Frances Charlotte, daughter of Lord Henry Gordon. On the 12th, at South Kensington, aged 69, **Viscountess Chetwynd**, Harriet Johanna, daughter of Walter Campbell. Married, 1858, Hon. Richard Walter Chetwynd, afterwards seventh viscount. On the 14th, at Guildford, aged 65, **Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson**, better known as "Lewis Carroll." Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in Honours in both Mathematics and Classics, 1858; Senior Student of Christ Church, 1861, and Mathematical Lecturer, 1861-81; author of a "Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry" (1860), and other mathematical works. In 1865 appeared "The Adventures of Alice in Wonderland," originally written to amuse the Dean's (Dr. Liddell) children, but when published had the most extraordinary popularity which after thirty years was still unexhausted. It was followed by "Phantasmagoria" (1869), "Through the Looking Glass" (1871), "The Hunting of the Snark" (1876), "Doublets" (1879), "Rhyme and Reason" (1883), "Sylvia and Bruno" (1885), "Alice's Adventures Underground" (1886), etc., and several mathematical treatises. On the 4th, at South Kensington, aged 65, **Sir Polydore de Keyser**, son of Constans Keyser, of Termonde, Belgium, who settled in London as a hotel proprietor. Having been naturalised, the son was elected a Member of the Corporation for the ward of Farringdon Without, 1868-73, and again in 1877-82; elected Alderman, 1882; Sheriff of London, 1883; Lord Mayor, 1887-8, the first Roman Catholic to hold the office since the Reformation; took an active part in promoting the Paris Exhibition, 1889; visited Brussels and Termonde in state; gave a grand entertainment in honour of the Queen's jubilee; retired from the Corporation, 1892. Married, 1862, Louise, daughter of Isidore Pieron, of Brussels. On the 17th, at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, aged 82, **Dowager Countess Russell**, Lady Frances Elliot, daughter of second Earl of Minto. Married, 1841, Lord John Russell, the statesman, afterwards Earl Russell. On the 17th, at Bracknell, Berks, aged 71, **Dowager Lady Harlech**, Sara, daughter of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, of Boreham House, Essex. Married, 1844, John Ralph Ormsby Gore, created Baron Harlech, 1876. On the 18th, at Folkestone, aged 73, **General Hamond Weston Gwyn, R.M.L.I.**, son of Commander William Gwyn, R.N., of Tasburgh Lodge, Norfolk. Educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross; entered the Royal Marine Light Infantry, 1841; served with the Marine Brigade in the Crimea, 1854-5. On the 18th, at Paris, aged 68, **Léonce Détrouyat**. Entered the Navy and served through the Crimean War and afterwards in China; went to Mexico as the chief of the Emperor Maximilian's military household, 1860-2; returned to Paris, and was successively the editor of the *Liberte* and the *Constitutionnel*, and wrote the libretto for several operas. On the 18th, at Pau, aged 68, **Ernest Nicolini**, a distinguished tenor singer, son of a Breton innkeeper named Nicolas. Born at Tours; trained at the Paris Conservatoire; made his *début* at Covent Garden, 1866, but did not return to England until 1871, when he appeared in Gounod's "Faust" at Drury Lane, and was subsequently engaged as premier tenor at the Covent Garden Opera, and also at St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, and the United States. Married, 1886, Adelina Patti, the "Queen of Song," at the village church of Craig-y-nos, where the latter had built a beautiful house, each having obtained a son of a previous marriage. On the 19th, at Worthing, aged 66, **Thomas Hackett**, son of Thomas Hackett, of Moor Park, Parson through the Crimean War, 1854-5, and with the 26th Cameronians in the Royal Sussex Regiment in the Egyptian

War, 1882, and the troops in Cyprus, 1885-90. Married, 1858, Edith Mary, daughter of Major-General Bradin, R.A. On the 19th, at Catsclough, Northwich, aged 77, **Herman Eugene Falk**, the "father of the salt trade." Began business, 1841; opened India to the salt trade, 1846; founded the Salt Chamber of Commerce, 1858; accompanied Cobden to Paris for the negotiations in connection with the French Commercial Treaty, 1860; introduced steamboats on the River Weaver, 1863; after a long visit to India he induced Lord Northbrook to equalise the Indian salt duties, 1874; and worked for many years at an amalgamation of the salt interests in Cheshire, which was subsequently carried out as the Salt Union.

On the 19th, at Halle, upon the Saale, aged 81, **Professor Ernst Ludwig Tarlhenberg**, a distinguished entomologist. Appointed Inspector of the Zoological Museum at Halle, 1856; author of several works on his own branch of science. On the 20th, at Faversham, Kent, aged 61, **Right Rev. John Martindale Speechly, D.D.**, son of Thomas Kelfull Speechly, of Whittlesey, Cambridge. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1859; devoted himself to mission work, 1862; Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, 1879-89; Vicar of Hernhill, Faversham, 1892. Married, 1863, Mary Gray, daughter of Major H. J. Grove, K.H., of Castle Grove, Co. Donegal. On the 21st, at Ford Bank, Didsbury, aged 79, **Thomas Ashton, LL.D.**, son of Thomas Ashton, cotton-spinner, of Manchester. Educated at Heidelberg University; when he was associated with his father, devoted himself to educational and philanthropic work in the Manchester district; a liberal supporter of Owen's College, Manchester College, Oxford; one of the organisers of the Manchester Fine Arts Exhibition, 1857; declined a baronetcy and repeated offers of a seat in Parliament. Married, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel S. Gair, of Liverpool. On the 22nd, at Colstown, Haddingtonshire, aged 60, **Lady Susan Georgiana Brown**, Lady Susan G. Ramsay, daughter of first Marquess of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India. Married, first, 1863, Hon. Robert Bourke, afterwards created Lord Connemara; and second, 1894, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton Briggs, who in that year assumed the surname of Brown. On the 24th, at the Tower of London, aged 72, **Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B.**, son of Major-General Middleton, 3rd Light Dragoons. Educated at Maidstone School and Sandhurst; served with 58th Foot in New Zealand War, 1846-7; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Superintending Officer of the Staff College, 1870-4; Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1874-84; commanded forces in Canada during rebellion of the North-West Provinces, 1885; appointed Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower, 1896. Married, first, 1862, Emily Mary, daughter of J. K. Hassall, of New Brighton, Cheshire; and second, 1870, Eugénie Marie, daughter of Theodore Doucet, of Montreal. On the 24th, at Malahide Castle, Co. Dublin, aged 47, **Lady Talbot de Malahide**, Emily Harriet, daughter of Sir James Boswell. Married, 1873, Richard Wogan, fifth Baron Talbot de Malahide. On the 25th, at Birkenhead, aged 63, **John Laird**, third son of John Laird, M.P. Educated locally, and afterwards apprenticed to a Brazilian merchant; associated with his father and brother, 1868, and was concerned in the building of the *Alabama*, but latterly only interested himself in local and professional affairs. Married, 1863, Josephine, daughter of John Gordon, H.E.I.C.S. On the 25th, at Buda-Pesth, aged 65, **Count Louis Tizza**, younger brother of the Hungarian Prime Minister. Born at Geszt; elected member of the Hungarian Diet, 1861; Minister of Public Works, 1871; appointed Royal Commission for the reconstruction of Szegedin after its destruction by floods, 1879, and created Count of Szegedin in recognition of his services. On the 25th, at Fort Royal, Rathmullen, Co. Donegal, aged 76, **General George Samuel Montgomery, C.B.I.**, son of Captain Thomas Montgomery, R.N. Entered the Bombay Infantry, 1839; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Brigadier-General in Bombay, 1867-70; commanded Inland Division, 1872-7. Married, 1854, Letitia, daughter of Rev. C. Gayer. On the 25th, at Guernsey, aged 62, **Major-General Charles Jocelyn Cecil Sillery**, son of Colonel Sillery, of Bath. Entered 30th Regiment, 1853; served in the New Zealand War, 1866; Afghan War, 1879-80. Married, 1861, Christina, daughter of A. Smith, of Selma, Tasmania. On the 26th, at Cadogan Square, aged 78, **Oscar Leslie Stephen**, son of George Stephen, of Aberdeen. Oldest member of the Board of Directors of the L. & N.-W. Railway, appointed 1866, and for many years chairman of the Railway Clearing House. Married, 1841, Annie, daughter of William Birkmyre. On the 26th, at Brussels, aged 70, **Edouard Taillade**, a distinguished actor. Born at Paris and trained at the Ecole Normale; began life as a schoolmaster, but took to acting; studied at the Conservatoire, and was received at the Comédie Française, 1847; acted in most of V. Hugo's plays, and acted the rôles of Macbeth and King Lear with great success. On the 26th, at Westminster

Hospital, aged 72, **Major-General Francis John Moberly, R.E.**, a prominent member of the London School Board, son of Colonel Henry Moberly, H.E.I.C.S. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Madras Engineers, and was employed on several important public works, 1858-78; first elected Member of the London School Board for Marylebone, 1885, and took an active part in organising the training of blind, deaf, dumb and mentally defective children. Married, 1847, Frances, daughter of Robert Cattley, of Wandsworth. On the 26th, at Munich, aged 88, **Sir Henry Francis Howard, G.C.B.**, son of Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, Cumberland. Educated at Eton; entered the Diplomatic Service as Attaché at Munich; Minister at Rio de Janeiro, 1853-5; Lisbon, 1855-9; Hanover, 1859-66; Munich, 1866-72. Married, first, 1830, Charlotte, daughter of second Baron Erskine; and second, 1841, Marie Ernestine, daughter of Baron Wilhelm L. von Schulenburg, of Priemern, Prussia. On the 27th, at Dublin, aged 67, **Dowager Lady Sullivan**, Bessie Josephine, daughter of Robert Bailey, of Cork. Married, 1850, Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1888-5. On the 27th, at Salcombe, Devon, aged 84, **General Henry Augustus Adams**, son of Captain Richard Adams, of Wainsford, Hants. Entered the Bombay Army, 1836; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 28th, at Cimiez, aged 78, **Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lloyd Evans**. Educated at Addiscombe; posted to 17th Bombay Native Infantry; served through the Indian Mutiny and was Intelligence Officer to Sir Hugh Rose. Married, first, 1854, Frances, daughter of Rev. Edward Gambier, who with her three children was murdered at Cawnpore; and second, 1866, Lydia, Harriet, daughter of G. Parry. On the 29th, at Pimlico, aged 81, **General Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B.**, son of Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.R.S., of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire. Born at Rodmarton; educated at Shrewsbury School; appointed to 1st Royals, 1834; served in Canada during the Rebellion, 1838-9; with 23rd Welsh Fusiliers through the Crimean War, 1854-5, when he was seriously wounded; appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, 1857-61; Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada, 1862-7; in command of the Northern District of England, 1872-4; Quartermaster-General, 1874-9; in command at Aldershot, 1880-5; Constable of the Tower, 1890. Married, first, 1856, Harriet Sophia, daughter of Charles Bridges, of Court House, Overton, Hants; and second, 1865, Anna Sophia Biscoe, daughter of Rev. Robert Tritton, of Morden, Surrey. On the 29th, at Acton, aged 76, **Rev. Samuel Newth, D.D.** Born in London; educated at Coward College; graduated B.A. at London University, 1842; Pastor at Broseley, Salop, 1842-5; Classical and Mathematical Professor at the Western College, Plymouth, 1845-89; Classical Professor at New College, Regent's Park, 1867-72; Principal of the College and Professor of New Testament Exegesis, 1872-84; was one of the Committee for the Revision of the New Testament; took a leading place among the Nonconformist body, and was the author of several works. On the 29th, at Holwood, Kent, aged 49, **Lord Sackville**, Arthur Cecil, son of second Marquess of Salisbury. Educated at Wellington College and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1869; Assistant General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, 1878-80; General Manager of the Metropolitan District Railway, 1880-5, and subsequently Chairman of several telegraph companies. On the 30th, at Paris, aged 67, **Jules Emile Péan**, a distinguished French surgeon, son of a miller. Born at Châteaudun; studied at Paris; distinguished by his invention of artery-pincers and for his skill in ovarian and other internal operations. On the 30th, at Whitehall Gardens, aged 81, **Charles Walter Stronge, C.B.**, son of Sir James Mathew Stronge, of Tynan Abbey, Armagh. Entered the Treasury as a Clerk, 1833; on his retirement in 1884 was appointed Government Director of Telegraphs. On the 30th, at Ventnor, aged 80, **William Charles Thomas Dobson, R.A.**, son of an English merchant. Born at Hamburg; admitted to the Academy Schools, 1836; Master of the Government School of Design at Birmingham, 1843-5; elected an Associate, 1860, and Royal Academician, 1872; retired, 1890. On the 30th, at Exeter, aged 60, **Major-General Arthur Huntly Hill Walsh, R.M.L.I.**, son of Major-General Arthur Walsh, C.B., R.M.L.I. Entered the Royal Marines, 1854; served in the Baltic, 1855-6; Assistant Adjutant-General, 1876-87. Married, 1877, Mary, daughter of H. Cole, of Brent, Devon. On the 31st, at Duns, N.B., aged 64, **William Young, C.S.I.**, son of Rev. John Young, LL.D. Educated at Heidelberg University and University College, London; B.A., 1858; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1878; entered by examination the Indian Civil Service, 1856; Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, 1886-90. Married, 1865, Amelia, daughter of Henry Weston Elder, of Topsfield Hall, Hornsey. On the 31st, at Montmorillon, aged 89, **General de l'Amirault**. Served in Algeria and Italy; wounded at Salferino; created a Senator, 1866; commanded an Army Corps in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870;

taken prisoner before Metz; commanded First Army Corps in siege of Paris, 1871; Governor of Paris, 1871-8; Senator, 1876-94; Vice-President of the Senate, 1876-94.

## FEBRUARY.

**Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, G.C.B.**—James Stansfeld, who was born at Moorlands, Halifax, on March 5, 1820, was the son of James Stansfeld, a Halifax solicitor, and a stanch Non-conformist, who subsequently became County Court Judge of the district.

James Stansfeld graduated B.A. at London University in 1840, and LL.B. in 1844, and subsequently became a member of Convocation. He entered the Middle Temple on October 31, 1840, and was called to the Bar on January 26, 1849. On July 27, 1844, he married Caroline, second daughter of William Henry Ashurst, the well-known solicitor and politician. Stansfeld threw himself with ardour into the movements favoured by the enthusiastic Radicals of the day; he was admitted into the confidence of the Italian patriots, and the acquaintance with Mazzini which he owed to Ashurst ripened into a close and devoted friendship. In home politics he took an active part in the promulgation of Radical principles in the North, frequently spoke at meetings of the Northern Reform Union, which was subsequently known as the Northern Reform League, and was one of the promoters of the Association for the Repeal of Taxes upon Knowledge. In April, 1859, he was returned to Parliament for his native borough, Halifax, and he sat for that constituency without interruption for more than thirty-six years.

In the House of Commons Stansfeld usually acted with Nonconformist Radicals like Bright and Forster. In June, 1862, he moved a resolution in favour of the reduction of national expenditure, which was rejected by 367 to 65 votes. But his speeches were most frequently devoted to Italy. In 1861, speaking on the rumoured cession of Sardinia to France, he paid a tribute to Cavour, then just dead, and vindicated the Young Italy party. Outside Parliament he delivered and published numerous lectures in defence of the Italian national movement; and his efforts were known and appreciated in Italy. When Garibaldi visited England in 1862, he called on Stansfeld and subsequently extolled him as the "type of English courage, loyalty and

consistency, the friend of Italy in her evil days, the champion of the weak and of the oppressed abroad."

Stansfeld's speeches won the approbation of Mr. Gladstone, and in April, 1863, he was appointed by Lord Palmerston a junior Lord of the Admiralty. He showed considerable administrative capacity in this office, but his tenure of it was cut short by a somewhat sensational incident. During the trial, in Paris, of one Greco for conspiracy against the life of Napoleon III., the Procureur-Impérial stated that a paper had been found on one of the conspirators directing him to write for money to Mr. Flowers, at 35 Thurloe Square, Brompton. There, the Procureur added, a member of the English Parliament resided, who had been appointed in 1855 banker to the members of the Tibaldi conspiracy, which aimed at the Emperor's life. The house specified was Stansfeld's, and Mr. Flowers or M. Fiori was known to be one of Mazzini's pseudonyms. The subject was brought to the notice of Parliament in 1864; Disraeli accused Stansfeld of being "in correspondence with the assassins of Europe." Stansfeld denied all knowledge of the matter; he had never been treasurer or banker to the Tibaldi conspirators, but he admitted that he had allowed his name to be inscribed on bank-notes which he understood were to be used, not in the interests of assassins, but to aid in the establishment of a free and united Italy. Letters had been with his assent addressed to Mazzini as M. Fiori at his house, but he repudiated the notion of Mazzini's complicity with the conspirators. Stansfeld was defended by Bright and Forster, and Lord Palmerston thought the Procureur-Impérial's charges beneath the notice of the Government. But a motion practically censuring Stansfeld was lost by only ten votes, and accordingly, despite Palmerston's remonstrances, he resigned.

In February, 1866, when Lord John Russell succeeded Palmerston as Prime Minister, Stansfeld once more joined the Government, becoming Under-Secretary of State for War on the promotion of Lord Hartington to be Secretary of State for the same depart-



On the 18th, at Leipsig, aged 52, **Dr. Paul Kayser**, President of the Judicial Senate at Leipsig. After brilliant studies, began practice, 1867, before qualifying as Referendar, 1869, and Assessor, 1872; appointed to the Law Courts of Strasburg, 1873, and Magistrate at Berlin, 1875, and was also Tutor to Count William Bismarck; nominated Counsellor of Legation at the Foreign Office, Berlin, 1885; Assistant in the Colonial Department, 1890, and Director, 1894; President of the Senate of the Supreme Court at Leipsig, 1895. On the 14th, at Heathfield House, Oxford, aged 79, **Major-General Hon. George Talbot Devereux**, son of fourteenth Viscount Hereford. Entered the Royal Artillery, 1836; served in the Kaffir War, 1852. Married, first, 1847, Flora Mary, daughter of Colonel Reginald G. Macdonald, of Clanronald, and widow of Hon. Arthur Annesley; and second, 1889, Katharine Jane, daughter of Ashe Windham. On the 14th, at Wivelsfield, Sussex, aged 85, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Rose Holden Rose**, son of Captain H. L. Rose, 3rd Dragoons, of Co. Clare. Entered the Army, 1831; served with 3rd Light Dragoons in the Afghan War, 1842-3; Sutlej Campaign, 1846; and Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, where he commanded the 9th Lancers. Married, 1834, Emilia, daughter of Major Jackson, C.B. On the 14th, at Brunswick, aged 61, **General Hans Karl von Kaltenbom-Strachan**. Born at Magdeburg; entered the Army, 1854; served in the Danish War, 1864; Austro-Prussian War, 1866, and Franco-Prussian War, 1870; Prussian Minister of War, 1890-8. On the 15th, at Park Street, London, aged 70, **Dowager Lady Vernon**, Lady Harriet Frances, daughter of first Earl of Lichfield. Married, 1851, Augustus Henry, sixth Baron Vernon. On the 16th, at Kensington, aged 76, **Thomas Walker**. Born at Northampton; educated at Northampton and Oxford in an elementary way, working from 1838-44 in a carpenter's shop; came to London and found occupation on the *Daily News*, of which he became successively sub-editor and editor, 1850-69; on his retirement was appointed editor of the *London Gazette*, 1869-86; was a prominent member of the Nonconformist body. On the 17th, at Knightsbridge, aged 70, **Lord de l'Isle and Dudley**, Philip Sidney, second baron. Was educated at Eton; served in the Royal Horse Guards. Married, first, 1850, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, whose name he assumed during her lifetime; and second, 1893, Emily Frances, daughter of W. D. Ramsay. On the 18th, at Nice, aged 64, **Prince Henri de Valori**. Born at Aix, in Provence; served in French Cavalry; was Chamberlain to the Duke of Parma, and after the death of the Comte de Chambord represented Don Carlos in Paris until 1892, and afterwards the Duc d'Anjou, a rival pretender; author of numerous political and musical pamphlets. On the 18th, at New York, aged 58, **Frances Elizabeth Willard**, a prominent temperance and woman's rights advocate. Born at Churchville, N.Y.; descended from Major Simon Willard, a Kentish yeoman, who was one of the founders of Concord, Mass. She was the daughter of a farmer, afterwards a banker in Chicago; was educated in New York, and was a teacher in Pittsburg Female College, 1856-68; travelled for two years in Europe, Palestine, etc.; appointed President of the Women's College, Evanstone, Ill., 1871, and for some time Professor of *Æsthetics*. In 1874 joined "the Whisky War," and became Secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1879 was elected President. She was an effective and fluent speaker, and wholly devoted to the cause of women's improvement. On the 19th, at Munich, aged 59, **Professor Alexander von Liezen-Mayer**, a painter of historical pictures. Born at Raab, in Hungary; studied at Vienna and Munich, and finally at Paris under Piloty; elected Director of the Stuttgart School of Art, 1880; Professor at the Munich Academy, 1883; and Member of the Vienna Academy, 1887. On the 19th, at Brighton, aged 40, **Lady Alice Morland**, Lady Alice Neville, daughter of first Marquess of Abergavenny. Married, 1884, Major Henry Courtenay Morland. On the 19th, at Brighton, aged 42, **Lady Anne Brownlow**, Lady Anne Dalrymple, daughter of Earl of Stair. Married, 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel William Vesey Brownlow, C.B., 1st Dragoon Guards. On the 20th, at More Park, Kilworth, Co. Cork, aged 71, **Earl of Mountcashell**, Charles William More, fifth earl. Educated at Eton. Married, first, 1848, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Richard Smyth, of Ballynatray, Co. Waterford, whose name he adopted but dropped in 1889; and second, 1893, Florence, daughter of H. Cornelius, of Rosznaclough, Queen's Co. On the 20th, in London, aged 52, **Viscount Combermere**, Robert William Stapleton-Cotton, third Viscount. Educated at Eton; Lieutenant, Shropshire Yeomanry, 1875-6. Married, first, 1872, Charlotte Anne, daughter of S. Fletcher Ellis Fletcher, of Peel Hall, Lancashire, divorced 1879; and second, 1880, Isabel Marian, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, third baronet. On the 21st, at Mentone, aged 77, **General Henry Hammond**. Educated at Addiscombe; entered Bengal Artillery, 1838;



Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1841; Rector of Birch in Rusholme, 1846-96; Hon. Canon of Manchester, 1859-82; Canon Residentiary, 1882-4; Archdeacon, 1870-90. Married, 1848, Augusta Agnes, daughter of Very Rev. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. On the 5th, at Cambridge, aged 62, **William Fiddian Moulton, M.A., D.D.**, a great Biblical scholar and one of the leaders of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, son of Rev. J. E. Moulton. Born at Leek, Staffordshire; educated at Woodhouse Grove School, Leeds; Wesley College, Sheffield, and University of London; B.A., 1854, with Mathematical Honours; M.A., 1856; Gold Medallist; appointed Master at Queen's College, Taunton, 1854-8; Tutor of the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, 1858-74, and Head-master of the Leys School, Cambridge, 1874; was one of the Revisers of the New Testament, 1870-5; President of the Wesleyan Conference; author of several works on Biblical literature. On the 5th, at Brussels, aged 76, **Colonel Danvers Henry Osborn**, son of Sir John Osborn, sixth baronet, of Chicksands Priory, Beds. Entered the Indian Army, 1845; served with great distinction through the Indian Mutiny, 1856-7; was the last to leave Delhi, and was severely wounded. Married, 1862, Annette, daughter of T. W. Wilson, of Calcutta. On the 6th, at Weston House, Warwickshire, aged 80, **Dowager Countess of Camperdown**, Juliana Cavendish, daughter of Sir George R. Philips, first baronet. Married, 1839, second Earl of Camperdown. On the 8th, at Hampstead, aged 76, **Hugh Mackay Matheson**, son of Sheriff Duncan Matheson, of Edinburgh, where he was educated. Went into business in Glasgow and afterwards in London; admitted to the firm of Matheson & Co., 1848; was a benefactor of the English Presbyterian Church, which he practically revived in London, and a liberal patron of missionary work. Married, 1855, Agnes Annie, daughter of David MacFarlan, B.C.S. On the 8th, at Guatemala, aged 45, **José Maria Reyna Barrois**, President of the Republic. Educated in the United States; by the patronage of his uncle, the President Ruffino Barrios, was advanced to be General at an early age; elected President of the Republic, 1892, and assassinated after six years' dictatorship. On the 9th, at Bolton Hall, Northumberland, aged 72, **Major-General George Craster Lambert**. Entered the 101st Bengal Fusiliers, 1845; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1848-9; Burmese War, 1852-3, and North-west Frontier Campaign, 1863. On the 9th, at Southampton, aged 78, **Sir Philip Haughton Clarke**, eleventh baronet. Entered the Army and served with 9th Lancers. Married, 1895, Rose, daughter of Captain Charles Drummond Bailey, of Charlton Musgrove, Somerset. On the 11th, at Edgbaston, aged 72, **John Satchell Hopkins**. Born at Wolverhampton; joined his father as a manufacturer of tinplate and japanned ware; took an active interest in local politics on the Conservative side, and Chairman of the party in Birmingham, 1880-6, but resigned on a misunderstanding as to the reversion of the seat for the Central Division; resumed the post, 1889-96; was one of the founders of the Constitutional Club, London, and was actively connected with many local undertakings. Married, 1851, Elizabeth, daughter of James Anthon, of Aston, Cheshire. On the 11th, at Charlton Manor, Blandford, aged 101, **Thomas Horlock Bastard**, a person of considerable scientific attainments, and a constant supporter of local charitable institutions. Married, first, 1844, Margaret, widow of Captain James Keith Forbes, H.E.I.C.S.; and second, 1858, Sarah, daughter of Rev. E. Vincent, of Rowde, Wilts. On the 11th, at Paris, aged 65, **Antoine (Tony) Revillon**, a brilliant French writer. Elected Member for Paris, as an advanced Radical, against Gambetta, 1881, and sat until 1893; the author of numerous novels and political writings. On the 12th, at Pau, aged 53, **Right Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, D.D.**, son of Dr. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield. Born in New Zealand; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; rowed in the University boat, 1864 and 1866; Vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton, 1871-2; Missionary in the South Indian Ocean; consecrated Bishop of Melanesia, 1877; retired from ill-health, 1891; appointed Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, 1893. Married, first, 1872, Clara, daughter of Captain J. L. Innes, 49th Regiment; and second, 1885, Annie C., daughter of T. S. Mort, of Sydney, N.S.W. On the 12th, at Eaton Square, S.W., aged 94, **John Carrick Moore, F.R.S.**, of Cornwall, Wigtownshire, son of James Carrick Moore, nephew of Sir John Moore, of Corunna. Educated at Westminster and Queen's College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1831; a profound scholar and an active landlord. Married, 1835, Caroline, daughter of John Bradley. On the 13th, at Brünn, Austria, aged 65, **Count Gustav Kalnoky von Körös-Patak**. Born at Lettowitz; entered the Austrian Diplomatic Service, 1854; Secretary to the Embassy in London, 1859; Envoy to Rome, 1871; Minister at Copenhagen, 1874; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1886; Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1881-95.

remained for two years and a half. In 1825 he became a member of the University of Halle, having been able to enter with satisfactory testimonials. He was thus enabled to preach in the Lutheran Establishment, but his life was still irregular and unreformed. In 1826, soon after he had made a long walking tour in Switzerland with a former schoolfellow, there came a sudden change in his habits of life and the whole current of his thoughts. He now became filled with an enthusiasm for missionary work. His father strongly opposed his adopting a missionary career, and withdrew material support from him; but provision for his temporal wants was made in a remarkable way. In August, 1826, Müller began preaching, and for two months he occupied free lodgings provided for poor students of divinity.

In March, 1829, Müller went to Berlin in order to obtain exemption from military service on the ground of illness. Having succeeded, he came to London, where he worked first as a missionary on probation for the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Jews. He now studied Hebrew and Chaldee, but his health failing he withdrew from the society, and went into Devonshire. At Teignmouth he formed the acquaintance of his friend and fellow-labourer, Henry Craik. He settled as a minister first at Teignmouth and afterwards at Bristol, and in 1830 he was married to Mary Groves, who thoroughly entered into his work. In prosecuting his ministry he gave up pew rents and relied upon voluntary gifts, for which a box was provided in his chapel. He was frequently reduced to a mere pittance of a few shillings, but his faith never wavered, and he was wont to declare that, whenever he prayed, his wants were always supplied. In the year 1834 Müller and his co-labourers established The Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad, with the object of assisting day, adult, and Sunday schools, of supplying cheap Bibles, and aiding missionary societies. It was resolved that the society should not ask for worldly patronage or contract debt. Towards the close of 1835 he issued a proposal for the establishment of an orphan home for destitute children bereaved of both parents. With characteristic trust, he prayed for pre- of 1000*l.*, and for su ke care of the ch e found. Orphan: from the sevent

and they were to stay in the home until they were able to go to service. The home was opened in May, 1836, and in the course of a year there were sixty-four children in two houses. The number went on increasing, and by the end of 1856 the inmates numbered 297. Müller wrote at this time "Without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of 84,441*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God." The printing and issuing of the reports of the orphanage formed the only mode of appeal.

Müller sometimes experienced seasons of difficulty and peril, as at the time of the Lancashire cotton famine, when it seemed for a moment as though his own benevolent undertakings must collapse and the orphan homes at Bristol be compelled to close. The income of the various institutions in 1877 was 41,500*l.*, which, added to the sums contributed in previous years, yielded a grand total of 750,000*l.*, whilst upwards of 2000 children were being lodged, fed and educated.

He never took a penny for his temporal needs from the amounts sent for the orphans. But sums were, from time to time, forwarded by friends for his own personal use. An account of these was kept from the very first year, 1831. In that year Müller's personal income was 151*l.*, out of which he gave away 50*l.*; his income and gifts advanced in like proportion, and in 1873 he received 2770*l.*, out of which he gave away 1819*l.* The total amount given from his private purse between 1831 and 1877 was 36,000*l.* In 1871, having lost his first wife some years before, Mr. Müller married Miss Susan Grace Sangar, who possessed little or no property, though she had once held a considerable amount. One thousand dollars was all that remained, and this she gave to the work upon her marriage.

In addition to the work already described, Mr. Müller took every opportunity of addressing students in universities, theological seminaries, and colleges. He pursued his evangelistic labours in no fewer than twenty-two different countries; for, having spent a considerable time in such work in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he went afterwards into Switzerland, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Canada, the United States, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Russia, and Russian Poland. These tours extended from 1875 to 1883 inclusive, and during their course

Mr. Müller addressed 2400 audiences, and travelled 68,858 miles. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Müller made another missionary journey over the continent. On the first Sunday after his return, being then eighty-six years of age, he delivered a vigorous address recounting his experiences. He also added that since he had devoted himself to preaching in foreign lands, he had made sixteen tours to the principalities and towns of the world, and had preached 3000 sermons and travelled 150,000 miles. Early in 1895 Mr. Müller lost his second wife, who died of paralysis in her seventy-first year. When Mr. Müller completed his ninetieth year, on September 27, 1895, he received a vast number of congratulations from all parts of the kingdom. Many of these took the form of presents and cheques from former inmates of the Orphan Homes. Mr. Müller once stated that the total amount of money received "by prayer and faith" for the various objects of his institutions, from March 5, 1834, to May 26, 1895, was 1,373,348*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* By means of this sum 120,763 persons had been taught in the schools attached to the institution.

Up to his ninetieth year he preached twice every Sunday, and was in the enjoyment of apparent good health until the day of his death, March 10, when he was found dead in his bedroom.

**Sir Richard Quain, M.D.** — Richard Quain was born at Mallow, on the Blackwater, near Cork, so near to midnight on October 30, 1816, that some uncertainty was felt as to whether twelve o'clock had struck. The eldest of eight children, he commenced his education at a local dame's school. He afterwards went to the diocesan school of Cloyne, together with his cousin, John Richard, afterwards Mr. Justice Quain, and with Edward Sullivan, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland. On leaving school he was articled to Mr. Fraser, a medical practitioner at Limerick; and, when his articles had expired, his medical education was for a time interrupted by an offer from his maternal uncle, a tanner, to receive him into his business, with a prospect of ultimate succession to it. His mother, who greatly desired to see him a physician, and who had only consented to the tannery project at a time when there was much general distress in Ireland, withdrew him as soon as affairs began to mend; and, in January, 1837, he entered as a student

of the Medical Faculty of University College, London, where his cousins, Jones Quain and Richard Quain, were already in office, the former as a teacher of anatomy, the latter as a surgeon. After having obtained the licence of the Society of Apothecaries, he was appointed in succession house-surgeon and house-physician to University College Hospital, and held the latter appointment for a period of five years. While thus employed, in 1840, he graduated as Bachelor of Medicine in the University of London, obtaining a scholarship and gold medal in physiology, as well as honours in surgery and midwifery. In 1842 he proceeded to M.D., and was the only candidate of his year who received honours in medicine, obtaining the gold medal and a certificate of special proficiency. In 1846 he became a member, and in 1851 was elected a Fellow, of the Royal College of Physicians of London. In the meanwhile he had commenced practice, with the reputation of being the most capable young physician of his day.

In 1848 Dr. Quain was appointed assistant physician, and in 1855 full physician, to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest at Brompton, where he held the latter office for twenty years. In May, 1860, he was selected by the Queen in Council to be a member of the senate of the University of London, being so chosen out of a list of three persons nominated by Convocation. As a member of the senate he not only took a very prominent part in all the ordinary business of the university, but he was also mainly instrumental in procuring the acceptance of the Brown Trust, and became chairman of the Brown Institution, in which capacity he was assiduous in promoting within proper limits its utilisation for the conduct of researches into the essential nature of disease. In 1865 he was appointed a member of the royal commission for the investigation of the cattle plague, which had then been recently introduced into this country, but had already caused a terrible mortality among English herds, and threatened altogether to destroy them. Dr. Quain's trained medical intellect quickly grasped the facts of the position, and convinced him that the only course to be pursued was the absolute prohibition of any movement of cattle from infected districts, the slaughter of all beasts which had been attacked or exposed to infection, and the slaughter of all animals imported for food at the place of debarcation.

Neither his colleagues, nor the public opinion of the country, nor the press, were prepared for measures of the necessary stringency. By means of letters and articles in the newspapers Dr. Quain succeeded in overcoming the opposition which the proposal of the commission had in the first place excited, and contributed, far more largely than any other individual, to the complete attainment of the objects for which the commission had been constituted. Lord Sherbrooke said of it that it was the only royal commission which had ever done any good.

Shortly before this, in 1863, Dr. Quain was appointed by the Queen in Council, for the usual term of five years, to be one of the six Crown members of the General Medical Council, then recently established; and he was six times reappointed. He was one of the trustees of the council, and was treasurer until his election as president in 1891. He became chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the council, and in this capacity took an important part in the preparation of the first two issues of his "Dictionary of Medicine" and of the successive addenda.

He delivered the Lumleian Lectures to the College of Physicians in 1872, on "Diseases of the Muscular Walls of the Heart"; and the Harveian Oration in 1885, on "The Healing Art in Its Historical and Prophetic Aspects." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1871, and in June of 1897 he rose from a sick-bed to read before the society a paper on the "Mechanism by which the First Sound of the Heart is Produced," and in which he gave a probable solution of a long-disputed question. His professional work, however, in no degree interfered with his social life. He lived on terms of friendship with the leading men in art, literature, the drama, and science of two generations. He was a brilliant talker and a genial companion.

He married, 1854, Isabella Agnes, daughter of Mr. G. Wray, of Cleasby, Yorkshire; was created a baronet in 1891; and died on March 13 in Harley Street after a protracted illness.

**Sir Henry Bessemer.**—Henry Bessemer was born on January 19, 1813, at Charlton, in Herts. From his father, who was an artist and a member of the French Academy of Sciences, he seemed to have inherited certain artistic tendencies, for at an early age he showed a fondness for modelling and designing patterns. Throughout

his life he was a fruitful and persevering inventor, and he is said to have spent 10,000*l.* in patent fees alone. His inventive faculties covered a very wide area, ranging from gold paint to sugar machinery, and from the design of steam-boats to the making of huge telescopes. The gold paint was one of his earliest ventures. He and his wife and his brother-in-law used to compound the mixture with their own hands, in a small house in St. Pancras, in order that the method of manufacture might be kept secret.

About the period of the Crimean War much attention was given to the subject of gunnery, and Bessemer was among those who interested themselves in the improvement of guns and projectiles. His attempts to obtain rotation of the shot without rifling the barrel attracted the favourable notice of the Emperor of the French, but he ultimately came to the conclusion that it was useless to work on the projectiles until the guns themselves had been rendered stronger and better. He therefore ceased his gunnery experiments and applied himself to the study of the wider subject of metal for artillery purposes generally. He erected experimental ironworks in St. Pancras, and devoted much labour and money to investigations which were for a long time without result. For two years his attention had been diverted from his ordinary business pursuits before he hit upon the central principle of the Bessemer process for the conversion of cast iron into cast steel. Bessemer's improvement was really to bring the air to the iron instead of the iron to the air, and to blow a blast of air through the molten metal until it was sufficiently decarbonised.

In 1856, some months after he had conceived this main idea, he invited George Rennie to inspect his experiments at St. Pancras. The latter did so, and at once urged Bessemer to bring his "wonderful invention" before the public, assuring him that a practical ironmaster would easily work out the details in which the process was deficient. At the same time he suggested that Bessemer should read a paper on the subject before the British Association, which was going within a few days to hold a meeting at Cheltenham. The paper was duly read and attracted considerable notice. Some people, including several eminent engineers, pronounced unreservedly in favour of the invention, and five firms showed their appreciation of it by purchasing licences from Bessemer



within a month of the Cheltenham meeting. But, on the other hand, its originality was questioned; it was doubted whether it was commercially practicable. Hostile opinion was strengthened by the experience of several ironmasters, who made rough trials at their own works of what they conceived to be the Bessemer process, and, as it happened, were uniformly unsuccessful. So, instead of spending time in argument with his opponents, he adopted the wiser course of setting to work with determination to remove the defects. For more than two years he continued to carry on costly experiments. At length he was successful in making steel which in quality was undistinguishable from that made by the old methods. But when he brought his improved process before the public no one would have anything to do with it.

Bessemer soon perceived that, if steel was to be made by his process at all, it would have to be made by himself. In conjunction, therefore, with his partner, Robert Longsdon, and the Messrs. Galloway of Manchester, he bought land at Sheffield and proceeded to build steel works for himself in the very centre of the steel trade. For some time only trifling orders of 28 lb. and 56 lb. were received, but by degrees these grew both in number and in size, until one day the Sheffield steel-makers awoke to the fact that they were being undersold by some 20*l.* a ton. They then began to apply for licences, which were granted, though at much higher rates than were formerly demanded, and the firm of Henry Bessemer & Co. prospered exceedingly.

In royalties for the manufacture of steel under his numerous patents he received altogether a sum considerably over 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Of course the validity of such patents did not escape question. But none of the attempts made to upset them met with success; lawyers had to admit there was no case.

Bessemer made great use of hydraulics in his engineering arrangements. At the time of the Crimean War he employed hydraulic machinery to shape cannon shot. Later on every movement of the huge converting vessels used in his steel process was controlled with the utmost delicacy and from any required distance by means of hydraulic apparatus. Still later, in conjunction with Sir E. J. Reed, he designed a steamboat whose passengers were to be saved hydraulically from sea-sickness. This vessel,

which was named the *Bessemer*, and was launched in 1875, presented several novelties in construction. Her ends, which were alike, and both fitted with rudders, were very low. She had two pairs of paddle-wheels, and was expected to travel at a very high speed. But a suspended saloon, designed by Bessemer, was her great feature. This was altogether 70 ft. long, but private cabins at each end made its actual length something less. It was supported on a horizontal axis running longitudinally with the keel, and its motions were to be controlled by Bessemer's hydraulic apparatus, whereby its floor was to be kept approximately level so that the rolling of the boat would not be inconveniently felt by the passengers. The vessel, however, on the whole did not prove a success. The swinging saloon did not behave at sea in the same way as the steam-rocked model he had studied on land, and in calm water, which was still rough enough to be unpleasant to some passengers, failed to act at all. Moreover, the boat, which was intended for the Channel service, was too large for the Calais harbour, and on her trial trip ran into one of the piers at that port, doing considerable damage.

In the later years of his life Bessemer sought employment for his leisure in making reflecting telescopes. To shape the surface of the reflector to the required curve he proposed to use a big lathe. He also invented a new form of mounting, in which the movements of the telescope were obtained from hydraulic power.

The first English recognition of Bessemer's work came from the Institution of Civil Engineers, who awarded him a gold Telford medal for a paper on his steel process read before them in 1859. In 1871-73 he was president of the Iron and Steel Institute, and founded a gold medal, to be given annually for the most important improvement of the year in the manufacture of iron or steel. The Society of Arts awarded him their Albert gold medal in 1872, and in 1877 the Civil Engineers made him a member of their body, at the same time presenting him with the first Howard quinquennial prize. Two years later he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received the honour of knighthood, while in 1880 he was presented with the freedom of the city of London. From abroad he received many honours. He was offered the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, but as permission to wear it was refused



he had to be content with a large gold medal given him by Napoleon III. He was an honorary member of the Iron and Steel Board of Sweden, a freeman of the city of Hamburg, an honorary member and gold medallist of the Society of Arts and Manufactures of Berlin, and a Grand Cross of the Order of H.I.M. Francis Joseph of Austria. From America he received the characteristic compliment of having several towns called by his name.

Sir H. Bessemer married, in 1838, Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Allen, of Amersham; and died on March 15 after a short illness at his residence at Denmark Hill.

**Mr. James Payn.**—James Payn, the son of J. W. Payn, clerk to the Thames Commissioners, and Master of the Berkshire Harriers, was born at Cheltenham in 1830. After some short time spent at a preparatory school, he was entered at Eton, but only remained there a couple of years. After some months' preparation he competed for entrance into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and was placed third among the candidates. The rough life of the place, however, was so uncongenial that in 1847, his health having temporarily broken down, he gave up all thoughts of a military career, and, after spending some time with a private tutor in Devonshire, he entered as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. There he found sympathy for his aspirations and congenial society, and his refined tastes gained him the respect of men of the highest academic standing. He took more interest in the debates of the union, of which society he became president, than in the examinations of the university, and was one of a little group of what were then called, and believed themselves to be, "advanced Radicals," sharing the dislike of aristocratic influence, in society as well as in government.

Before he went up to Cambridge, Mr. Payn had enjoyed the pleasure of seeing himself in print. His first published composition—in verse—appeared in one of Leigh Hunt's numerous and unsuccessful journals. A sketch of life at the Woolwich Academy—not rendered flavourless by excess of eulogy—was printed a little later in *Household Words*, and was the occasion of his making the personal acquaintance of Dickens. While at the university he published two volumes of poems, one of which, "Stories from Boccaccio," was favourably reviewed by George

Brimley, a well-known critic and a still better known Cambridge man. A connection with the publishing world being thus established, and resigning the intention of taking orders, with which he had gone to Cambridge, he took a pass degree in 1853, and immediately afterwards married Miss Louisa Adelaide Edlin. This bold step compelled Mr. Payn to regard literary work, not as an amusement, but as a business. Among his Cambridge friends were many literary personages, and he had some personal connections with literature. Miss Mitford had been an intimate friend of his father, and took a warm as well as intelligent interest in the young man's tentative efforts. Through her kindly sympathy he became acquainted with Thomas de Quincey and Harriet Martineau. At the Lakes, too, whither Mr. Payn had migrated after his marriage, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Arnold's children, including Matthew, the poet, and his brother William. At this period he became a constant contributor to *Household Words* and *Chambers's Journal*, and not long afterwards was appointed joint editor with Mr. Leitch Ritchie of the latter publication, a step involving his removal with his family to Edinburgh.

Mr. Payn's hand was soon evident in the increasing success of *Chambers's Journal*, of which he became sole editor in 1858, and in which his first successful novel, "Lost Sir Massingberd," appeared. But after a few years the publication of the *Journal* was transferred to London, and Mr. Payn became a Londoner by habitation as he had always been at heart. He continued to edit the *Journal*, however, until the death of his friend, Robert Chambers, and when the connection ceased he was well able to stand alone.

Mr. Payn had published two or three novels, as well as some volumes of poems and essays before the success of "Lost Sir Massingberd" assured his position as a writer. During the next thirty years he produced a long series of works of fiction, which had a decided vogue, amongst which the most popular were: "Married Beneath Him," "Caryon's Year," "Found Dead," "Murphy's Master," "What He Cost Her," "By Proxy," "Less Black than We're Painted," "A Confidential Agent," "Thicker than Water," "The Talk of the Town," "The Luck of the Darrells," "A Prince of the Blood," "The Mystery of Mirbridge," and "Another's Burden." He was an admirer of Dickens, and in a sense different from that in which he

might have been called an admirer of Thackeray and of Tennyson. But though his admiration for Dickens, strengthened by a personal friendship that grew closer with years, almost bordered upon idolatry, the imitation was quite superficial. His humour was his own, less elaborate and more evanescent than that of "The Master," as he loved to call him, but more natural and lifelike.

Some of his best and most characteristic writing appeared, not in his novels, but in his fugitive essays in the *Times*, in the *Nineteenth Century*, and in the *Cornhill Magazine*, of which Mr. Payn became editor in 1882 in succession to Mr. Leslie Stephen, retiring only after the breakdown of his health in 1896. Of books other than fiction may be mentioned "Melibœus in London," "Maxims by a Man of the World," "Some Private Views," and, most interesting of all, the "Literary Recollections," a continuation of which, after appearing in the *Cornhill*, was republished under the title, "Gleams of Memory." It should be mentioned that during the greater part of the time as a novelist Mr. Payn was literary adviser or "reader" to one of the chief publishing houses in London, Messrs. Smith & Elder. His habits of work were very regular, and except for purposes of business, that is the collection of materials, he disliked leaving

London. His chief relaxation was whist, which, he tells us, he played regularly, during many years, and principally at the Reform Club, for two or three hours a day.

Mr. Payn's health was at no time vigorous. In his later years he suffered much both from chest weakness and from rheumatic gout, which at last crippled him so that he was practically chained to his invalid chair. Under these sad conditions, so grievous to a man of his social sympathies, he showed a manly courage and an unquenchable gaiety of spirit which surprised even those who knew him most intimately. He continued to write, though under increasing difficulties, down to his last illness. A touching paper on "The Backwater of Life," which appeared in the *Cornhill* shortly before his resignation of the editorship, attracted the attention of not a few thoughtful persons. His state of health for many months enabled him in the intervals of acute attacks of pain to enjoy the society of his friends and the pleasure of conversation, of which he was a delightful master. By degrees, however, his bodily infirmities became so great that he was forced to renounce even this solace, and after much acute suffering he found rest on March 25 at his London residence in Warwick Gardens, Maida Vale.

On the 1st, at South Kensington, aged 72, **Colonel George Bruce Malleon, C.S.I.** Educated at Winchester College; obtained a Commission in Bengal Army, 1844; served in the first Burmese War, 1852; Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal, 1866-8; Controller of Military Finance Department, 1868-9; Guardian of the Rajah of Mysore, 1869-71; a contributor to the *Calcutta Review* and Indian correspondent of the *Times*; author of "The Red Pamphlet" (1860), "History of the French in India" (1864), "History of Afghanistan," "Rulers of India" and other biographies, "Decisive Battles of Germany and India," and many other works in various branches. He also completed Sir John Kaye's "History of the Indian Mutiny." Married, 1856, Marion, daughter of G. W. Battye, whose heroic sons left their mark on the history of British India. On the 1st, at Uxbridge, aged 86, **Sir William Henry Stephenson, K.C.B.**, son of General Sir Benjamin Charles Stephenson, G.C.H. Born at Hampstead; was Page of Honour at the coronation of George IV., 1820; entered the Treasury, 1827; Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, 1841-7; Chairman of Inland Revenue, 1862-77, but retained his seat on the Commutation Board until 1897. Married, 1838, Julia Elizabeth, daughter of W. R. Hamilton. On the 2nd, at Walton, near Belfast, aged 66, **Sir William M'Cammond**, son of James M'Cammond, of Ballyduff, Co. Antrim. Carried on business as a builder and contractor; Lord Mayor of Belfast, 1894-5. On the 3rd, at Paris, aged 54, **Duchesse de Doudeauville**, daughter of Prince Eugène de Ligne. Married, 1862, Comte de la Rochefoucauld, Duc de Bisaccia, who in 1887 inherited his father's title, and was Ambassador in England, 1873-7. On the 4th, at Paris, aged 55, **Miloutine Garachine**, Representative of Servia at Paris. One of the founders of the Progressist party in that country, where he was a Member of the Skuptschina from 1874, and several times Minister under King Milan, with whom he quarrelled, and whose abdication in 1889 he hastened. On the 5th, at Coleherne Court, South Kensington, aged 82, **Edmund Tattersall**, head of the firm of auctioneers, etc., which for more than a century had been established at Hyde Park Corner and at Knightsbridge, since 1865. Born in

Norfolk; came to London to assist his uncle Richard, the grandson of the founder of the firm, 1836, and sole partner, 1858. On the 5th, at Tiverton, aged 100, **Rev. Alfred Edward Allen**. Born at Theale, Berks; educated at Reading School and at Cambridge; Master at Newark Grammar School; appointed by Canning Chaplain to the Legation at Copenhagen, where he acquired a knowledge of eleven languages; several years Rector of Kinton Mandeville, Somerset, resigning in 1851 on account of ill-health. On the 6th, at Abbotstown House, Co. Dublin, aged 58, **Lord Holm Patrick**, Ion Trant Hamilton, first baron, son of James Ham Hamilton, of Dovea, Co. Tipperary. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; succeeded his father in the representation of Co. Dublin as a Conservative, 1868, and retained the seat until 1885; received a Jubilee Peerage, 1897. Married, 1877, Lady Victoria Wellesley, daughter of Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley. On the 7th, at Chelsea, aged 69, **Sir George Russell, M.P.**, fourth baronet, of Swallowfield, Berks. Educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1851; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1858; County Court Judge, 1866-85; Recorder of Wokingham, 1862; sat as a Conservative for the Wokingham Division of Berks from 1885; Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, 1895. Married, 1867, Constance, daughter of Lord Arthur Lennox. On the 9th, at Weston Park, Slufnal, aged 79, **The Earl of Bradford**, Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, second earl. Was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated M.A., 1840; sat as Lord Newport as a Conservative for South Shropshire, 1842-65; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, 1852 and 1858-9, and Lord Chamberlain, 1866-8; Master of the Horse, 1874-80 and 1885-6; appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire, 1875-96; a popular sportsman, and owner of Sir Hugo, who defeated La Flèche for the Derby, 1892. Married, 1844, Hon. Selina Louisa, daughter of first Baron Forester. On the 9th, at Craven Hill Gardens, aged 59, **Sir George Lawson, K.C.B.**, Assistant Under-Secretary for War, son of Rev. G. R. Lawson, of Pitminster, Taunton. Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Marlborough; entered the Civil Service as Temporary Clerk in the Ordnance Office, 1855, and promoted same year to the establishment of the War Office; Assistant Director of Supplies and Transports, 1878; Deputy Accountant-General, 1888; Director of Army Contracts, 1891; Assistant Under-Secretary, 1895. Married, 1871, Edith, daughter of Edmund Parke. On the 10th, at Broomhall, Dunfermline, aged 78, **Dowager Countess of Elgin**, Lady Mary Louisa Lambton, daughter of first Earl of Durham. Married, 1846, eighth Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. She was a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. On the 10th, at New York, aged 78, **General William Starke Rosecrans**. Born at Kingston, Ohio, U.S.A.; took an active part in the Civil War, and served as Brigadier-General under General M'Clellan in Western Virginia, 1861, and subsequently conducted a brilliant campaign, 1862-3, including the victory at the battle of Chattanooga. On the 12th, at Berlin, aged 87, **Duc de Talleyrand**, Napoleon Louis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duc de Talleyrand de Valençay et zu Sagan. Born in Paris; inherited the Duchy of Sagan in Silesia from his mother, a daughter of the Duke of Courland, in 1862, and his father's domain in Valençay 1872; resided chiefly in Germany. Married, first, 1829, Alix, daughter of the Duc de Montmorency; and second, 1858, Pauline, Countess Dowager of Hatzfeld and daughter of Maréchal de Castellane. On the 12th, in Hyde Park Square, aged 82, **Rev. John Philip Gell**. Educated at Rugby (under Dr. Arnold) and at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1839, and M.A., by Royal Mandate, 1839; went to Tasmania to carry out a scheme of higher education proposed by the Governor, Sir John Franklin; Chaplain to Bishop of Tasmania, 1844-8; Curate in London, 1849-54; Vicar of St. John's, Notting Hill, 1854-78; Vicar of Buxted since 1878. Married, 1849, Eleanor Isabella, only child of Sir John Franklin, the arctic traveller. On the 12th, at Helsingfors, aged 80, **Zacharias Topelius**, a Finnish author and poet of great merit. Born at Kuddnaes; began life as a journalist; was editor of a Helsingfors newspaper, 1842-60; appointed Extraordinary Professor of the Finnish Language, 1854-63, and Professor-in-Ordinary of Finnish, Russian and Northern History, 1863-78; author of several volumes of lyrics, national stories, and children's books. On the 12th, at Maida Vale, aged 77, **Gabriel de Kamensky**, Agent of the Russian Ministry of Finance, and represented his country on various monetary commissions, etc. Married, first, 1856, Lenorie, daughter of General Borozdin and Maid of Honour at the court of Nicolas I.; and second, 1878, Annie, daughter of James Hooper, of North Lodge, Herts. On the 18th, at Lewisham, aged 72, **Fleet-Surgeon Christopher Knox Ord, M.D.** Educated at Edinburgh University; M.D., 1847; entered the Navy as a Surgeon, 1847; served in the Baltic during the Russian War, 1854; in the Japanese War, 1864-6; Senior

Medical Officer at Woolwich; principal Medical Officer at Greenwich, etc. On the 18th, at Acton Park, Wrexham, aged 50, **Lady Cunliffe**, Eleanor, daughter of Major Egerton Leigh, of West Hall, Cheshire. Married, 1869, Sir Robert A. Cunliffe, fifth baronet. On the 18th, at Edinburgh, aged 82, **Sir William Fraser**, K.C.B., LL.D., a learned antiquary. Admitted Solicitor in Scotland, 1851; appointed Assistant Keeper of the Sasines, 1852; Deputy Keeper of the Records of Scotland, 1880-92; author of the Books of Carlaverock, Grandtully, Menlech, Lennox, Douglas and Buccleuch. On the 18th, at Loralai, Baluchistan, aged 48, **Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Gaisford**. Entered the Army in 96th Regiment, 1868; appointed to Bengal Staff Corps, 1870; served with great distinction throughout the Afghan War, 1878-80; Political Officer in the Zhob Valley, 1890; murdered by a fanatic. On the 14th, at Rochester, aged 59, **Colonel George Washington Smith**. Entered the Army, 1856; served with 98th Regiment in various frontier expeditions, 1858; with 85th Regiment in the Afghan War, 1878-9, as Assistant Adjutant-General. On the 15th, at Aspenden Court, Herts, aged 72, **Sir Henry Lushington**, fourth baronet. Educated at Haileybury; entered the Bengal Civil Service. Married, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Anstruther Cheape, of Rossie, Fife. On the 15th, at Drishane, Skibbereen, aged 78, **Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Somerville**. Entered the Army, 1842; served with 6th Regiment through the Kaffir War, 1846-7; with 63rd Regiment through the Crimean War, 1854-5, and was subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel of 3rd Buffs. Married, 1857, Adelaide Eliza, daughter of Admiral Sir Josiah Coghill, baronet. On the 15th, at Ascot, aged 88, **Lord Charles Lennox Kerr**, son of sixth Marquess of Lothian. Entered 42nd Foot, 1838; A.D.C. to Viceroy of Ireland, 1846-7. Married, 1839, Charlotte Emma, daughter of Colonel Thomas Hanmer. On the 15th, at Twickenham, aged 76, **Major-General Sir George Bouchier**, K.C.B., son of Rev. Edward Bouchier, of Bramfield, Herts. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Artillery, 1838; served in the Gwalior Campaign, 1843-4; through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, including siege of Delhi and Lucknow, where he greatly distinguished himself; commanded the Royal Artillery in the Bhutan Field Force, 1865-6, and Lushai Force, 1871-2. Married, first, 1854, Georgiana C., daughter of J. G. Lough; and second, 1871, Margaret M., daughter of Colonel Bartleman. On the 15th, at Norwood, aged 72, **Major-General Robert Patrick Anderson**, son of John Anderson, of Stroquhan, Dumfriesshire. Entered the Indian Army, 1842; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and during the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, when he was Assistant Commander, where he was wounded. On the 16th, at Mentone, aged 24, **Aubrey Beardsley**, an artist of some repute. Educated at Brighton Grammar School; articled to an architect, 1889; appointed Clerk in the Guardian Fire Office, London, 1890, and began contributing illustrations to certain periodicals of advanced views, 1892; elected a Member of the English Art Club, 1898; was "Artist-in-Ordinary" of the Decadent School in the "Yellow Book," 1894-6; illustrated also "Bon Mots" (1892), "La Morte d'Arthur" (1893), "Salomé" (1894), "The Rape of the Lock" (1896), and was engaged on a series of drawings to illustrate Ben Jonson's "Volpone." On the 16th, at Bath, aged 62, **Colonel Henry James Baskerville Tanner**. Educated at Addiscombe; joined Bombay Artillery, 1854; served in the Persian Expedition, 1856-7; appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps, 1862, and engaged on the survey of India, 1862-75; Lushni Expedition, 1871-2, and Afghan War, 1878-9; in charge of Darjeeling and Nepaul boundary parties, 1882, and employed on the Tibet Mission, 1886-7. On the 17th, at Dulwich, aged 77, **Admiral Robert Coote**, C.B., son of Sir Charles H. Coote, of Ballyfin House, Queen's County. Born at Geneva; educated at Eton; entered the Royal Navy, 1838; served on the Coast of Syria, 1840; Chinese War, 1847; destruction of Lagos, 1851; Commander-in-Chief on Coast of Ireland, 1874-6; on China Station, 1878-81. Married, 1854, Lucy, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry. On the 17th, at Hobart, Tasmania, aged 65, **Sir William Lambert Dobson**, Chief Justice of Tasmania, eldest son of John Dobson, solicitor, of Gateshead. Educated in Australia; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1856, and to the Tasmanian Bar, 1857; sat in the House of Assembly, 1861-70; was several times Attorney-General; Puisne Judge, 1870; Chief Justice of Tasmania, 1885. Married, 1858, Fanny L., daughter of Rev. W. H. Browne, of Launceston, Tasmania. On the 17th, at Tavey, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, aged 88, **Right Hon. John Thomas Ball**, LL.D., P.C., son of Major Benjamin M. Ball. Born at Dublin; educated at Trinity College; B.A., 1836; called to the Irish Bar, 1840; Q.C., 1854; Vicar-General of the Province of Armagh, 1862; sat as Member for the Irish University, 1868-80; Solicitor-General for Ireland, 1868; Attorney-General, 1868-70 and 1874-5; Lord-



Chancellor of Ireland, 1875-86; Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1886; was a warm upholder of the Irish Church before disestablishment and a supporter of the Protestant Church afterwards; author of several works on the Irish Church and Irish history. Married, 1852, Emily, daughter of Rev. C. Elvington, D.D. On the 17th, at Cape Town, aged 85, **Rev. Edward Jones Brewster, M.A., LL.D.** Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1831, and called to the Irish Bar, 1834; emigrated to Australia, and was successively Commissioner of the Court of Bequests, Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Member of the Legislative Council, N.S.W.; returned to England and was ordained, 1853; held several curacies in the West of England, 1853-64; Vicar of Leyton, Essex, 1873-80. On the 17th, at Washington, U.S.A., aged 57, **Hon. Blanch K. Bruce.** Born a slave in Virginia; qualified himself as teacher in a Missouri school; afterwards studied at Oberlin; settled in Mississippi, 1868; elected Senator, 1875-81, when he was appointed Register of the Treasury by President Garfield and reappointed by President M'Kinley. On the 17th, at St. Moritz, Switzerland, aged 57, **Rev. Thomas Parry Garnier**, son of Very Rev. T. Garnier, Dean of Lincoln. Educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A. (First Class Moderations), 1860; Fellow of All Souls', 1864; played twice in cricket match Eton v. Winchester and four times in Oxford v. Cambridge; Vicar of South Hinchsey, 1868-74; Rector of Cranworth, 1874-95, when he was appointed Rector of Banham; Hon. Canon of Norwich, 1884; author of numerous books on ecclesiastical subjects. Married, 1873, Hon. Louisa Warren Vernon, daughter of fifth Lord Vernon. On the 18th, at St. George's Square, S.W., aged 84, **Sir John Tilley, K.C.B.**, son of John Tilley, a London merchant. Educated at Bromley, Kent; entered the General Post Office, 1829, and rose to become Secretary, 1864-86. Married, first, 1839, Cecilia, daughter of T. A. Trollope, of Lincolnshire; second, 1850, Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Partington, of Offham House, Sussex; and third, 1861, Susan, daughter of W. Montgomerie, of Annich Lodge, Ayrshire. On the 18th, at London, aged 47, **William Henry Overend**, a marine artist and painter of naval subjects. Educated at Charterhouse, but from an early age devoted himself to painting; exhibited at the Royal Academy; became connected with the *Illustrated London News*; was a Member of the Institute of Painters in Oils. On the 18th, at St. Petersburg, aged 77, **Admiral Popoff**, the inventor and constructor of the circular ironclads commonly called Popofkas, which were found to be impracticable. He commanded the Russian Squadron in the Black Sea, 1851-5, and captured or sank seven ships of the allied fleet during the war. On the 19th, at Paris, aged 81, **Charles West, F.R.C.P.** Graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Berlin, 1837; M.P.C.P., 1842; F.R.C.P., 1848; one of the founders of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, 1852; author of numerous medical works on the diseases of women and children, and other works, many of which were translated into foreign languages. On the 19th, at Brisbane, aged 78, **Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G.**, President of the Queensland Legislative Council. Born at Armagh; emigrated to New South Wales, 1838, and thence migrated to Queensland; returned M.L.A., 1866; Premier and Colonial Secretary, 1870-4, and Colonial Secretary, 1879-81, when he was appointed President of the Legislative Council. Married, 1865, Cecilia, daughter of Archibald Mosman. On the 20th, at Kilruane, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, aged 78, **Sir Mark Anthony Henry Tuite**, tenth baronet. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered 19th Regiment; devoted forty years of his life to perfecting experiments in flying machines and other mechanical inventions. Married, 1854, Charlotte, daughter of Richard Hugh Levinge, of Levington Park, Co. Westmeath. On the 20th, at Edinburgh, aged 84, **Hon. Bouverie Francis Primrose, C.B.**, second son of fourth Earl of Rosebery. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed successively Receiver-General of Post Office in Scotland, Secretary of Board of Manufacturers and of Fisheries; an enthusiastic Volunteer and a General of the Royal Company of Archers. Married, 1838, Hon. Frederica Sophia Anson, sister of first Earl of Lichfield. On the 20th, at Mentone, aged 80, **Carl William Melchers van de Velde.** Born in Friesland; entered the Netherlands Navy, 1832; served many years in the Eastern Archipelago, where his ability as a cartographer obtained for him the post of Hydrographer at Batavia; undertook the mapping and survey of Palestine, 1851-5; was also distinguished as an artist in water-colours. On the 21st, at Appleby Lodge, near Manchester, aged 63, **Lieut. Colonel Henry Clement Swinnerton Dyer**, second son of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, baronet. Educated at Woolwich; served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny with great distinction; was Adjutant of the Small Arms Factory, Enfield, 1861; and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was also a member of the Royal Society and the Royal Artillery.



1876-83, and Chief of the Ordnance Branch at Elswick, 1883; took a prominent part in the struggle between the engineers and employers, 1897. Married, 1869, **Amelia Susan**, daughter of John Ward and step-daughter of Admiral Russell Elliot. On the 21st, at Kilballyowen, Co. Limerick, aged 54, **The O'Grady**, Thomas de Courcy O'Grady. Head of the Milesian Sept, and on his estates a popular Irish landlord, who nevertheless incurred the enmity of the Land League in 1886, but was subsequently reconciled with his tenantry. On the 23rd, at Marburg, aged 70, **Hofrath Hans Wachenhausen**. One of the earliest of European War Correspondents; went through the Crimean War, 1854-5; with Garibaldi, 1859; Austro-Prussian War, 1866, and Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1. On the 23rd, at London, aged 48, **Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Bucknall Shakespear, R.M.A.** Appointed to the Royal Marine Artillery, 1868; served with great distinction on the staff with the Egyptian Army, 1883-92, taking part in the campaigns in Egypt and the Soudan. On the 24th, at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, aged 54, **Rev. George Thomas Stokes, D.D.** Educated at Queen's College, Galway, and Trinity College, Dublin; Vicar of All Saints', Blackrock, 1869; Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Dublin; Keeper of Primate Marsh's Library, 1886; Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 1893; author of "Ireland and the Celtic Church" (1886), "Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church" (1889), and many other historical and ecclesiastical books. On the 25th, at South Kensington, aged 81, **Surgeon-General Samuel Currie, M.D., C.B.** Educated at Edinburgh; entered the Army Medical Service, 1836; was with 16th Lancers at Maharajpur, 1843, and in the Sutlej Campaign, 1846; served with the Expeditionary Force to China, 1860-8, and to Abyssinia, 1867-8; and was Principal Medical Officer in India, 1871-6. On the 26th, at Cairo, aged 85, **Abderachman Rouchdy Pasha**. Born at Malta of Italian parents; went to Egypt, 1830, and some time after embraced Mahomedanism; worked as a carpenter in the Government workshops; appointed Interpreter by Mohammed Ali, and under Said Pasha became Director of Railways; retired to France during the reign of Ismail Pasha; returned to Egypt, 1880; Finance Minister to Arabi during his revolt; Vice-President of the Council of State, 1882; Minister of Public Instruction under Nubar Pasha; Grand Master of the Ceremonies under Riaz Pasha and Finance Minister under Mustapha Fehmi. Married a French wife. On the 26th, at Calcutta, aged 53, **Major-General Robert Gosset Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E.**, son of Captain J. B. Woodthorpe, R.N. Born at Purfleet; educated at Woolwich Academy; joined Royal Engineers, 1865; devoted himself to exploration of North-Eastern India; served in the Lushai Expedition, 1871-2; Garohill Expedition, 1872-3; with Naga Field Force, 1875; and with great distinction throughout the Afghan Campaign, 1878-9; attached to the Mission to the Pamirs and Badakshan, 1885; Burmese Campaign, 1886-7; Chief of the Intelligence Department at Simla, 1887-92; in charge of Anglo-Siamese Boundary Survey, and subsequently of Mekong Survey, 1892-5. On the 27th, at Avondale, Co. Wicklow, aged 79, from an accident, **Mrs. Parnell**, mother of Charles S. Parnell, M.P., Delia Tudor, daughter of Commodore Stewart, of the U.S. Navy, distinguished in the war with Great Britain, 1812-5. Married, 1834, J. H. Parnell, of Avondale, son of J. Parnell, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland in Grattan's Parliament. On the 27th, at Paris, aged 74, **Princesse de Joinville**, Françoise Caroline, daughter of Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil. Married, 1843, Prince de Joinville, third child of Louis Philippe. On the 27th, at Littlehampton, aged 67, **Captain Benjamin Langlois Lefroy, R.N.**, son of Captain B. L. Lefroy, of Cardenton, Athy. Entered the Navy, 1844; served in China, 1854; Baltic, 1855; conducted the first Niger Expedition, 1861, and served through Abyssinian War, 1867-9. On the 28th, at Cork, aged 83, **Sir John Arnott**, first baronet, son of John Arnott, of Auchtermuchty, Co. Fife. Educated at Glasgow; set up in business in Cork, 1834, and amassed a large fortune by his energy and enterprise; was proprietor of the *Irish Times*, and first suggested Queenstown as a port for the Transatlantic Postal Service; Mayor of Cork, 1859-61; sat as a Liberal for Kinsale, 1859-64; was instrumental in carrying the Irish Poor Law Relief Bill and Reformatory School System, but as a staunch Unionist opposed the Home Rule Bill. Married, first, 1852, Margaret, daughter of J. J. M'Kinlay, W.S., of Stirling, N.B.; and second, 1870, Emily Jane, daughter of Rev. Loftus Fitzgerald, Rector of Ardagh. On the 28th, at St. James' Square, aged 68, **The Earl of Strafford**, George Henry Charles Byng, third earl. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1852; sat as a Liberal for Tavistock, 1852-7, and for Middlesex, 1857-74, when he was called to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Enfield; Secretary to the Poor Law Board, 1865-6; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1870-4; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, 1880; Under-Secretary for India, 1880-3; Civil Service Commis-

sioner, 1880-8. On the 28th, at Cannes, aged 55, **Lady Glenesk**, Alice Beatrice, daughter of Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Staffordshire. Married, 1870, Algernon Borthwick, created first Lord Glenesk. On the 29th, at Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, aged 81, **The Earl of Cawdor**, John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, second earl. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1838; Private Secretary to Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal, 1841-2; *Précis* Writer to Earl of Aberdeen, 1842; sat as a Conservative for Co. Pembroke (Viscount Emlyn), 1841-60. Married, 1842, Sarah Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-General Hon. H. F. Compton-Cavendish. On the 29th, at New York, aged 49, **Anton Seidl**, an eminent musical conductor. Born at Pesth; educated at the Leipsig Conservatorium, 1871-2; joined the Bayreuth Band, 1872-5, and successively Capel Meister at Leipsig and Opera Conductor at New York, Bayreuth, and of the Wagnerian performances in London. On the 29th, at Dover, aged 56, **Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Troup**. Entered the Army Medical Service, 1863; served with the Royal Artillery in the Bhutan Expedition, 1864-5; with 42nd Highlanders in Ashanti War, 1874, and the Egyptian War, 1882. On the 29th, at Foxcombe, Abingdon, aged 34, **Countess of Berkeley**, Kate, daughter of William Brand and widow of Arthur Jackson. Married, 1887, Hon. Randal Thomas Mowbray Rawdon Berkeley, eighth earl, whose title was continued in 1891 by the House of Lords. On the 30th, at Harkwood Park, Hants, aged 53, **Charles Hoare**, son of Henry Hoare, of Fleet Street and Staplehurst, Kent. Married, 1872, Katharine Patience Georgiana, daughter of Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells. On the 30th, at Sunninghill Park, Berks, aged 87, **General Charles Crutchley**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Crutchley. Entered the Army, 1826; Colonel, 80th Regiment, 1874-5, when he succeeded to the Colonelcy of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers. Married, 1851, Eliza Bayfield, daughter of J. Harris, R.N. On the 30th, at Wokingham, aged 60, **Rev. Charles William Penny, M.A.**, son of Charles Penny, D.D., of Crewkerne. Educated at Crewkerne and Corpus College, Oxford; B.A., 1861 (First Class Mathematics); Tutor and Assistant Master at Wellington College, 1861-91, and Bursar, 1867-80. On the 31st, at London, aged 64, **Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Charles Howard, eighteenth Earl of Suffolk. Educated at Harrow; sat as a Liberal for Malmesbury, 1859-68; took a great interest in sport; elected a Member of the Jockey Club, 1888; was with Lords Coventry and Courtenay known as "the Romeo Lords"; edited portions of the "Badminton Library," and chief editor of the "Encyclopædia of Sport." Married, 1868, Mary Eleanor Lauderdale, daughter of Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry.

## APRIL.

**Viscount Oxenbridge.**—William John Monson, first Viscount Oxenbridge in the peerage of the United Kingdom, seventh Baron Monson in the peerage of Great Britain, and eleventh baronet, was born in Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, in 1829. He was the son of the sixth Baron Monson by Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Edmund Larken, of Bedford Square. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, and was known during and after his university career as a keen cricketer. From 1858 to 1862 he represented the borough of Reigate (now disfranchised) in the Liberal interest until in the latter year he succeeded his father in the barony of Monson. He was appointed Treasurer of the Queen's Household in 1874, and filled the office of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1880 to 1885 and again during Mr. Gladstone's short Government of 1886. In 1886 he was created Viscount Oxenbridge,

of Burton, county Lincoln. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1892 he was appointed Master of the Horse, and continued in that office till March, 1894. Lord Oxenbridge was a Deputy-Speaker of the House of Lords, a Militia Aide-de-Camp to the Queen from 1886 to 1896, and was created K.C.V.O. in 1896.

As Lord Monson he acted for many years as one of the Liberal Whips in the House of Lords. He took an active interest in the National Liberal Club from its formation, and was for a considerable time its chairman; but failing health obliged him to withdraw from public life, and he interested himself especially in book-collecting, chiefly classical. In 1869 he married Hon. Maria Adelaide, daughter of third Viscount Hawarden, and widow of second Earl of Yarborough, and died on April 16 at the British Embassy at Paris, where his brother, Sir Edmund Monson, was Ambassador. Leaving no issue, the title became extinct.

On the 1st, at Shouldham Street, Marylebone, aged 68, **Arthur Orton**, son of a butcher at Wapping, who emigrated to Australia, and claimed to be Roger Charles Tichborne and heir to the Tichborne estates. His case against the trustees lasted 108 days, from May, 1871, when the plaintiff submitted to be non-suited. He was subsequently prosecuted for perjury, his trial lasting from April 28, 1878, to February 28, 1874, when he was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. He made a complete confession in 1895, but continued to be exhibited at fairs and public-houses as "the Claimant." On the 1st, at East Bergholt Lodge, Suffolk, aged 78, **Sir Alfred Hughes**, ninth baronet. Married, 1851, Maria, daughter of Colonel John Smith, of Ellingham Hall, Norfolk. On the 1st, at Upper Norwood, aged 81, **Major-General George Graydon**, R.A., son of Colonel Graydon, K.H.R.E. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1835; served through the Crimean War at Sebastopol and Kertch, 1854-5. On the 1st, at South Hampstead, aged 91, **Rev. Samuel Davidson**, D.D., LL.D., a distinguished Biblical critic. Born at Ballymena, Ireland; educated at Royal College, Belfast; appointed Professor of Biblical Criticism, 1835-42, and at the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, 1842-56; was a Member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, and author of numerous theological and controversial works of liberal tendency, including "Sacred Hermeneutics" (1842), "An Introduction to the New Testament" (1848-51), "Text of the Old Testament" (1856), "Canon of the Bible" (1877), etc. On the 2nd, at Tullichewan Castle, Dumbartonshire, aged 67, **Major-General George Frederick Gildea**, C.B., son of Very Rev. Provost Gildea. Entered the Army, 1841; served as Adjutant in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War, 1855-6; commanded 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers in Boer War, 1881, where he was severely wounded; served in the Soudan Campaign, 1885; Aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1882. Married, first, 1863, Fanny, daughter of Major Ireland Gascoyne, of Ballinasloe; and second, 1874, Eliza, daughter of J. Campbell, of Tullichewan Castle, N.B. On the 2nd, at Birkenhead, aged 54, **Mrs. Gamlin**, an authoress of repute, Hilda, daughter of William Henry Furniss, of Claughton, Cheshire. Studied music under Gounod, and showed distinction both as a vocalist and as an etcher; subsequently devoted herself to literature, her works including "Emma, Lady Hamilton" (1890), "Nelson's Friendships" (1898), "Romney and His Art" (1894). Married, 1880, James Gamlin, of Birkenhead. On the 2nd, at Thornton Heath, aged 65, **Rev. Charles Butler Great Rex**, son of Captain C. B. Great Rex. Rector of Hope-Bagot, Salop, 1881-97; wrote under the pseudonym of "Lindon Meadows" "The Adventures of Maurice Drummond," etc. On the 3rd, in Wilton Church, Wilts, aged 68, **Lord Hillingdon**, Charles Henry Mills, first Baron Hillingdon, son of Sir Charles Mills, baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1851 (Third Class Classics); entered the banking firm of Glyn, Mills & Co., 1856; sat as a Conservative for South Allerton, 1865-6, when he was unseated, and for West Kent, 1868-85; raised to the Peerage, 1886. Married, 1853, Lady Louisa Isabella Lascelles, daughter of third Earl of Harewood. On the 3rd, found dead between Deal and Sandwich, aged 69, **Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Delane**, son of J. W. Delane, of Sunnydale, Berks, and brother of Mr. J. T. Delane, many years editor of the *Times*. Entered the Army, 1845; served with distinction in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; under Sir Charles Napier, 1850-2. On the 3rd, at Bedford, aged 78, **Major-General Thomas Clerk**, son of Robert Clerk, of Westholme, Somerset. Entered the Bengal Army, 1837; served in the numerous wars between 1839-44, under General Sir W. Nott and others. Married, first, 1842, Margaret Isabella, daughter of General A. Tulloch, C.B.; and second, 1891, Zillah, daughter of Richard Sargent, of Hastings. On the 3rd, at Cardogan Place, S.W., aged 79, **General Sir Henry James Warre**, K.C.B., son of Lieutenant-General Sir William Warre. Born at the Cape of Good Hope; educated at Sandhurst; entered the Army, 1837; employed on survey and staff duties in Canada, 1845-6; commanded 57th Regiment in the Crimean War, 1854-5, and the Central India Field Force, 1857-8; in New Zealand War, 1861-4, with great distinction; Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, 1878-81. Married, 1855, Georgiana Emily, daughter of Robert Lukin and widow of William Pitt Adams, H.M.S. *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peru. On the 6th, at Paris, aged 66, **Charles Yriarte**, a distinguished art critic and artist. Born at Paris; studied architecture under C. Dufaux; appointed Architectural Inspector of Vincennes and Verinet Asylums, 1856, and afterwards of the Opera; accompanied as Artist Correspondent Dr. Donnel's expedition to Morocco, 1859, and Garibaldi's to Sicily, 1860; editor of the *Monde Illustré*, 1861-70, and travelled for some years in Eastern Europe, contributing articles on art subjects; appointed Inspector of

Art, 1879, and was for some years Curator of Sir Richard Wallace's Gallery. On the 7th, at Berlin, aged 72, **Geheimrath Otto Bausch**, a distinguished engineer, connected with the Prussian Ministry of Public Works from 1848. Under his superintendence the canalisation of the River Main, the regulation of the Rhine and Elbe, and the construction of the Baltic Canal were carried out. On the 7th, at the Battle of Atbara, aged 36, **Captain Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart**. Educated at Sandhurst; appointed to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 1880; served in the Egyptian War, 1882; Nile Expedition, 1884-5; Soudan Frontier Force, 1885-6, and was killed in the advance from Shendy to Khartoum. On the 8th, at Burton-on-Trent, aged 56, **Hon. Haman Alfred Bass, M.P.**, son of Michael T. Bass, M.P. Educated at Harrow; was successively Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Staffordshire Militia; sat as a Liberal for Tamworth, 1878-85, and as a Liberal Unionist for West Staffordshire since 1885; was a keen sportsman and a M.F.H. Married, 1879, **Hon. Louisa**, daughter of third Lord Bagot. On the 8th, at Southborough, aged 71, **Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Willnot Brooke**, son of Right Hon. William Brooke, Master in Chancery, Ireland. Entered the Army, 1834; served with 60th Rifles (1st Battalion) throughout the Sikh War, 1848-9; wounded at the siege of Mooltan, in the Kaffir War, 1851-3, and China Campaign, 1860. On the 8th, in Lake Constance, by drowning, aged 61, **Dr. Johann Georg Bühler**, a distinguished Orientalist. Superintendent of Sanskrit at the Deccan College, 1858-65; Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1865-80, when he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at the Vienna University; author of a "Digest of Hindu Creed," and editor of several Sanskrit works. On the 8th, at Atbara, on the Nile, aged 32, **Captain Charles Findlay**. Educated at Sandhurst; entered the Army, 1884; served with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders throughout the Nile Expedition, 1884-5; with Soudan Frontier Force, 1886; and the subsequent Nile Campaign, 1897-8. On the 9th, at Wokefield Park, Berks, aged 62, **Major Goodrich Holmsdale Allfrey**, son of Richard Allfrey. Educated at Eton; entered the Army, 1853; served with 2nd Dragoon Guards through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9. Married, 1873, **Helen Clara**, daughter of W. Little. On the 9th, at Ashley Gardens, London, aged 49, **Marquess of Exeter**, Brownlow Henry George Cecil, fourth marquess. Educated at Eton; served with the Grenadier Guards, 1867-77; sat as a Conservative for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire, 1877-95; Groom-in-Waiting, 1886-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, 1891-2; Privy Councillor, 1891. Married, 1875, **Isabella**, daughter of Sir Thomas Whichcote, baronet, of Aswarby Park, Lincolnshire. On the 10th, at Surbiton, aged 82, **General Henry Marr**. Entered the Madras Army, 1834; served in the Gumsur Campaign, 1835-7; in Bundelkund, 1841-2; and in the Burmese War, 1852-3; appointed Resident Councillor at Malacca, 1855; at Singapore, 1859; and at Penang, 1860-7; Governor of the Convict Establishment at the Andaman Islands, 1868-71. On the 11th, at Slough, aged 68, **Major-General William Pole Collingwood, C.M.G.** Entered the Army, 1847; served with 37th Regiment in Ceylon, 1848, and in the Crimea with 21st Fusiliers, 1854-5, of which he commanded a detachment when the steamship *Spartan* was wrecked on the Dog Rocks off the Coast of Africa on July 5, 1856, and was publicly thanked for his courageous conduct; commanded 2nd Battalion Scots Fusiliers in the Zulu War, 1879-81, and was again wrecked in the steamship *City of Paris* in Simon's Bay, March 21, 1879. Married, 1854, **Jane Constance**, daughter of Thornton Folliott Mostyn, of Co. Sligo. On the 12th, at Dulwich, aged 84, **Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., LL.D.** Born at Exeter; went as a Presbyterian Missionary to India, and afterwards to Canada, where he became Pastor at Montreal, and for some time at Philadelphia; Chairman of the Protestant School Board at Montreal, 1865-78, and Moderator of the Canadian General Assembly, 1878-83, when he returned to England. On the 12th, at Montreal, aged 78, **Cardinal Taschereau**, Archbishop of Quebec. Born at St. Marie de la Beauce (Canada); studied at Quebec and Rome; ordained, 1842; appointed Director-General of the Catholic Seminary, Quebec, 1855; Vicar-General, 1862; Archbishop, 1871; and Cardinal, 1886. On the 14th, at Rome, aged 62, **Countess of Shaftesbury**, Lady Harriet A. A. S. Chichester, a daughter of third Marquess of Donegal. Married, 1857, eighth Earl of Shaftesbury. On the 14th, at Dover, aged 78, **Colonel William Kennedy Lawrie**, of Woodhall, Laurieston, N.B. Educated at Edinburgh and Göttingen, and served for some time with the Black Brunswickers. On the 16th, at Paris, aged 82, **Hon. Robert Milligan M'Lane**. Born at Baltimore; educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and College Bourbon, Paris; graduated at West Point, 1837, and entered the Artillery; sent to Europe to examine the dikes and drainage of Holland, 1841; admitted to the Bar of District



of Columbia, 1848; elected to Congress as a Democrat, 1845-51; U.S. Commissioner in China, 1853-6; Minister in Mexico, 1859-61; retired from public life during the Civil War; Senator for Maryland, 1868-72; Representative in Congress, 1878-82; Governor of Maryland, 1883-5; Minister to France, 1885-90. On the 17th, at Karene, Sierra Leone, aged 37, **Major Charles Henry Wynne Donovan**, son of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Co. Wexford. Educated at Clifton College; joined the Wexford Militia, 1880, and 4th Dragoon Guards, 1882; served with the Nile Expeditionary Force, 1884-5; transferred to Army Service Corps, 1880; served in the Ashanti War, 1895, and in the frontier troubles at Sierra Leone, 1898, where he was fatally wounded; author of "With Wilson in Matabeleland," etc. On the 18th, at Paris, aged 72, **Gustave Moreau**, a distinguished French painter. Born at Paris; studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and under Picot; was the leader of the French Symbolists or Pre-Raphaelites; exhibited very seldom, and for many years previous to his death refused to sell his pictures. His best known works were "Salomé" (1878), "Phaeton" (1879), "Le Sphinx deviné" (1880), "Helène and Galathée" (1882). On the 19th, at St. James's, S.W., aged 45, **Colonel Charles Robert St. Leger Shervinton**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Shervinton, of South Kensington. Became prominent by his attempt to organise the defences of Madagascar against the French, but withdrew before the conflict. On the 19th, at Kanturk, Co. Cork, aged 87, **Lord Lisle**, John Arthur Lysaght, fifth baron. Lieutenant, South Devon Militia. Married, 1837, Henrietta Anne, daughter of John Church. On the 19th, at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, aged 47, **George Parsons Lathrop**. Born at Honolulu, Hawaii; educated at New York and Dresden; Assistant Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1875; founded the American Copyright League, 1883, and was for some years its Secretary; author of several volumes of poetry, history, etc., including "Rose and Rooftree" (1875), "An Echo of Passion" (1882), "History of the Union League of Philadelphia" (1883), "Newport" (1884), etc. Married, 1871, Rose, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author. On the 20th, at Rigbourne, Shrewsbury, aged 47, **Alfred Cock, Q.C.**, son of James Cock, of Shrewsbury, tanner. Educated there and at London University; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1871; practised first in the Lord Mayor's Court and afterwards in the High Court; Q.C., 1886. Married, 1877, Elsa, daughter of Prof. R. Liebreich, of Paris and Berlin, a celebrated oculist. On the 21st, at Cape Coast Castle, aged 55, **George Emil Eminsang**, Chief and Field Marshal of Elmina and Consular Agent of the United States. A native-born inhabitant of the Gold Coast; educated in Germany, and spoke fluently five European languages; practised as a Solicitor; appointed District Commissioner of Elmina on the transfer of certain Dutch forts to the British Government, 1872. On the 25th, at Oxford, aged 61, **Colonel Sir Vivian Dering Majendie, K.C.B.**, son of Major J. R. Majendie, of Pipe Grange, Lichfield. Educated at Leamington College and the Royal Military Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1854; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1855-6, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Captain-Instructor and Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, 1865-70; Chief Inspector of Explosives under the Home Office, 1871. Married, 1863, Adelaide Frances, daughter of Rev. H. Grylls. On the 25th, at Glasgow, aged 79, **Sir James Bain**, son of Robert Bain, of Glasgow, where he was educated. Established a large business as coal and iron master in Cumberland; Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1874; sat as a Conservative for Whitehaven, 1891-2. Married, 1851, Mary, daughter of John Dove, of Glasgow. On the 26th, at Bournemouth, aged 76, **Dowager Countess of Desart**, Lady Elizabeth Lucy Campbell, daughter of first Earl of Cawdor. Married, 1842, third Earl of Desart. Was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber. On the 27th, at Bradford, aged 74, **Sir Henry Mitchell**, son of M. H. Mitchell, of Esholt, York. Was for many years one of the leading merchants of Bradford and Manchester; founded the Bradford Technical College, and was Mayor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and first Honorary Freeman of that city. Married, 1851, Annie, daughter of Rev. D. W. Gordon. On the 27th, at Carlton House Terrace, London, aged 52, **Earl of Caledon**, James Alexander, fourth earl. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; gazetted to 1st Life Guards, 1867; served through the Egyptian Campaign, 1882; Representative Peer for Ireland, 1877. Married, 1884, Lady Elizabeth Graham-Toler, daughter of third Earl of Norbury. On the 27th, at Simla, aged 45, **Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Frederic Gambier**, son of Rev. S. J. Gambier, of Cheltenham. Entered the Indian Staff Corps, 1871; served in the Afridi Expedition, 1877-8, and the Afghan War, 1878-80, where he was wounded. On the 28th, at Barningham Park, Yorks, aged 78, **Sir Frederick Acclorn Milbank**, first



baronet, son of Mark Milbank, of Thorp and Barningham. Educated at Harrow; joined 79th Highlanders, 1837; sat as a Liberal for the North Riding, 1865-85, and for the Richmondshire Division, 1885-6; created a Baronet, 1882. Married, 1844, Alexina Harriet, daughter of Sir Alexander Don, sixth baronet. On the 28th, at Tyldesley, Lancashire, aged 87, **Caleb Wright**, son of a clerk, and one of thirteen children. Entered a cotton factory as piecer at the age of nine years; devoted his evenings to self-improvement at night schools; at fifteen was engaged as a spinner; at thirty was manager of a mill; and at thirty-five founded the successful cotton spinning firm of Caleb Wright & Co.; sat as a Radical for the Leigh Division of Lancashire, 1885-95. On the 28th, at Preston Capes, Northants, aged 85, **Rev. Sir Valentine Knightley**, fourth baronet, son of Rev. Henry Knightley. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1834; Rector of Preston Capes, 1836, and Charwelton, 1837, holding both livings until his death. On the 29th, at Westbourne Terrace, aged 68, **Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence**, son of N. Lawrence, solicitor, of London. Admitted, 1848; assisted in drafting Conveyancy Acts of 1881-2, Settled Land Acts, 1882-7, etc.; President of the Incorporated Law Society. Married, 1867, Laura, daughter of Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon. On the 30th, at Buckingham House, aged 64, **Philip Hermogenes Calderon**, B.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy. Born of Spanish parents at Poitiers; studied at London at Leigh's Academy and at Paris under Picot; elected A.R.A., 1864; R.A., 1867; Keeper, 1887. Married, 1867, a sister of Mr. George Storey, A.R.A.

## MAY.

**Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.**—William Ewart Gladstone was born on December 29, 1809; Liverpool was his birthplace, but his parentage on both sides, as he was never weary of proclaiming, was Scottish. His father, Sir John Gladstone, was the son of a corn merchant at Leith, and his mother was the daughter of Andrew Robertson, of Stornoway, some time Provost of Dingwall. From them he inherited the qualities of both the Lowland and Highland Scots. His father, a remarkable man, who, sent from Leith on a business mission to Liverpool, attracted the notice of that great trading community, and ultimately became one of its merchant princes, gave him his shrewd sense, clear capacity for business, and unequalled mastery of detail, while his mother transmitted the fervent emotion and poetic imagination of her Highland ancestry. Born in a wealthy household, William Gladstone was under no necessity of securing a maintenance by learning a profession. His father recognised his natural capacity, and trained him from the first to be a statesman. In 1821 Mr. Gladstone was sent to Eton, then under the headmastership of Dr. Keate, and boarded at Mrs. Shurey's. Among his schoolfellows and special friends were Hamilton, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury; Arthur Hallam, the son of the historian; and Sir Francis Doyle. In the debates of "Pop," the Eton Debating Society, and in the pages of the *Etonian* Mr.

Gladstone first shone among his contemporaries.

On leaving Eton in 1827, Mr. Gladstone coached for six months with private tutors (one was Dr. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta). Mr. Gladstone went up to Christ Church, Oxford, in the following autumn, the "House" being then in its best glory. He was a model young man—studious and steady, with a tenacity of purpose somewhat appalling, perhaps, to less resolute minds. He followed up the Salt Hill Club of his schooldays by starting a W.E.G. Essay Society at college. In due time he became a member of the Union—first its secretary, and then, like so many brilliant men before and since, its president. He made his maiden speech to this most famous of the world's debating societies on February 11, 1830. In December, 1831, Mr. Gladstone crowned his college career by carrying off a double-first in classics and mathematics; the latter branch of learning having been studied only to please his father.

He was now equipped for his start in life. His sympathies at this time ran with the Tory party as recently modified by the genius of Canning, who was an intimate friend of his father and the object of the son's unwearied admiration. It followed from this combination that, while the Reform Act of 1832 had been vehemently denounced by William Gladstone in the Oxford Union, he was ready to accept and

work it in the new Parliament in the spirit subsequently developed by Sir Robert Peel. The first half at any rate of this temper commended him to the Duke of Newcastle, the father of his Oxford friend, Lord Lincoln, and obtained for him his first seat in the House of Commons as member for Newark. The duke's influence was sufficient to secure the victory. The new member was at once marked out as a rising man in the party, and when Sir Robert Peel was summoned from Rome in 1834, on King William's dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry, he became a Junior Lord of the Treasury and Under-Secretary for the Colonies in that brief Administration of a few months. A general election and the return of Melbourne to power threw him out of office, and he employed his leisure in writing the famous book on "The State in Its Relations with the Church." A visit to Rome, to recruit his eyesight which had begun to fail under candle-light study, issued in his marriage in 1839 with Catherine Glynne, at the same time that her sister, Mary Glynne, was married to his life-long friend, Lord Lyttelton. In 1841 Sir Robert Peel became once more Minister, and he assigned to Gladstone, whose financial capacity he had already discerned, the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which was soon exchanged for that of President, together with admission into the Cabinet. Here his work lay in the preparation of Peel's revised tariff, by which duties were abolished or diminished on no less than 1200 articles. But Peel had another scheme on hand which rudely touched a different chord in his lieutenant's sentiments. The difficult problem of higher education in Ireland was to be attacked on the one side by founding the "godless colleges" of the Queen's University, and on the other by a large and permanent increase of the grant to the Roman Catholic seminary of Maynooth. This was wholly inconsistent with the theory of the book just published by the President of the Board of Trade, which endowed the State with a corporate conscience, binding it to promote truth and repress error in religion. Gladstone could not endure that he should seem, even to himself, to have been induced to surrender it by the temptation of personal advantage; and he at once resigned the office. To average politicians such scruples were unintelligible. In this way he was shut out from the preliminary deliberations of Peel's Cabinet on the Corn Laws; but when the in-

tention of repealing them was openly announced, and a vacancy consequently created by Lord Stanley's retirement, Gladstone rejoined his former chief in 1846 as Under-Secretary for the Colonies. But he was unable to give him his valuable assistance in the Parliamentary debates which ensued, for he knew too well the Protectionist sentiments of the Duke of Newcastle to entertain any hope of re-election for Newark, after the resignation which his acceptance of office entailed; and he remained out of Parliament till the general election of 1847.

That election opened a new chapter of Mr. Gladstone's life. There was a vacancy in the representation of the University of Oxford. Canning had pronounced this to be the most coveted prize of public life, and Gladstone has admitted that he "desired it with an almost passionate fondness." A typical Oxford man, crowned with its honours, and saturated with its spirit, he was the ideal candidate for the post. But he did not win it without a sharp contest. All opposition, however, was overborne by the union of those who saw in him a worthy representative of the intellect and culture of the university with those who welcomed him with enthusiasm as a devoted son and champion of the Church. Samuel Wilberforce and Charles Wordsworth were among his supporters, James Mozley and Church—afterwards Dean of St. Paul's—worked zealously on his committee, of which Coleridge, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, and Stafford Northcote were secretaries. But, on the whole, with the great exception of the venerable President Routh of Magdalen, the dignitaries of the university stood aloof. It was, in the main, a contest between young Oxford and old, between reformers, who were hungering after a new ideal, and obstructives, who were content with things as they were; and young Oxford won. The seat thus won was disputed—contrary to previous university custom—on almost every possible opportunity, and, though retained for eighteen years, was lost at last—chiefly through the persevering hostility of Archdeacon Denison.

When Gladstone was first elected for Oxford he was a member of the Opposition, in the train of Sir Robert Peel. Lord John Russell was Prime Minister, and Palmerston Foreign Secretary. The latter had been sharply attacked by Mr. Gladstone for his *Civis Romanus* policy, and had incurred the displeasure of the Queen, as well

as that of his chief, by his needlessly prompt approval of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*. Lord John dismissed him from the Foreign Office, but quickly paid the penalty by a defeat on a Militia Bill. Lord John Russell's fall was succeeded by a Derby-Disraeli Ministry. Gladstone was spoken of as "a dark horse," who might possibly be induced to join it. But any such expectation was scattered to the winds on the night of Disraeli's first Budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no sooner sat down than Gladstone sprang to his feet, and in a speech unpremeditated and glowing with indignation and contempt tore the flimsy financial scheme to ribbons. The next day Lord Derby placed his resignation in the Queen's hands; and this was followed by what was practically a Peelite Ministry, under Lord Aberdeen. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his three friends—the Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Graham, and Sidney Herbert—were in the Cabinet. His first Budget, in 1853, was a triumphant success. The financial arrangements, tending to cheapen and ease all the processes of business, were sustained by an income-tax, the temporary character of which was strongly insisted on, and were expounded in a speech which held the House of Commons spellbound for five long hours. He was regarded in many quarters as the destined successor to Lord Aberdeen, who was known to be desirous of retiring, when an event occurred which turned the whole current of politics in a new direction. This was the Crimean War. Gladstone accepted the war at the time and defended it since; but it was altogether against his inclination, and it proved the ruin of the Ministry to which he belonged. Lord Aberdeen was succeeded by an undoubted War Minister in Lord Palmerston; but Gladstone and his Peelite friends found themselves unable to work with him and resigned. During this political isolation Mr. Gladstone came into violent collision on the one side with Palmerston on the Chinese War and the Conspiracy Bill for the protection of Napoleon III., and on the other with Disraeli on the Reform Bill, though he had willingly accepted, in 1858, from the Conservative Ministry the post of Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and in that capacity had prepared the way for their surrender to Greece. In 1859 he joined Lord Palmerston's Ministry, and thereby definitely gave in his adhesion to the Liberal party. Naturally this was the

signal for renewed opposition at Oxford, but after a brisk contest, in which Mansel, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, was chairman of the committee of his antagonist, Lord Chandos, he won by 191 votes, and kept the seat for six years longer. In 1865 he astonished his constituents by declaring, in answer to Mr. Dillwyn, that the Irish Church was "the question of the future." Meanwhile, in 1862, he had made a remarkable speech on the American Civil War, in which he expressed his sympathy with the South and his conviction that Jefferson Davis had succeeded in "making a nation" out of the seceding States—an error of judgment which not long after he frankly confessed.

Completely defeated at Oxford in 1865, he rushed down to South Lancashire, and proclaimed himself "unmuzzled." Reform of every kind was in the air, and Gladstone was not unwilling to ride and direct the storm. A brief interval of Earl Russell, marked by the introduction of a moderate Reform Bill, which was advocated by Bright and Gladstone, but destroyed by Robert Lowe in the "Cave of Adullam," was succeeded by the Administrations of Derby and Disraeli, which gave household suffrage to the boroughs. The Opposition, after aiding the Conservative leaders in carrying this revolutionary change, saw no reason for maintaining their temporary allies in power, and Gladstone led the way in the assault with his famous resolutions against the Irish Church. On March 30, 1868, Mr. Gladstone proposed his motion for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. The Irish Church Suspensory Bill passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords. A general election ensued. Mr. Gladstone, after a severe fight in South West Lancashire, accepted the seat at Greenwich, to which he had been elected, and he returned with a Parliamentary majority of 115 to enter upon his first Premiership. His Ministry lasted five years, from 1869 to 1874, and was an era of portentous energy and marvellous achievement. The "upas tree," which, in Mr. Gladstone's judgment, poisoned Ireland with its deadly shade, was attacked in its three branches—ecclesiastical, agricultural, academic. The Irish Church was disestablished and disendowed; Irish land tenure was metamorphosed; Irish education alone resisted the woodman's axe, and proved the cause of his ultimate discomfiture. But Ireland was

only one of the fields of his restless activity. Besides a multitude of smaller, but not insignificant, enactments, the Abolition of Purchase in the Army—effected by a high-handed use of the prerogative of the Crown, overriding the opposition of the House of Lords—the foundation of our present system of elementary education by Mr. Forster's Act of 1870, the Endowed Schools Commission, the introduction of the Ballot, a Licensing Act, and a remodelling of the Courts of Law, were among the exploits of this wonderful Ministry, and in all of them the Prime Minister was the leading spirit and the unfailing and eloquent advocate. Such crowded legislation, covering so many departments of life, could not fail to provoke its penalty. He had, in Disraeli's phrase, worried every class and harassed every interest, but when he was defeated at last on the Irish University Bill by three votes, his wary antagonist refused to step into his place. The Gladstone Ministry was reconstructed, but on January 24, 1874, Mr. Gladstone sprang a dissolution on the House and issued his tempting promise of the abolition of the income tax.

This great Ministry marked the zenith of Mr. Gladstone's career. He himself at first recognised the defeat of his policy by his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party. But the horrors of Bulgarian massacre, kindling in him the same enthusiasm of humanity which had long before urged him to appeal to Europe to redress the wrongs of Italian patriots, forced him once more into public action, and compelled him to resume the front place from which he had retired. From 1876 to 1880 Mr. Gladstone contested every point of Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and more especially his support of Turkey. In 1879 he took the resolve of contesting Midlothian against the Buccleuch interest, which was regarded as paramount. After a brilliant campaign, in which some of his greatest speeches were made, he was returned by a majority of more than 200 over Lord Dalkeith. Simultaneously there was a Liberal victory all over the country. Lords Hartington and Granville were first summoned to form a Cabinet, but failed, and Mr. Gladstone was thereupon summoned to undertake the task. The chief success of his Second Administration, from 1880 to 1885, was, by agreement with Lord Salisbury and the Conservative party, the completion of the Reform Act of 1866 by extending household suffrage

to the counties. Foreign troubles fell thick upon him. Majuba Hill and Penjdeh; Arabi's rebellion, with its consequences in the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; the revolt of the Soudan, with the fearful and useless expenditure of blood on the sands of Suakim; and at last the abandonment of Gordon, with the futile and costly expedition of Lord Wolseley to Khartoum, formed a series of events which gradually alienated from Mr. Gladstone a large number of those who had been hitherto his devoted admirers. And over all his latter years the cloud of Irish agitation began now to cast its deepening shadow. It was during this Second Administration that Parnell and Biggar developed the ingenious and persevering obstruction that threw everything else into the background, and at least encouraged the murderous outrages which bade fair to reduce the country to anarchy. The "resources of civilisation," which the Prime Minister invoked to his assistance, only led up to the Treaty of Kilmainham and the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. The Ministry resigned in 1885, and was succeeded by a brief Government of Lord Salisbury. The approaching general election revealed to Mr. Gladstone the critical juncture he had reached. He solemnly besought the electors to give him an indisputable majority, and not to subject the Liberal party to the dangerous temptation of gaining a majority only by the aid of the Irish vote, increased as it had been by the last Reform Act. The temptation was neither escaped nor overcome. The election showed that the Parnellites held the balance between the two parties, and Mr. Gladstone's determination was taken. He threw out an informal and anonymous sketch of a Home Rule scheme, and when on the reassembling of Parliament in 1886 he found himself by the aid of the Parnellites in a majority, he forthwith embodied the scheme in a Home Rule Bill. This was the distinguishing mark of his Third Administration. It had unforeseen consequences. It created the Liberal Unionists, and by their alliance with the Conservatives produced a phenomenon hitherto unknown in English politics, of a Central party, throwing off on either side its extreme wings of the unyielding Tory and irreconcilable Radical. Its first result was the defeat of the Home Rule Bill by thirty votes. Undismayed, Mr. Gladstone worked steadily through



six years of opposition to gain support for it, subordinating every other consideration to the measure to which he had become devoted. His untiring activity was rewarded by a small majority in the general election of 1892, which once more placed him in power and enabled him to mark his Fourth Administration by the production of a second Home Rule Bill considerably modified from the original. But the forces of disorder had been greatly reduced by the split in the Irish party which had ensued on Parnell's fall, rejection, and death; and the dwindling majority which carried the bill through the Commons encouraged the Lords to reject it by an almost unanimous vote; and Mr. Gladstone, now in his eighty-fourth year, was at last compelled by some indications of failure in the marvellous health and vitality which he had hitherto enjoyed, to acquiesce in defeat, and hand over to Lord Rosebery the prosecution of his policy. Four years of placid retirement, filled with active mental occupation in the lofty topics which ever lay nearest to his heart, soothed by domestic love and cheered by the universal sympathy which soon forgot the bitterness of strife in admiration of the veteran statesman, shed the warm glow of a tranquil sunset over the evening of his eager and tumultuous career. Side by side with the leading part he played in politics for upwards of sixty years, Mr. Gladstone was ever busy with his pen. From the days of his Church and State pamphlet at the outset of his career to the "Study of Bishop Butler's Life and Theology," published scarcely more than a year before his death, Mr. Gladstone's pen was actively engaged in literary or polemical writing. The studies on Homer and the Homeric Age, which appeared from time to time between 1858 to 1890, bore witness to his interest in classical literature—his Letters on the State of Naples to his still earlier enthusiasm for the cause of patriotism and in defence of the victims of Bourbon tyranny—his Vatican Letters to his eagerness to oppose the ultramontane policy of the Romish Curia. Besides these, articles in magazines, pamphlets on Bulgarian atrocities, studies of Biblical criticism and social questions flowed freely from his study. His healthy physical condition enabled him to do all this and much else which goes unrecorded with apparently slight strain. His later years passed in retirement were as intellectually occupied as those of the prime of life.

At length a terrible affection of the face, causing him intense pain and preventing regular rest, overtook him. He went first to the South of France for the early part of the winter, and then returned to Bournemouth. His great desire, however, was to get back to his home at Hawarden. Here he lingered for some weeks, but it was known to all that life to him was only a prolongation of suffering, and to the relief of those who loved him best he passed quietly away on Ascension Day (May 19), surrounded by his family, leaving behind him the memory of a man splendidly endowed who had used his talents for the good of others—especially the poor and the oppressed—and who, able to confer honours and distinctions upon his followers, had never accepted title or reward for himself, but died, as he had lived, the Great Commoner of the United Kingdom.

**Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.**—Spencer Horatio Walpole, son of Mr. Thomas Walpole, some time British Minister at Munich, and great-grandson of Sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1806. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar on June 10, 1831. He practised in the Chancery Courts, and was made a Q.C. in 1846. The same year he was returned unopposed for Midhurst as a Conservative, and took part in the discussion of the many legal measures then before Parliament. But he first made himself known in the political world as a zealous Protestant, and laboured for education allied to religion. He was at all times the unswerving opponent of purely secular education, which he thought dangerous. Later in his Parliamentary career he did good service in criticising the Revised Code in its first crude form. He was an ardent supporter of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and he saw in the Papal Bull and Cardinal Wiseman's Pastoral an alarming menace to the liberties of England. He was also conspicuous for his resistance to any relaxation of the political disabilities of Jews.

In a few years after entering Parliament Mr. Walpole had acquired a considerable reputation on his own side of the House for ability and eloquence, and when Lord Derby formed his first Administration in 1852 Mr. Walpole was appointed Home Secretary. When the Government quitted office he did not return to the Bar, but was for a time chairman of the Great Western Railway and also a member of the



Cambridge University Commission. In 1856, on the death of Mr. Goulburn, he was returned for Cambridge University, defeating Mr. Denman by a large majority, and this seat he held until 1882. When Lord Derby returned to office in 1858 he again offered him the Home Office, which Mr. Walpole, apprehensive as to the policy of the new Government in regard to reform, reluctantly accepted. He did not long remain in office. On March 1, 1859, he and his friend Mr. Henley made known their resolution to retire from a Government with which they were at variance in regard to reform. On taking office Mr. Walpole had stipulated that if this question came up and he did not agree with his colleagues, as he anticipated might be the case, he should be free to retire.

In 1866 he was again appointed Home Secretary in Lord Derby's third administration. The Reform Bill agitation was in progress. The Home Secretary had trying duties to perform; and he showed himself timid, irresolute, and inconsequent. After the publication of Sir Richard Mayne's notice, stating that Hyde Park gates would be closed at five o'clock, came the riot of July 23. Two days afterwards the Home Secretary was so ill-advised as to receive a deputation from the Reform League, and to thank them for the "conciliatory tone" which they had used. He so mismanaged matters as to give the deputation to understand that it was to have its own way, and to bring about the publication of a placard, which the country understood to mean that the Government had capitulated to the Reform League. Matters were made worse by the subsequent conduct of the Government. The Home Office issued in May, 1867, a proclamation prohibiting a meeting called by the Reform League—at a time when the law officers had informed Mr. Walpole that it was practically impossible, with the law as it stood, to prevent it. Not until 1867, though long aware of the limited extent of his powers, did he seek to alter the law by bringing in a bill making it an offence punishable with fine or imprisonment to convoke or assist at a meeting in the Royal Parks. But the Government again turned tail. The meeting was held, and the bill was not proceeded with, and Mr. Walpole found in the state of his health a sufficient reason for resigning.

Mr. Walpole kept his seat in the Cabinet, though without office, until the session of 1868. But from the time

when he ceased to be Home Secretary he took little part in the business of the House. He had become a silent member long before he quitted it in 1882.

Mr. Walpole married a daughter of Spencer Perceval—a statesman whom he resembled in many ways, and died on May 22 at the Manor House, Ealing, where he had lived for many years in absolute retirement in the enjoyment of a political pension.

**Sir Thomas Dyke Acland**, eleventh baronet, who died at his seat, Killerton, on May 29, was born on May 25, 1809, being thus about seven months older than his life-long friend Mr. Gladstone, whom he so quickly followed. He was educated at Harrow, whence in 1827 he went to Christ Church. Mr. Acland took a double first-class in the Easter term of 1831 and was elected a Fellow of All Souls. In 1837 he was elected as a Conservative for West Somerset, his father being returned at the same general election for North Devon. From his first entry into Parliament Mr. Acland interested himself in the question of education, though his attitude in respect of the subject was modified as time went on. His earlier efforts in this direction were in the defence and maintenance of Church schools and the establishment of diocesan training colleges. At the general election of 1841 he declined to identify himself with the Protectionists, but was again returned as a Liberal Conservative, his father at the same time being returned as a Peelite for North Devon. At this period Mr. Acland identified himself to some extent with the Young England party, and in March, 1846, he voted for Lord John Manners's Bequests for Pious and Charitable Purposes Bill, which was in effect a bill for the repeal of the Mortmain Act of the 9 George II. In the same session he voted against Mr. Villiers's amendment in committee on the Customs and Corn Importation Acts for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. But he supported the various relaxations and compromises in the direction of free trade, such as the Corn Importation Act of 1846, and he expressed his intention of supporting Sir Robert Peel in that Minister's declaration in favour of the prospective repeal of the duties on corn.

Mr. Acland did not seek re-election at the general election, 1847, nor did he stand for any other constituency. He took an active part in the affairs of the Bath and West of England Agri-

cultural Society, and conducted its Journal for about seven years. In conjunction with Dr. Temple, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, he also took a leading share in the establishment of local examinations by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Acland received the distinction from the university of an Honorary D.C.L. degree. In 1859 he stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative against Mr. Bright at Birmingham, and did not succeed in gaining a seat till the general election of 1865. In the meantime he bestirred himself in the Volunteer movement, and aided in the formation of five corps of Mounted Rifles in his native county. He also served on the Schools Inquiry Commission, 1864, of which Lord Taunton was chairman, and which pursued its exhaustive investigations for three years.

In 1865 Mr. Acland was returned as a Liberal for North Devon, being chosen without contest at a bye-election in April to be the colleague of a Conservative, Mr. Trefusis, and on the latter's succession to the Clinton peerage a like compliment was paid in the following year to Sir Stafford Northcote, and Acland and Northcote continued together to represent the northern division of the county for twenty years. In Mr. Forster's Educational Bill of 1871—in which year he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father—he naturally took a deep interest, especially as regarded the religious question. The Church had, he alleged, in many cases abused its privileges, and he had known instances in which Dissenters were either charged double fees or obliged to have their children baptised before admission to the Church school—which was often the only elementary school in the parish. In 1885 Sir Thomas Acland left North Devon, and was returned for West Somerset. In the following year he contested the seat as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, but was defeated by Mr. Charles Elton, Q.C., and this defeat marked the termination of his political career, in the course of which the only distinction which he received was appointment as a member of the Privy Council in 1883. Sir Thomas Acland was twice married—first, in 1841, to Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Mordaunt. His second wife, whom he married in 1856, was daughter of Mr. John Erskine, and niece of the second Earl of Rosslyn.

**Lord Playfair, G.C.B.**—Lyon Playfair, who died in Onslow Gardens, South Ken-

sington, on May 29, was born at Meerut, on May 21, 1819. He was the second son of Dr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals in Bengal, and was sent home at an early age to be educated. He studied at St. Andrews, showing an early predilection for chemistry, which presumably led him to Glasgow, where he pursued his studies for some time. At the age of eighteen his health broke down, and he returned to India for a time with satisfactory results. He afterwards resumed studying chemistry at University College under Graham, from whom he had previously taken lessons at the Andersonian Institution in Glasgow. Then he went to Giessen to learn organic chemistry under Liebig, some of whose works he translated into English. On his return his practical bent asserted itself, and for some years he managed extensive calico printing works at Clitheroe. In 1843 he went to Manchester, where he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution. In the following year he was placed by Sir Robert Peel upon a commission charged with an inquiry into the sanitary condition of our large towns, and in recognition of his services Playfair was appointed in 1846 Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 offered him an unexpected opening, and he became Special Commissioner in charge of the Department of Juries. He had now firmly established himself in the official circles in which he ever afterwards moved. His services were rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath and an appointment in the household of the Prince Consort. In 1856 he became Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were among his pupils. This post, which he held until 1869, did not interfere with his activity in other quarters. The second exhibition, in 1862, made a demand upon his services, and he again undertook, with fuller powers than before, the Department of Juries. He had previously been appointed Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. At the French Exhibition of 1878 he was appointed by the Prince of Wales, who was president of the English commission, to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Civil Service which bears his name was the outcome of a commission appointed in 1874, of which Mr. Playfair was president. He presided over or took part in

numerous other inquiries, such as that into cattle plague on its first appearance in this country; that on the fisheries of the Scottish coasts; and that on the suitability of British coals for naval purposes.

At the general election of 1868 Mr. Playfair was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest by the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and he retained the confidence of the constituency for seventeen years. He was Postmaster-General in 1873, and when his friends returned to power in 1880 he was appointed Chairman of Ways and Means, in which capacity he on one occasion suspended the Irish members *en bloc*. That office he resigned in 1883, and on his retirement was made K.C.B. In 1885 he was returned for the Southern Division of Leeds, and became Vice-President of the Council. He was again returned in 1886, and continued to represent the constituency until he became a peer in 1892. His elevation did not interfere with his activity upon commissions, as for example those on the Condition of the Aged Poor and on the University of London. He was a member of many learned societies at home and abroad, and held many foreign decorations. He produced a great many essays, addresses, and memoirs upon many subjects, but chiefly on education, technical education, sanitation, and economic questions. A selection of these appeared in book form in 1889 under the title of "Subjects of Social Welfare." He was thrice married. His first wife was Margaret Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Oakes, of Riddings House, Alfreton, whom he married in 1846. She died in 1855, and in 1857 he married Jean Ann, daughter of Mr. Crawley Millington, of Crawley House; and after her death in 1877 he married, in 1878, Edith, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hammond Russell, of Boston, U.S.A.

**Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B.**—Robert Rawlinson, born in Bristol on February 28, 1810, was the son of a mason and builder carrying on business at Chorley, in Lancashire, and began life as a working stonemason. One of his first engagements was with Jesse Hartley, the famous engineer of the Liverpool Docks, whose office he entered at the age of twenty-one as a measurer of masonry. But his abilities soon advanced him to more important duties, and in 1836 he entered the service of Robert Stephenson, acting as assistant resident engineer on that difficult sec-

tion of the London and North-Western main line at Blisworth, where the construction of the railway gave so much trouble to all concerned. In 1840 he returned to Liverpool as assistant surveyor to the Corporation, and in this post his attention was turned from civil engineering proper to sanitary engineering and the promotion of healthy conditions of existence, more especially among the dense populations of our larger towns. In 1846 he proposed a scheme for supplying Liverpool and Manchester with water from Bala Lake, in North Wales, but his idea was not realised until nearly fifty years later. On the passing of the Public Health Act of 1848, in large measure the outcome of Edwin Chadwick's inquiries into the sanitary condition of our labouring populations, he was one of the first inspectors appointed. In this capacity he visited and inspected numbers of towns all over the country, and the reports in which he exposed the overcrowding, the lack of drains and sewers, the absence of a wholesome water supply, and the general want of cleanliness which he found in only too many places, were not pleasant reading for the municipal authorities, whose resentment was sometimes shown by forcible abuse of the man and active opposition to the remedies he prescribed.

In the course of the Crimean War Mr. Rawlinson was able to supply a signal vindication of the soundness of his sanitary teaching. Towards the end of 1854 the sickness and mortality among our soldiers in the East had become truly appalling. Early in the next year popular indignation drove the Ministry from office, and Lord Palmerston, who became head of the Government, was obliged to adopt prompt and vigorous measures to improve the condition of our troops in the East. Among these was the sending out of a Sanitary Commission composed of Dr. Sutherland, Dr. H. Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson. The instructions under which these gentlemen acted were perhaps the most remarkable that had ever been issued from the War Office. The commissioners were instructed to use the utmost expedition in examining into the causes of, and finding remedies for, the unhealthy state of camp and hospital, and were ordered to see, either personally or through their agents, that works considered necessary were immediately begun, and to superintend their progress day by day until they were finished. The Commission reached

Constantinople in the beginning of March, and set to work on the Levantine hospitals, and from about 42 per cent. in February the death rate fell to about 2½ at the end of June. In the Crimea, where Mr. Rawlinson was on one occasion knocked from his horse by the wind of a cannon ball, similar happy results were soon obtained, simply by having ordinary regard for such matters as limewashing, ventilation, scavenging, and uncontaminated water supply, so that by the end of 1855 the whole army in the field before Sebastopol was in better health than it had ever been at home.

In 1863 Mr. Rawlinson distinguished himself in another task. The American Civil War, by stopping the supply of raw material, produced widespread distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire, depriving many thousands of operatives of their means of livelihood. Efficient as were the private measures of relief up to a certain point, it was soon felt that the long-continued distribution of doles was attended with grave disadvantages to the recipients. Hence in the spring of 1863 the idea originated in the affected districts that the Government should start works of "utility, profit, and ornament" in order to provide employment at a fair wage for the starving workers. The proposal was kindly received, and at the end of April the Home Secretary despatched Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Farnell to Lancashire to inquire into its feasibility. After visiting and inspecting over ninety of the principal places, Mr. Rawlinson reported that, in his opinion, 1,500,000*l.* sterling might be expended in permanent improvements of a beneficial character, such as main

sewerage, drainage, forming and completing streets, making new water-reservoirs, and laying out parks and recreation grounds, and in consequence of his statements the commissioners of the Treasury were promptly authorised to advance out of the Consolidated Fund a sum not exceeding 1,500,000*l.*, at 8½ per cent., on the security of the local rates, to facilitate the execution of the public works suggested. Under Mr. Rawlinson's direction success attended the experiment; the men were employed at a wage not less than 12*s.* a week. In this way 1,850,000*l.* in all were spent, and in recognition of the services he rendered Mr. Rawlinson was made a C.B.

On the constitution of the Local Government Board he became chief engineering inspector, and in 1893, upon retiring from the post, which he had held for sixteen years, he was promoted to be K.C.B., having already been knighted in 1868. In addition to his official duties he acted as Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Pollution of Rivers in 1866, and also served on the commission which inquired into the sanitary condition of Dublin in 1879. He became an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1848, and President in 1894. At one period he took a considerable part in the proceedings of that body, discussing mostly questions connected with drainage and water supply, of which his official position gave him a wide experience.

Sir Robert Rawlinson married, in 1831, Ruth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Swallow, of Lockwood, near Huddersfield, and died on May 31 at The Boltons, South Kensington, after a short illness.

On the 1st, at Canterbury, N.Z., aged 58, William M. Marshall. Educated at Bath; entered the Army and served with the 11th Regiment; went to New Zealand as a farmer; ten years Member of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, Secretary and Treasurer of the Province, 1868-75; Registrar of the University, 1876, until his death. On the 1st, at Brussels, aged 81, *Alphonse Guillaume Ghislain Wauters*, a Belgium historian, and the founder of the Library of Communal Archives at Brussels, and the author of numerous works on history and geography. On the 1st, at Weymouth, aged 75, *Camille Félix Désiré Caillard*, son of C. T. Caillard. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1845; appointed County Court Judge, Bath and Cheltenham, 1869-97. Married, first, 1857,

Quarter Sessions, 1878-93; Chairman since 1893. Married, 1853, Cecilia, daughter of Rev. M. Southwell, of St. Alban's, Herts. On the 3rd, at Onslow Square, aged 69, **Rev. William Wayte**. Educated at Eton (K.S. and Newcastle Scholar) and King's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1858; Craven Scholar and Fellow of King's; Assistant Master at Eton College, 1853-75; Professor of Greek, University College, London, 1876-9, and Examiner in University of London, 1886-91; edited several Greek classical works. On the 4th, at Hammersmith, aged 65, **Captain Henry Berkeley, R.N.**, son of Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley and grandson of fifth Earl Berkeley. Entered the Royal Navy, 1845; saw service off Oporto, 1846, and at Messina; employed on river service during the Kaffir War, 1851-3; served in the Baltic during the Russian War, 1854; and whilst on East Coast of Africa commanded the expedition sent up the Zambesi to relieve Dr. Livingstone; for many years Naval Editor of the *United Service Gazette*. On the 4th, at Forest Hill, aged 66, **Horatio Nelson Lay, C.B.**, son of George Tradescourt Lay, of Canton. Entered the Chinese Consular Service, 1849; appointed to organise the Chinese Customs at Shanghai, 1855; attached to Lord Elgin's Mission, 1850-1; appointed Inspector-General of Imperial (Chinese) Maritime Customs, 1859, but resigned in 1864 in consequence of the British Minister, Sir F. Bruce, refusing to support his proposals for the remodelling of the Chinese Navy; returned to England; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1874. On the 4th, at London, aged 61, **Earl of Effingham**, Henry Howard, third earl. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. Married, 1865, Victoria Francisca, daughter of Aristide Boyer, of Paris. On the 4th, at Clifton, aged 70, **Right Rev. Edward Twells, D.D.**, son of Philip M. Twells, of Handsworth. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham; graduated at Peterhouse, Cambridge; B.A., 1851; Incumbent of St. John's, Hammersmith, 1859-63; Bishop of Orange Free State, 1863-70. On the 5th, at Hare Dene, Albury, aged 68, **Newdigate Hooper Kearney Burne**, son of Rev. H. T. Burne, of Bath. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1860. Married, 1857, Hon. Caroline Addington, daughter of second Viscount Sidmouth. On the 6th, at Westbourne Gardens, W., aged 73, **Major-General Edmond Antony Henry Bacon**. Entered the Indian Army (Bombay), 1842; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, with the Central India Field Force. Married, as his second wife, 1896, Elizabeth, widow of Antonio de Pino, of Cadiz. On the 6th, at Ashley Gardens, S.W., aged 68, **Lieutenant-General George Neeld Boldero**, son of Colonel H. G. Boldero, of Hurst Grove, Berks. Entered the Army, 1847; served with 21st Fusiliers through the Crimea War, 1854-5, and severely wounded at Inkerman. Married, 1862, Anna, daughter of W. Steuart Trench. On the 6th, at Gothenburg, aged 81, **August Abrahamson**, a wealthy Swedish merchant, who founded in 1872 the Sloyd Seminary at Nääs, of which the special note was the educational importance of manual instruction, an idea first mooted by Uno Cygnæus, the Finnish school reformer. Married, 1860, Euphrosyne Leman, a distinguished singer and *prima donna*. On the 8th, at Wilton House, Taunton, aged 88, **Hamilton Kinglake, M.D.**, son of William Kinglake and brother of the historian. Graduated at Edinburgh University, 1837; took a prominent part in local politics as a Liberal. On the 8th, at Blidah, Algiers, aged 58, **Comte Maurice d'Hérisson**. Served under General Montauban in China; was on General Trochu's staff during the siege of Paris, 1870-1, and accompanied Jules Favre to Versailles to negotiate the capitulation. He subsequently was sent on a mission to China. On the 9th, at London, aged 45, **Rev. George William Gent**. Educated at University College, Oxford; B.A., 1875 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); Classical Master at Llandoverly School, 1876-80; Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, 1882-6; Principal of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, 1886-97, when he was appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. On the 9th, at Ballyglan, Co. Waterford, aged 78, **Sir Robert Joshua Paul**, third baronet, eldest son of William Gun Paul. High Sheriff of Carlow, 1849. Married, 1849, Anne, daughter of William Blacker, of Woodbrook, Co. Wexford. On the 10th, at Newport, I.W., aged 58, **Duke of St. Albans**, William Amelius Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, tenth duke. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Hereditary Grand Falconer and Registrar of the Court of Chancery; Captain of H.M. Yeomen of the Guard, 1869-74; was a yachtsman and owner of racehorses. Married, first, 1867, Sybil, daughter of General the Hon. Charles Grey; and second, 1874, Grace, daughter of R. Bernal Osborne. On the 10th, at Maintz-am-Rhein, aged 70, **Dr. Komp**. Educated at Mannheim and Heidelberg; for many years teacher of Theology at the Seminary of Fulda; Bishop of Fulda, 1894; Archbishop of Maintz, 1898. On the 11th, at Campden Hill, London, aged 75, **William Charles Lucy, F.G.S.**, of Brookthorpe, Gloucester-



shire, son of C. Lucy, of Stratford-on-Avon. An eminent geologist and philanthropist; one of the principal promoters of the Severn Bridge Railway. Married, 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of T. Sowdon, of Woolhope, Co. Hereford. On the 12th, at Sloane Street, Chelsea, aged 62, **Lieutenant-Colonel Otway Mayne Graham**. Entered the Bengal Army, 1855; served with the Staff Corps during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9, and the Hazara Campaign, 1860. On the 13th, at Lichtenthal, Baden, aged 76, **Professor Albert Köppen**. Studied at Jena, where he became Extra Professor of Jurisprudence, 1856; was appointed Professor at Marburg, 1857, and at Würzburg, 1863; called to the German University of Strasburg, 1872-95; the author of several important works on Roman law. On the 14th, at Broughtyferry, N.B., aged 73, **James Guthrie Orchar**. Born at Craigie, near Dundee; began life as an engineer; started the Wallace Foundry, Dundee, 1855; took a prominent part in municipal affairs, and especially in the establishment of Art Galleries and Schools. On the 14th, at St. Andrews, N.B., aged 84, **James Balfour Melville**, a prominent member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club for over fifty years. In 1858 he gained the Club Medal by making the round in ninety-three strokes. On the 16th, at Torquay, aged 59, **Major-General Henry St. George Tucker, C.B.** Entered the Bengal Army, 1855; served with the 19th Punjab Infantry in Indian Mutiny, 1857; China Campaign, 1860; Bhootan Campaign, 1865-6; and Afghan War, 1870-80. On the 16th, at Creusot, aged 58, **Henri Adolphe Schneider**, son of Eugène Schneider. A great ironmaster, and President of the Corps Législatif under the Second Empire; associated with his father in the management of the iron business, 1864, and sole director, 1875, when he largely developed the works; was Deputy, 1889-98. On the 17th, at Cairo, aged 82, **Captain Alan Charles Duncan Baillie**. Educated at Sandhurst; joined 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1887; served in the Hazara Expeditions, 1888 and 1891; in the Chitral Relief Force, 1895; and in the Soudan, 1898, where he was severely wounded at the battle of Atbara. On the 17th, at Paris, aged 83, **Ludovic Lalanne**, a distinguished French critic and *littérateur*. Editor of the *Athenæum Français*, of Bussy-Rabutin's and Brantôme's works, etc.; appointed Librarian of l'Institut de France, 1875. On the 19th, at San Francisco, aged 68, **Edward Reményi**, a distinguished musician. Born at Heves in Hungary; studied under Böhm at Vienna; was an officer under General Görgey during the Revolution; fled to the United States, where he became known as a violinist; came to London, 1854, and was appointed Violinist to the Queen, and subsequently to the King of Hungary. On the 21st, at Sussex Street, Hyde Park, aged 68, **Frederick Meadows White**, son of John Meadows White, of Lee Park, Kent. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1850; Fellow of Magdalen, 1853-67; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1857; Q.C., 1877; Judge of Clerkenwell County Court, 1893-8. Married, 1867, Alice Mary, daughter of Richard Smith, of Littlehampton, an accomplished musician and composer. On the 21st, at Paris, aged 95, **Duc de Bassano**, son of Napoleon's Marshal Maret. Entered the Diplomatic Service, 1830; Minister at Baden, 1841; Brussels, 1851; Senator, 1852; and Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor Napoleon III., 1854-70. On the 22nd, at Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A., aged 48, **Edward Bellamy**. Born in Massachusetts, and educated there and in Germany; joined the staff of a New York paper, 1871; author of "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process" (1878) and "Looking Backwards" (1889), a study in Socialism which attracted much attention. On the 22nd, at Shorncliffe, aged 57, **Major-General Edward Alexander Wood, C.B.**, son of Sir Charles Alexander Wood, K.C.B. Joined 10th Hussars, 1858, when he commanded in Afghan War, 1878-9, and in Soudan Expedition, 1884. Married, 1871, Janet, daughter of Caledon Alexander, of Sutton Place, Guildford. On the 23rd, at Dublin, aged 69, **Sir John Gilbert**, an eminent Irish historian, son of John Gilbert, of Dublin. Educated at Bath and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed Secretary of the Public Record Office, Ireland, 1867-75, and of Irish Archæological Celtic Society; Hon. Librarian and Vice-President, Royal Irish Academy; Member of Senate of Royal University of Ireland; author of the "History of the Viceroy's of Ireland, 1172-1564," "History of the City of Dublin," and other works. Married, 1891, Rosa, daughter of Joseph Stevenson Mulholland, M.D., of Belfast. On the 23rd, at Cairo, aged 39, **Major Francis Ladavese Fraser**. Appointed to Cameron Highlanders, 1876; served through the Nile Expedition, 1884-5; Soudan Frontier Force, 1885-6; and in the Soudan War, 1897-8, where he was fatally wounded at the battle of Atbara. On the 23rd, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 67, **Elizabeth Gall**, widow of Major G. Laurence Gall, 2nd Oude Irregular Cavalry, who was killed by the rebels at the siege of Lucknow. She distinguished herself as a hospital nurse during the siege. On the 24th, at Rome, aged 65,

**Benedetto Brin**, Italian Minister of Marine. Born and educated at Tunis, where he qualified as a naval architect, and was for many years employed at the naval yard at Leghorn and the Ministry of Marine; first appointed Minister of Marine, 1876, and held that post in four Cabinets, and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs under Signor Giolitti. On the 24th, at Cheltenham, aged 71, **General George William Fraser, B.S.C.** Appointed to 27th Bengal Native Infantry, 1848; served through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and the Afghan War, 1878-9. On the 24th, at Schloss, Hörnstein, Austria, aged 75, **The Archduke Leopold**, of Austria, son of Archduke Rénier, some time Viceroy of Lombardo Venetia. Born at Milan; General in the Austrian Cavalry; took part in the Austro-Prussian War, 1866. On the 25th, at Vienna, aged 64, **Friedrich Müller**, an eminent philologist and ethnologist. Born at Jemnik, Bohemia; educated at Znaim and Vienna; appointed to a post in the University Library of Vienna, 1858, and Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology, 1869; author of several philological works. On the 26th, at Quiddendenham, Suffolk, aged 84, **Lady Caroline Elizabeth Garnier**, daughter of fourth Earl of Albemarle. Married, 1835, Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln. On the 26th, at Crowborough, aged 76, **General Sir David Scott Dodgson, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. J. Dodgson, of Montrose, N.B. Entered the Bengal Army, 1838; served in Judpore Campaign, 1839; Afghan Campaign, 1842; Sutlej Campaign, 1846; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; twice wounded; mentioned in despatches and thanked by Governor-General. Married, first, 1851, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Francis Ford, second baronet; and second, 1883, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Docker, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and widow of Adam Duffin, of Co. Antrim. On the 27th, at Kenton, near Exeter, aged 62, **Lord Courtenay**, Henry Reginald, eldest son of Rev. the Earl of Devon. Educated at Westminster, New Inn Hall and Merton College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1864; Assistant-Inspector, Local Government Board, 1868-96; Honorary Colonel, 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. Married, 1862, Lady Evelyn Pepys, daughter of first Earl of Cottenham. On the 27th, at London, aged 78, **General Thomas Edmond Knox, C.B.**, son of Admiral the Hon. Sexton Percy Knox. Educated at Sandhurst; entered the Army, 1838; served with and commanded 67th Regiment in Chinese War, 1860; mentioned in despatches. Married, 1846, Lucy Diana, daughter of Venerable William Wray Maunsell, Archdeacon of Limerick. On the 27th, at Chelsea, aged 87, **Lady Caroline Frances Stirling**, daughter of first Earl of Strafford. Married, 1835, Sir Walter George Stirling, second baronet. On the 28th, at Hyde Park Square, London, aged 62, **Adam William Black**, son of Adam Black. Born in Edinburgh; educated at the High School and at the Universities of Edinburgh and Leipsig; a member of the firm of publishers, A. & C. Black, 1851-91; member of the Edinburgh Town Council, 1870; contested Central Edinburgh as a Radical, 1885. Married, 1855, Maria, daughter of Morris C. Jones, of Gunfrag Hall, Montgomeryshire. On the 28th, at Three Bridges, Sussex, aged 56, **Leopold Lowenstam**, a distinguished etcher. Born at Amsterdam, where he studied; established Government Etching School at Stockholm, 1871; came to England, 1873, and achieved great reputation and success. Married, 1879, Alice, daughter of Henry Search, of Norwood. On the 28th, at The Boltons, Brompton, aged 87, **John Paget**, son of Thomas Paget, of Humberston, Leicestershire. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1838; Secretary to Lord-Chancellor Cranworth, 1852-5; Metropolitan Police Magistrate, 1864-89. Married, 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of William Rathbone, of Liverpool. On the 29th, at Balabraes of Ayton, N.B., aged 55, **Sir William Grindlay Simpson**, second baronet, son of the distinguished physician of Edinburgh. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A., 1870; called to the Scottish Bar, 1873. Married, 1881, Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of Alexander Mackay. On the 30th, at Berkeley Square, W., aged 91, **William Pinney**, son of John Frederick Pinney, of Somerton Erleigh, Somerset. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1838; Colonel, 2nd Somerset Militia; sat as a Liberal for Lyme Regis, 1832-42; for East Somerset, 1847-52; and for Lyme, 1852-65. On the 30th, at Ebury Street, S.W., aged 74, **Henry James Stannus, C.B.**, son of Very Rev. James Stannus, Dean of Ross. Entered the Bengal Army, 1841; served with the 20th Hussars in the Afghan (1842), Gwalior (1843-4), Sutlej (1845-6) and Punjab (1848-9) Campaigns with great distinction, and during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Colonel commanding 20th Hussars. On the 30th, at Chesham Place, S.W., aged 68, **Abel Smith, M.P.**, eldest son of Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhall, Herts. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1852; was a member of the firm of bankers, Smith, Payne & Smith; sat as a Conservative for

Herts, 1854-7, 1859-65 and 1866-85, after which time he represented East Herts without intermission. Married, first, 1853, Lady Susan Emma Pelham, daughter of third Earl of Chichester; and second, 1877, Frances Julia, daughter of Sir P. Hart Dyke, baronet. On the 31st, at Lapworth, Birmingham, aged 86, **John Barritt Melson, M.D.**, son of a Wesleyan minister. Educated at Woodhouse Grove College and at Cambridge; B.A. and M.D., 1841; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Hygiene, Queen's College, Birmingham; was the friend and collaborator of Brunel and Faraday, and the first to introduce into Birmingham photography, electroplating and telegraphy; he was a renowned shorthand writer; was one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance, and for thirty-five years preached for the Wesleyans twice every Sunday. On the 31st, on the Niger River, aged 30, **Lieutenant-Commander Beauchamp St. John Bellairs**, son of Lieutenant-General Sir William Bellairs, K.M.G., C.B. Entered the Navy, 1882; served with distinction in China, 1886, and on the West Coast of Africa, 1891-3, and highly commended in despatches. On the 31st, at Cannes, aged 54, **Auguste Brachet**, a distinguished philologist. Born at Tours; studied at Paris, under Diez and Littré; appointed to a post in the Bibliothèque Nationale; author of "Grammaire Historique" (1867), "Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Française" (1870), and other important works; Professor of Philology at Paris, 1870-4.

## JUNE.

**Sir E. Burne-Jones.**—Edward Coley Burne-Jones, who died at The Grange, West Kensington, on June 17, occupied a unique position among the artists of the Victorian age, there being no one seemingly ready to occupy the place he left vacant. Few, if any, among contemporary painters united such rare qualities of draughtsmanship, colouring and composition with so truly poetic an imagination. He was able to invest with this feeling the myths of the Greeks equally with the legends of the Round Table, and he brought to the interpretation of each a subtle sense of humour, combined with an ardour for minute detail. He was not, perhaps, a popular painter in the ordinary sense, but his pictures in a gallery would extort attention, if not admiration, from all, and by their intensity of motive made their surroundings look flat and meaningless.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones was born at Birmingham, and educated at King Edward's School of that city, passing on to Exeter College, Oxford, with the ultimate object of taking orders. He here became intimate with William Morris, and left Oxford, however, without taking his degree, and came to London, with the vague intention of devoting himself to art, but he never subjected himself to any systematic training. He felt the influence of the Pre-Raphaelites, and towards Rossetti, came acquainted in the drawing classes of College, then in it his imagination for a

his technical powers, and his earliest important works were a stained-glass window for Bradfield College and the *Tempera* cartoons (alas! now scarcely visible), which, in company with a distinguished brotherhood, he designed for the walls of the Oxford Union. A year or two of study in Italy followed, and in 1859 he was back again making designs for windows at Christ Church, Oxford. For the next ten years he worked—so far as the public knew—almost wholly in water-colours, often producing effects which made his work scarcely distinguishable from oil-painting. To this period belong the well-known pictures, "The Wine of Circe," "Love Among the Ruins," "Faith, Hope, and Charity," "The Seasons," and "The Merciful Knight," etc. Up to 1870 he preferred to express his imaginative power in water-colours, and was an occasional exhibitor at the Old Society, but in that year his contributions ceased, and he began to devote himself to oil-painting; but it was not until 1877, when the Grosvenor Gallery was first opened; that the public generally had any idea of Burne-Jones' wonderful capacity and power. Such pictures as the "Mirror of Venus," "The Days of Creation," "Chant d'Amour, Merlin and Vivien," "The Golden Stairs," and, above all, "King Cophetua," were among some of his most remarkable productions, and placed him in the front rank of imaginative painters. Year after year for twenty years he was the chief attraction of the Grosvenor, and subsequently of the New Gallery, and his

works gave to those exhibitions their special value and interest.

In 1885 the Royal Academy tardily and grudgingly elected him an Associate, but it was expected that at the first opportunity he would be received with acclamation as a full Academician. Nothing of the sort took place, and Mr. Burne-Jones, after waiting seven years, removed his name from the list of Associates; but shortly afterwards, in 1894, Mr. Gladstone, with the approbation of the public, recommended the greatest master of poetic and passionate art for a baronetcy. His later works included a series of paintings illustrating the legend of "The Briar Rose." He never gave up the art of designing, as much of the decorative work in the churches of Boston and Newport (Massachusetts),

and the mosaics in the American Protestant Church at Rome and the memorial window at Hawarden abundantly testify. Sir E. Burne-Jones' popularity—not necessarily a test of merit—was certainly due to the chance of his pictures being offered to the public on the breaking up of Mr. William Graham's collection. The large prices then realised (1886) showed that those who had appreciated the artist's talents were supported by popular opinion, and that his exclusion from the Royal Academy was not incompatible with painting pictures which commanded prices which Royal Academicians never dreamed of demanding. In 1860 he married Georgina, daughter of George Macdonald, the novelist, and a Scotch minister.

On the 1st, at Hawksfold, Haslemere, aged 68, **Osbert Salvin**, a distinguished ornithologist, son of Anthony Salvin, the architect. Educated at Westminster and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1857 (Senior Optime); travelled for some time in North-Eastern Africa and Central America; Strickland Curator in the University of Cambridge, 1878-83; one of the projectors and collaborators of the "Biologia-Centrali-Americana"; author of numerous scientific papers and works on birds. Married, 1865, Caroline, daughter of W. W. Maitland, of Loughton, Essex. On the 2nd, at Bedford, aged 47, **Eric Mackay**, son of Charles Mackay, LL.D. Educated in England and at Berlin, where he acquired some proficiency as a musician; author of "The Love Letters of a Violinist" and various volumes of verse. On the 3rd, at Lichfield, aged 71, **Venerable Melville Horne Scott**, son of Rev. Thomas Scott, of Wappenham, Northants. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A., 1850 (Fourth Senior Optime); Vicar of Ockbrook, Derbyshire, 1852-72; St. Andrew's, Litchurch, Derby, 1872-8; Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield, 1878; Archdeacon of Stafford, 1888; Canon of Lichfield, 1894. Married, 1852, Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Hey. On the 3rd, at Burton Agnes, Hull, aged 73, **Venerable James Palmer, D.D.**, son of George Palmer, of Naburn Hall, Yorkshire. Educated at Durham University; B.A., 1849; Vicar of Weeton, Yorks, 1852-68; Rector of Escrick, 1868-92, and of Burton Agnes, 1892; Archdeacon of the East Riding, 1892. Married, 1849, Annie A., daughter of George Champney, of Fangton Hall and Middlethorpe. On the 3rd, at Folkestone, aged 74, **Samuel Plimsoll**, "the sailors' friend," son of Thomas Plimsoll, of Sheffield. Was largely engaged in the coal trade; one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Great Exhibition of 1851; unsuccessfully contested Derby, 1865; sat as a Liberal for Derby, 1868-80; first undertook the cause of ships and sailors, 1870, and for five years advocated the need of reforms and the prevention of "coffin ships" being sent to sea overloaded and undermanned. In 1875, in a state of agitation, consequent upon the withdrawal of the Government's Merchant Shipping Bill, he denounced the shipowners as "villains who sent people to their death," and left the House, but subsequently apologised, and Plimsoll's load-line was finally adopted. Unsuccessfully contested Central Sheffield, 1885. Married, first, 1857, Eliza Ann, daughter of Hugh Railton; and second, 1885, Harriet Frankish, daughter of J. Armytage Wade, of Hull. On the 5th, at Cambridge, aged 80, **Rev. Percival Frost, F.R.S., D.Sc.** Born at Hull; educated at Beverley and Oakham Schools and at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1839 (Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman); Fellow of St. John's College, 1839-41, and of King's College, 1882; author of several mathematical treatises. On the 7th, at Iowa, U.S.A., aged 66, **William Stevens Perry, D.D.** Graduated at Harvard University, 1854; elected Bishop of Iowa, 1872; offered, but declined, the Bishopric of the Anglican See of Nova Scotia, 1887; attended the old Catholic Conference at Bonn, 1875, and the Lambeth Conferences, 1878 and 1888; author of the "History of the American Episcopal Church" and many other works. On the 8th, at Umberslade Park, near Birmingham, aged 76, **George Frederick Muntz**, son of G. F. Muntz, M.P. Engaged in the metal trade; three-



times unsuccessfully contested North Warwickshire as a Radical; largely endowed the local charities and hospitals of Birmingham. Married, first, 1844, Marianna Lydia, daughter of W. Richardson, of Calcutta; and second, 1866, Sara Matilda, daughter of Charles A. Kell, of Aylesbury House, Warwick. On the 8th, at Bonn, aged 64, **Professor Julius Baron**. Educated at Bonn; devoted himself to the study of Roman law and political economy; held for twenty years the Chair of Roman Law at the University of Berlin, and subsequently in the Universities of Greifswald, Berne and Bonn. On the 10th, at Dublin, aged 91, **Thomas Fitzpatrick, M.D.** Educated at Edinburgh University; M.D., 1833; practised in Dublin and founded the St. Vincent's Asylum. On the 10th, at Naples, aged 72, **Marchesa della Rosella**, Lady Louisa Isabella Georgiana Fitzgibbon, daughter of third Earl of Clare. Married, first, 1847, Hon. Gerald N. F., son of thirteenth Viscount Dillon; and second, 1882, General Carmelo, Marchese della Rosella, son of Duke of Santa Rosalia. On the 10th, at Athens, aged 97, **General Ralli**. Born at Constantinople; studied at a military school in England; obtained an appointment at Athens under Capodistria. He shot himself on returning from a drive, apparently in excellent bodily health. On the 11th, at New Hall, Rochford, Essex, aged 74, **General Alexander Fraser, C.B., R.E.**, son of James Fraser, of Heavitree. Educated at Addiscombe, Devon; entered Engineers of the Indian Army, 1843; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; Burmese War, 1852-3; Chief Engineer of Public Works, North-West Province, 1873-9; Member of Council, 1880-4. On the 11th, at Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 81, **Henry Lee, F.R.C.S.**, a distinguished surgeon, son of Captain Pincke Lee, of Maidenhead. Educated at King's College and St. George's Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1839, and F.R.C.S., 1844; Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, 1861; Surgeon, 1863, and Consulting Surgeon, 1878; author of "Lectures on Practical Pathology" and other works. On the 12th, at Carshalton, aged 70, **Major-General Sir William George Davies, K.C.S.I.**, son of G. Davies, M.D., H.E.I.C.S. Educated at London University College School; appointed to Bengal 71st Native Infantry, 1849; served on the Peshawar Frontier; Commissioner of Delhi, 1876-7; Financial Commissioner, 1883. Married, 1870, Elizabeth Bethea, daughter of George Field, of the Bengal Opium Department. On the 12th, at West Malvern, aged 29, **Lord Carbery**, Algernon William George Evans-Freke, ninth baron. Married, 1890, Mary, daughter of H. J. Toulmin, of St. Albans. On the 13th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 82, **Right Rev. Charles Richard Alford, D.D.**, son of Rev. Charles Alford, of Quantoxhead, Somerset. Educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1839; Vicar of Christ Church, Doncaster, 1846-54; Principal of Highbury Training College, 1854-64; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington, 1864-7; Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, 1867-72; Vicar of Cloughton, 1874-7, and of Kippington, 1877-80. On the 13th, at Montreal, aged 58, **Sir Joseph Adolphe Chapleau**, son of P. Chapleau. Educated in the Province of Quebec; called to the Bar of Lower Canada, 1861; Solicitor-General in the Quebec Government, 1873-4; Provincial Secretary, 1875-8; Leader of the Conservative Party and Premier, 1879-82, and Secretary of State in Dominion Parliament, 1882; Minister of Customs, 1892, and Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, 1892; established the Credit Franco-Canadien, 1882. Married, 1874, Mary L., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. King. On the 13th, at Durham, aged 53, **Matthew Fowler, M.P.**, son of Alderman James Fowler, whose business of a provision merchant he followed. Elected to the Durham Corporation, 1876; Mayor, 1891; and sat as a Radical for the city, 1892-5 and 1895-8. Married, 1872, Susannah Darley, daughter of E. Dale Smith, Esq., of Scarborough. On the 14th, at Surbiton, aged 65, **Stephen Dowell**, son of Rev. S. W. Dowell, Vicar of Shorwell, Isle of Wight. Educated at Cheltenham College, Highgate School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; B.A., 1854; admitted as a Solicitor, 1857; Assistant Solicitor to the Inland Revenue, 1863-96; author of several technical works on stamp duties, etc., the "History of Taxation and Taxes in England," etc. On the 14th, at Westbourne Terrace, aged 74, **Hon. Henry Lewis Noel**, third son of first Earl of Gainsborough. Entered the Army (68th Regiment), 1842; connected with several industrial undertakings and philanthropic institutions. Married, first, 1852, Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. the Hon. Baptist Noel; and second, 1892, Anne Adelaide, daughter of Rev. John Burnside, Rector of Plumtree, Notts. On the 14th, at Schwyz, aged 91, **John Henry Cromwell Russell**, grandson of Oliver Cromwell, of Cheshunt Park, lineal descendant of Henry, son of the Lord-Protector. On the 17th, at Beauparc, Slane, Co. Meath, aged 70, **Lady Frances Caroline M. Lambart**, daughter of second Marquess Conyngham. Married, 1847,



Gustavus William Lambart, of Beauparc. On the 17th, at Bedford, aged 76, **Colonel Patrick Johnston**. Entered the Army, 1838; served with 99th Regiment in New Zealand War, 1845-6, and was wounded at the storming of Kawiti's Palace. On the 18th, at Bayswater, aged 77, **Major-General James Edmund Mayne**. Entered the Madras Army, 1839; served with the Turkish Contingent through the Crimean War, 1854-5, and in Central India during the Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 19th, at Lincoln, aged 78, **Rev. Jacob Clements**. Born at Aylesbury; educated at Oriel College, Oxford; B.A., 1842; Vicar of Gainsborough, 1859, and of Grantham, 1874; Canon-Residentiary and Subdean of Lincoln, 1878; a strong advocate of the voluntary school system. On the 19th, at Vienna, aged 67, **Professor Anton Kerner**, Ritter von Marilann. Studied medicine at the Vienna University, and was for two years on the hospital staff; abandoned his profession to study botany, in which he attained great distinction. On the 19th, at Bonchurch, I.W., aged 71, **Sir James Nicholas Douglass, F.R.S.**, son of Nicholas Douglass, of Penzance, some time Superintending Engineer of the Trinity House. Born at Bow; apprenticed to his father, and first employed in erecting, in 1847, the lighthouse on the Bishop, the westernmost of the Scilly Islands; next appointed Resident Engineer in constructing the lighthouse on the Smalls, near Milford Haven; appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Trinity House, 1862, and during his tenure erected, amongst others, the Wolf, Longships, Great and Little Basses, New Edystone and Muricoy lighthouses. He strongly favoured the use of oil as against gas as an illuminant for lighthouses, and, in consequence of a controversy arising thereon in 1883, Professor Tyndall, who held the opposite view, resigned his post of Scientific Adviser to the Board of Trade and Trinity House. Married, 1854, Mary, daughter of James Tregarthen, of St. Mary's, Scilly Islands. On the 21st, at Wanstead, Essex, aged 62, **John Noble, C.M.G.**, son of Roderick Noble, of Inverness. Went to the Cape of Good Hope, 1857; joined the staff of the *Cape Argus* and afterwards started the *Advertiser and Mail*; Clerk of House of Assembly, 1865-97; Secretary of the Native Laws and Customs Committee, 1880-2; and author of several works relating to South Africa. Married, 1872, Susan F., daughter of J. S. Lilbrandt, of Sea Point, Cape Town. On the 23rd, at West Croydon, aged 68, **Major-General Frederick George Pym, C.B.**, son of Commander R. E. Pym, R.N. Entered the R.M.L.I., 1848, and served through both the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, with great distinction; A.D.C. to the Queen, 1878-9. Married, first, 1861, Mary A. E., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Granville Layard; and second, 1879, Mary, daughter of James Jackman, of Bialston, Devon. On the 23rd, at Hawkhurst, Kent, aged 88, **Rev. Henry Anthony Jeffreys, M.A.** Educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was the contemporary of Mr. Gladstone, Dean Liddell, etc.; B.A., 1831 (First Class *Lit. Hum.* and Senior Mathematical Scholar); Senior Student of Christ Church, 1832-8; was some time Curate to Rev. T. Keble; Vicar of Hawkhurst, 1839-97. On the 23rd, at Fulham, aged 62, **Surgeon-Major-General John Charles Morice**, son of Rev. R. C. Morice, of Chelsea. Entered the Indian Army Medical Service, 1856; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; Hazara Campaign, 1868; and the Soudan Campaign, 1885. Married, 1865, Louisa, daughter of Major R. Guthrie Macgregor, Bengal Artillery. On the 25th, at Breslau, aged 70, **Professor Ferdinand Cohn**, a distinguished botanist. Born and educated at Breslau, where he became Professor of Botany at the University, 1859; was the author of several botanic works on bacteria and parasitic fungi, etc. On the 25th, at London, aged 54, **Hon. William Anthony Musgrave Sheriff**, son of James Watson Sheriff, Attorney-General of Antigua. Educated in France and at Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1867; Attorney-General of Grenada, 1872, and of the Bahamas, 1879; Chief Justice of British Honduras, 1882; Puisne Judge, States Settlements, 1886; British Guiana, 1887. Married, 1867, Mary Sarah, daughter of Henry Maddocks Daniel, Judge of the Court of Request, India. On the 27th, at Strawberry Hill, aged 70, **Francis Alfred Bedwell**, son of Francis Robert Bedwell, Registrar of the Court of Chancery. Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1849; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1855; appointed County Court Judge (Hull, Malton, etc.), 1874. Married, 1857, Sarah Jane, daughter of Thomas Cuveljie, of Hampstead. On the 27th, at Broadstairs, aged 72, **Major-General George Fullerton Carnegie**. Joined the Indian Army, 1842, and appointed to Bengal Staff Corps; served through Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6, and Punjab Campaign, 1848-9. On the 28th, at South Kensington, aged 75, **Colonel Robert Rayneford Jackson, V.D.**, son of Captain Jackson, R.N. Was a prominent

Lancashire cotton-spinner and Chairman of the Masters' Association during the riots of 1878, when his house was sacked and burnt by the operatives. On the 28th, at Boscombe, aged 59, **Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G.**, son of J. C. Alabaster. Educated at King's College, London; appointed Student Interpreter in China, 1855; attached to Sir Frederick Bruce's Mission, 1859; held various appointments in different parts of China, and saw much Consular service at Hankow, Ningpo, Canton, Shanghai, etc. Married, 1875, Laura, daughter of D. J. MacGowan, M.D., of New York. On the 29th, at Guildford, aged 84, **Captain John Charles Pitman, R.N.**, son of James Pitman, of Dunchideock House, Devon. Entered the Royal Navy, 1827; was present at the battle of Navarino, 1828; served in the China War, 1841, and was twice mentioned in despatches. On the 29th, at Christchurch, aged 84, **Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.** Appointed to the Foreign Office, 1840; Secretary of the North American Boundary Commission, 1843-8; Surveyor-General and subsequent Lieutenant-Governor of Labuan, 1848-56, and of Natal, 1856-65; and Governor of British Guiana, 1868-73. Married, 1850, Amelia E. C., daughter of William Cook. On the 29th, at Ashford, Kent, aged 65, **Major-General William Knox Leot, V.C., C.B.** Entered the Army, 1855; served with 13th Light Infantry through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8 (mentioned in despatches); in the Zulu War, 1879, where he won his Victoria Cross; and in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-7.

## JULY.

**Principal Caird.**—John Caird, D.D., LL.D., was born at Greenock on December, 1820, and was educated at Glasgow University with a view to entering the ministry of the Established Church of Scotland. His first charge was in 1845 at Newton-on-Ayr, and two years later he was called to the parish of Lady Yester's in Edinburgh, where he speedily established a reputation for eloquence. In 1849 he accepted the charge of the parish of Errol, Perthshire, and having been appointed a Chaplain to the Queen in Scotland, preached before her at Crathie Church, October, 1855, his sermon on "Religion in Common Life," which was published by royal command, and over 100,000 copies were promptly sold in Great Britain alone, and it was equally popular in the United States and, having been translated by Bunsen, in Germany. From 1857 to 1862 Mr. Caird was Minister of the Park Church, Glasgow, but resigned his parochial work on being appointed Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University, of which, in 1873, he was appointed Principal and Vice-Chancellor. His most important sermons and addresses at this period showed the growing influence of Hegelian thought, which was also traceable in his "Spinoza" (1888), which formed one of Blackwood's Philosophical Classics. His most recent lectures were two courses delivered at his own university on Natural Religion under the terms of Gifford Trust. He married, in 1849, Mary, daughter of Rev. Dr. Glover, of Green-side, Edinburgh, and died at Greenock

on July 30, on the day from which his resignation of Principal was to date.

**Prince Bismarck.**—Otto von Bismarck Schönhausen was born April 1, 1815, on the family estate of Schönhausen. In 1816 his parents came into possession of estates in Pomerania, but removed in 1821 to Berlin. In his school life he was recognised as a good worker, especially fond of historical studies, but passionately devoted to field sports. In 1832 he went to Göttingen, where he fought a good many duels, but studied little. Next year he was removed to Berlin, but did not study there much more vigorously, though he succeeded in passing his law examination. In 1835 he received an appointment in the Department of Justice, but was transferred the following year to administration. In 1838 he performed his military service, after which he and his brother, discovering that the family finances were much burdened, determined to take in hand the Pomeranian estates, his parents retiring to Schönhausen. His work on the Kniephof property soon restored it to prosperity, and he then fell into a reckless mode of life which brought upon him the nickname of "mad Bismarck." On his father's death Schönhausen fell to his share, and he chiefly resided there, becoming superintendent of dykes, and also being elected to the local Diet. In 1847 he married Johanna von Puttkamer, whose parents were with difficulty won to consent to her union with a man of such a reputation, but the match was

one of singular happiness. While on his wedding tour he had a meeting at Venice with his sovereign, Frederick William IV. A few months before he had been elected to the United Diet summoned by that monarch, and had made several speeches, in which he took up the most uncompromising defence of prerogative against popular government. In 1849 the Diet was convened under the new constitution, and Bismarck again appeared as a defender of extreme Conservatism. He opposed the desire then generally felt that the King should accept an elective crown offered him from Frankfort without the voluntary assent of the Princes and free States; he extolled Austria; and he even abetted Manteuffel in his acquiescence in the humiliating conditions of Olmütz. In 1851 he was appointed Prussian representative in the Frankfort Diet of the German Confederation. Here he spent eight years, and soon became convinced that the prosperity of Prussia could only be secured by a remodelling of the political relations of Germany, which he was in after years enabled to carry out. In the discussions of the Diet he had been careful to take up a position of equality with the Austrian representative, who had, *e.g.*, hitherto enjoyed the peculiar privilege of smoking. Bismarck's cigar was reported by the representatives of the minor States to their Governments, and the result was that one by one they followed his example. But the Diet was a cumbrous and unworkable machine. Bismarck's activity during these eight years was devoted to the information of his own Government on questions of policy; often taking the journey to Berlin to be able to press his views more directly. He had also paid visits to Paris, where he became acquainted with Napoleon III., and he had won the favour of the Prince of Prussia, who became Regent in 1858. The following year he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and in 1862 to Paris. He had now practically formed his plans for the union of Germany, and not infrequently spoke of them with that frankness which so successfully concealed them. King William, who had succeeded on the death of his brother, knew that for Prussia to assert her position in Europe the army must be reorganised, but this was a costly operation, and the Chamber would not grant the necessary supplies. The Ministry resigned, and in October, 1862, Bismarck was made Prussian Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and for twenty-eight

years he continued to direct Prussian affairs. The Government went on levying taxes under a previous Budget, and a period of antagonism between Ministry and Parliament set in, which only closed after Königgratz. The primary object was to end the dual headship of Germany by the expulsion of Austria, and Bismarck prepared for the struggle. Recognising the necessity of Russian benevolent neutrality for his purpose, he lent his direct assistance to the suppression of the Polish insurrection of 1863. Then followed the Schleswig Holstein question, in which Prussia assisted Austria to tear the duchies from Denmark, and, two years later, he brought on a conflict between the two Great Powers. He had succeeded in obtaining the neutrality of Russia, the co-operation of Italy, and the neutrality of Napoleon III., who did not realise the superiority of the Prussian military system, and hoped to be able to extort compensations when both sides were exhausted; and he had won over his sovereign. The fate of Austria was speedily decided; it was too late for other Powers to interfere, and Bismarck's care was now to avoid demands being made upon Austria which might set up dangerous and lasting enmities. The North German Confederation was set up, and Hanover and other small States which had taken Austria's side incorporated with Prussia. The next thing was to prepare the incorporation of South Germany, and the French demands for compensation, combined with the revived German feeling, were ably used to bring about treaties of alliance. When this had been done the question was to bring about the war with France, which Bismarck felt to be a necessity, at a fit moment. The Luxemburg dispute passed off, but the question of Hohenzollern candidature to the Spanish throne was dexterously made a provocation to France and accepted as such by an incompetent Ministry. The great war followed. Russia again remained passive, and Alsace and Lorraine were the prize of victory.

Returning in triumph from the war in France, Bismarck plunged headlong into a campaign at home to the full as bitter and destined to end not in victory but in disaster. The population of Prussia contained a very large Roman Catholic minority, and that of the new empire with Bavaria and the other South-German States was altogether more than one-third Roman Catholic. The Ultramontane party in the new

Imperial Diet was, however, imprudent enough to provoke Bismarck's displeasure by selecting for its leader Dr. Windthorst, an ex-minister of the deposed King of Hanover, and by openly demanding German intervention in favour of the temporal power. The Chancellor believed the moment to be opportune for securing once and for all the supremacy of the state in the new empire. The dogma of Papal Infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council of 1870, notwithstanding the opposition of the German episcopate, had caused serious dissensions amongst the laity, and though most of the bishops had ultimately yielded a reluctant assent, their example was by no means universally followed. By giving, wherever he could, state countenance to the Old Catholic movement, Bismarck hoped to stiffen the resistance of the Roman Catholic laity to the authority of Rome. The fight broke out over the maintenance by the state of Old Catholics as religious teachers in Roman Catholic schools. But the Chancellor, deceived, perhaps, by the eminence of some of its leaders, had overrated the importance of the Old Catholic rebellion against Rome. It had distinguished officers like Reinkens and Döllinger, but no rank and file. The all-powerful Chancellor of a victorious empire was, however, in no mood to draw back. Cheered to the echo by the National Liberal party, then in the heyday of its popular power, he vowed before Parliament that he would "never go to Canossa." The state enforced its rights with the utmost rigour; archbishops and bishops pushed the prerogative they asserted to extremes. They were suspended, fined, and even sent to prison. In January, 1872, Dr. Falk had been appointed Minister of Public Worship, and the appointment was significant of subsequent measures. The new minister was there to carry out the anti-Papal policy of the Chancellor. Measure succeeded to measure, and all in the same sense. The inspection of schools was transferred from the Church to the state, the inspectors being brought under departmental control and rendered liable to dismissal for the abuse of their functions. The Jesuits were declared ineligible for all priestly and scholastic charges. The famous "Falk Laws" were passed in May of 1873—a radical revision of the spiritual constitution of the country. They were subsequently supplemented by others still more severe; recalcitrant clergymen forfeited their civil rights,

and might be condemned to expulsion from the Fatherland. Then followed "the bread-basket law," which suspended state payments to the Church till the clergy should give unconditional submission. Next came the Cloister Law, which expelled all religious orders and transferred the administration of ecclesiastical property. If, however, the Falk Laws could punish ecclesiastics, they could not touch the congregations, except when riots occurred. It was also clear to all that mischief was being done to the cause of national unity.

The death of Pius IX. in 1878 and the accession of a new Pontiff seemed to offer an opportunity for a dignified retreat. Leo XIII. promised at first more than he was in a position to perform. Falk was invited to resign, and then he was brought back again, the resignation indicating concession, the return implying a menace. But in 1880 the Discretionary Powers Bill relieved the strain by mitigating the harshness with which the Falk Laws had hitherto been enforced. It was a practical pledge of readiness for a compromise. Bismarck astutely invoked the arbitration of Leo in the dispute with Spain as to the Caroline Islands, and as he became more yielding the tension of the situation relaxed. The actual terms of settlement agreed upon never became known. Undeterred by the failure of the *Culturkampf*, Bismarck next attempted to crush Social Democracy by repressive legislation. When Hödel, as an avowed Socialist, made an abortive attempt on the old Emperor's life, the Chancellor hurried from his retirement in the country to Berlin in the belief that at last he had found his opportunity. He was sadly disappointed to discover that the Parliament refused, because an assassin had failed in his purpose, to give back any portion of their newly won rights and liberties. Next, Nobiling partially succeeded where Hödel had failed, and Bismarck determined on a final appeal to the country. The new Reichstag consented to pass strongly repressive measures. The meetings and publications of the Socialists were suppressed, the suspected were practically proscribed and placed at the mercy of the police.

Socialism, driven under ground, only struck deeper roots. In vain Prince Bismarck strove to exorcise the evil spirits of Social Democracy in the name of State Socialism. His legislation in favour of the working classes met with no acknowledgment amongst those it



was intended to appease, whilst it alarmed and irritated the possessing classes, upon whose support he had chiefly relied. The elections of 1890, when the Socialist vote was found to have leapt up from 600,000 to nearly 1,500,000, and its representation from eleven to thirty-five members, showed that the period of Socialist repression had in reality been the period of Socialist expansion.

Before the Emperor's death he had taken up and flung aside in turn the different parliamentary parties in whom he might hope to find a parliamentary majority. So long as the old Emperor lived this was of secondary importance, and to Wilhelm I. succeeded the Crown Prince Frederick, who was already death-stricken before he reached the throne. There had been many differences between the Crown Prince Frederick and the domineering minister, who suspected him of having contracted liberal tendencies through his English connection. But when the Emperor Frederick came to the throne his days were already measured, and Bismarck could afford to wait. The Battenberg incident, nevertheless, showed what sort of weapons he was prepared to use against his Sovereign in order to impose his will. Fortunately, the sagacity and firmness of Queen Victoria, who had a long interview with Bismarck during her visit to Berlin, made a deep impression upon him and removed the danger of a deplorable conflict between the doomed Emperor and his all-powerful Chancellor. After a brief delay, William II., whom Bismarck himself had for his own purposes introduced to a knowledge of state affairs, succeeded to the throne. Relying on his influence, Bismarck continued to spend the greater part of the year at Friedrichsruh or Varzin, where he was too far away to keep touch with the rapid development of his vivacious young master's character. Thus he left the field open to his enemies, and he had more enemies than he imagined, for he stood in too many people's way. He resented his young Sovereign's keen interest in public affairs as an intrusion on his own domains. On one occasion, in an important matter of foreign policy, the Chancellor declined to inform his Sovereign of the steps he intended to take until they could no longer be undone, and it was subsequently known that he even withheld from the Emperor until just before his fall the real nature of the engagements he had secretly contracted with Russia. There

was, moreover, essential and growing incompatibility, though Bismarck was slow to notice it, in their equally masterful tempers, and the will of the veteran minister clashed with that of the youthful monarch. The first serious breach was brought about at Munich in the autumn of 1888. The Emperor chanced to discover among documents sent to him from Friedrichsruh for formal signature one which was of the highest importance, giving authority for the prosecution of Herr Geffcken, who had published in the *Rundschau* the private diary of the Crown Prince. The Emperor resented and never forgot what he considered a gross attempt at deception.

The end, however, did not come till 1890, when the whole civilised world was startled on March 18 by the announcement that the all-powerful Chancellor had placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor. The Chancellor, seeing himself reduced to unprecedented parliamentary straits by the recent general election, had been driven to contemplate the possibility of reopening relations with the Ultramontanes, who held the balance in the new Reichstag. The Emperor asked Bismarck for explanations, which he refused to give. Windthorst's visit had been a private one, and the Emperor's authority, he replied, did not extend to his Chancellor's drawing-room. Another and more serious difference occurred in connection with Bismarck's insistence upon a rigid observance of the Cabinet Order of 1852, directing ministers to report to the Crown solely through the medium of the President of the Prussian Council of Ministers. The Emperor resented this as an interference with his right to consult his official advisers when and as he pleased. But the final and irreparable breach was caused by questions of foreign policy. Bismarck held in his hands all the tangled threads of European diplomacy, and he felt he could safely dare his youthful and inexperienced master to disentangle them without his assistance. The last words exchanged between the Chancellor and Emperor were spoken in English. After a long and somewhat heated discussion Bismarck rose and said in English, "Then I am in your way, sir?" The Emperor answered, "Yes"; and from that moment the old Chancellor knew that he also was doomed to learn and to teach the lesson that no man is indispensable. He returned to his palace only to prepare for finally vacating it



and slowly and reluctantly set forth in a lengthy state paper, of which the contents were only given to the world on his death, the reasons for his resignation, together with an elaborate defence of his policy. Everything that the Emperor could do publicly to lessen the mortification of that hour was done with an unstinting hand. A grateful country had already conferred upon Bismarck such splendid rewards, both material and honorific, that even the title of Duke of Lauenburg and the rank of General of Cavalry in the army, accompanied by an autograph letter couched in such terms as a sovereign rarely uses towards a subject, however eminent, could hardly add lustre to so great a name. Unfortunately Bismarck himself was not in the mood to submit patiently to the honours of "a first-class funeral." His jealousy of his successors in office was unworthy

of his own great renown, for during the years of his retirement at Friedrichsruh he did not scruple to impart to the press of Hamburg (*Hamburger Nachrichten*) indiscretions tended to embarrass General Caprivi and Prince Hohenlohe. Efforts to conciliate him were made by the Emperor, but failed to have any permanent effect upon the irascible ex-Chancellor. His wife's death was a severe blow to him, for he had been a devoted husband. His bodily ailments, intensified by facial neuralgia, made his nights sleepless and his temper irritable. At length, on July 30, at Friedrichsruh, the longed-for end was reached, and the spontaneous and universal sorrow with which his death was received by his countrymen showed the debt of their gratitude to the Maker of United Germany.

On the 2nd, at Penrith, aged 76, **Major-General William Henry Lowther**. Entered the Bengal Army, 1840; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and was wounded; engaged in Assam during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; undertook first expedition against the Abor tribes, 1858-9. On the 3rd, at Manchester, aged 60, **Richard Marsden Pankhurst, LL.D.** (London), son of Henry Francis Pankhurst. Educated at the Grammar School and Owens College, Manchester; graduated at London University, Gold Medallist, 1863; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1867; took an active part in educational and local affairs; unsuccessfully contested, as a Radical, Manchester, 1883; Rotherhithe, 1885; and Gorton, 1895. On the 3rd, at sea, aged 50, **George Douglas Burgess, C.S.I.**, Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burmah. Educated at Edinburgh University; passed into Indian Civil Service, 1868; served in British Burmah, 1869-79; appointed Commissioner in Upper Burmah, 1886. Married, 1881, Agnes, daughter of Colonel J. R. S. Harrison, Madras, S.C. On the 5th, at Durham, aged 46, **Hugh Fenwick Boyd, Q.C.**, son of Edward Fenwick Boyd, of Moorhouse, Durham. Educated at Marlborough and Brasenose College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1880; had a large commercial practice; Q.C., 1896; unsuccessfully contested South-East Durham, 1886, and Durham City, 1898, when, from the effects, he died quite suddenly. Married, 1888, Elizabeth, daughter of David Gibson Fleming, of Whalley Range, Lancashire. On the 5th, at Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster, aged 71, **Major-General Henry Lambert Fulke-Greville, B.A.**, son of Vice-Admiral H. Fulke-Greville. Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1844; Equerry and Controller of the Household to the Duchess of Cambridge, 1871-89. On the 5th, at Kelham Hall, Newark, aged 76, **Colonel John Henry Manners-Sutton**, eldest son of Rev. H. Manners-Sutton. Educated at Eton; sat as a Conservative for Newark, 1852-7; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Notts Yeomanry, 1880-1. Married, 1853, Mary, daughter of Rev. Gustavus Burnaby. On the 6th, at Southgate, Middlesex, aged 54, **Isaac Donnithorne Walker**, son of Isaac Walker, a distinguished member of a family of cricketers. Born at Southgate; educated at Harrow; Captain of the Middlesex Eleven, 1863; member of a firm of brewers, all noted in the cricket field. On the 6th, at Bournemouth, aged 53, **Cornelius Herz**. Born at Besançon; studied medicine in Germany; settled in France, 1870; served in the Franco-Prussian War, 1871; went to New York and became an American citizen; settled in San Francisco, having married the daughter of Sarony, a money-lender; returned to Paris, 1877, and took a great part in starting electric lighting in Paris; was nominated Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was subsequently mixed up with the Panama scandals, and in 1893 took refuge in England, whence efforts were made to extradite him, his health preventing his being moved from Bournemouth. On the 7th, at Cadogan Square, London, aged

61, **Charles Townshend Murdoch, M.P.**, son of J. G. Murdoch, of Great Berkhamstead. Born at Frognal, Hampstead; educated at Eton; entered the Rifle Brigade, 1855; served in the Crimea, and afterwards became a member of the banking firm of Messrs. Barclay, Ransom & Co.; sat as a Conservative for Reading, 1885-92, and from 1895. Married, 1862, Sophia, daughter of William Speke, of Jordans, Somerset. On the 7th, at Paris, aged 80, **Louis Joseph Buffet**. Born at Mirecourt (Vosges); educated at Besançon, and studied law and practised as a Barrister; elected Deputy in 1848 as an Orleanist; Minister of Agriculture, 1849, and again for a few months in 1851; excluded from Parliament by the *coup d'état*; returned as a Moderate, 1864; appointed Minister of Finance in M. Ollivier's Cabinet, 1870; Leader of the Right Centre Party in the Assembly and President, 1873-5; Prime Minister, 1875-6, and lost his seat as a Deputy; elected a Life Senator, 1877. On the 7th, at Torquay, aged 73, **Dowager Countess of Bantry**, Jane, daughter of Charles John Herbert, of Muckross Abbey, Co. Kerry. Married, 1845, third Earl of Bantry. On the 10th, at Cwmyrhaidr, near Machynlleth, aged 58, **Thomas Owen, M.P.**, son of Owen Owen, a yeoman. Was in business as a warehouseman, and subsequently as a paper manufacturer at Bath, Cardiff, etc., and part proprietor of the *Western Daily Mercury*; sat as a Radical for the North-Eastern (Launceston) Division of Cornwall since 1892. Married, 1868, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Todd, of Bacup, Lancashire. On the 12th, at Beech Hill, Sheffield, aged 81, **Michael Joseph Ellison**, for more than sixty years agent for the Sheffield estates of the Duke of Norfolk. Was prominent in forming the Yorkshire Cricket Club, and was Chairman of the Committee; played for his County, 1838-53; Captain in the Yeomanry Cavalry, 1840-65, and Member of the Sheffield School Board, 1870-82. On the 13th, at Youlston, Devon, aged 76, **Sir Arthur Chichester**, eighth baronet. Educated at Eton; joined 7th Hussars, 1841; Colonel-Commandant, Royal North Devon Yeomanry, 1862-89. Married, first, 1847, Mary, daughter of John Nichollets, of South Petherton, Somerset; and second, 1883, Rosalie Amelia, daughter of Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park, Hants, and widow of Sir Alexander Palmer Bruce Chichester, seventh baronet. On the 13th, at Brussels, aged 62, **Emile Baumig**, an authority on international law. Born at Liège; was for many years Director of Archives in the Brussels Foreign Office; author of "Africa and the Geographical Conference" (1876) and "The Partition of Africa" (1884-5); associated with Baron Lambert in forming the Congo State. On the 14th, at Liverpool, aged 76, **Irvine Stephen Bullock**. Born in South Carolina; educated for the merchant service before the Civil War; was appointed Navigating Lieutenant of the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, and took part in the last fight with the *Kearsage*; was afterwards appointed Navigating Lieutenant of the *Shenandoah* during her cruise in Behring Straits, and brought her home round Cape Horn to Liverpool; started in Liverpool as a cotton broker, 1870, and was one of the arbitrators chosen by the trade. On the 14th, at Queen Anne's Mansions, aged 76, **Mrs. Lynn Linton**, Elizabeth Lynn, daughter of Rev. James Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite. Came to London, 1845, and was helped by W. S. Landor. Her first novel, "Azeth the Egyptian" (1845), was followed by other semi-classical romances, took to journalism, and wrote more modern novels, "Grasp your Nettle" (1865), "History of Joshua Davidson" (1872), "Patricia Kemball," etc., etc. Married, 1858, William James Linton, the engraver, from whom she separated, but occupied herself with the care and education of his children by his first wife. On the 14th, at Sydney, aged 76, **Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.**, son of Edward Bell, of Hornsey. Entered the New Zealand Company's service, 1839; Agent at Nelson, Auckland, etc., 1842-50; Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1851, and Colonial Treasurer, 1856, in the first responsible Government, and took a prominent part for fifteen years as Commissioner of Land Claims; Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1870-5; Agent-General in London, 1881-91. On the 17th, at Savile Row, London, aged 57, **Arthur Edward Guest**, fifth son of Sir Josiah J. Guest. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; devoted himself to the interests of the London and South-Western and Taff Vale Railways; sat as a Conservative for Poole, 1868-74; unsuccessfully contested Cardiff, 1880. Married, 1867, Adeline, daughter of D. Barclay Chapman, of Roehampton. On the 17th, at Kilruddery, Bray, Co. Dublin, aged 89, **Dowager Countess of Meath**, Harriet, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, sixth baronet. Married, 1837, eleventh Earl of Meath. On the 17th, at Brymore, aged 82, **Admiral Frederick William Pleydell-Bouverie**, eldest son of Canon the Hon. Pleydell-Bouverie. Entered the Navy, 1828; served off the Coast of Syria and blockade of Alexandria, 1840. Married, 1845, Madeline,

daughter of Josias du Pré Alexander. On the 18th, at Bombay, aged 51, **Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy**, Manekjee Cursetjee, third baronet, a wealthy Parsee merchant. Assumed by special act the name of his grandfather, a great philanthropist; continued in the family traditions, and was head of the Parsee community in Bombay. Married, 1869, Jerbai, daughter of Shapoorjee Dhimjeebhoy. On the 20th, at Chester, aged 96, **Admiral Thomas Leake Massie**, son of Rev. Richard Massie, of Coddington Hall, Cheshire. Entered the Royal Navy, 1817; wrecked in the Mediterranean in H.M.S. *Columbia*, 1824; present at the battle of Navarino, 1827; at the bombardment of Beyrout, storming of Sidon and St. Jean d'Hue, 1840-1; served through the Burmese and Chinese Wars, 1842-4, and in Crimea War commanded H.M.S. *Powerful*. Married, 1844, Charlotte, daughter of E. V. Townshend, of Wincham Hall, Cheshire. On the 20th, at Kensington, aged 53, **Major-General William Charles Francis Molyneux**, son of Captain John Molyneux. Entered the Army, 1864; served with 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment in the Kaffir War, 1878; Zulu War, 1879; Egyptian War, 1882; and in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5. Married, 1888, Violet, daughter of George Canning Clairmonte, of Upper Halliford. On the 20th, at North Church, Herts, aged 71, **Rev. Augustus Frederick Birch**, son of Rev. W. H. Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; Assistant Master at Eton, 1852-63; Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks, 1863-80; Rector of North Church. Married, 1855, Florence, daughter of F. Corrance, of Parham Hall, Suffolk. On the 21st, at Cults, Aberdeenshire, aged 54, **William Alexander Hunter, LL.D.**, son of James Hunter, of Aberdeen. Educated at the Grammar School and University of that city; obtained the highest honours in Philosophy and Mental Science; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1867; Professor of Roman Law, University College, London, 1878-90; successively editor of the *Examiner* and *Weekly Despatch*; sat as a Radical for North Aberdeen, 1865-96. On the 21st, at Brussels, aged 63, **Alphonse Rivier**, an eminent international lawyer. Born at Lausanne; studied there and at Geneva, Paris and Berlin; at last-named place was a *Privat Dozent*, 1862; Professor of Law at Berne, 1863-7, when he was appointed Professor at the University of Brussels; the author of several works. On the 23rd, at Bedford, aged 56, **Lieutenant-Colonel George Kellie M'Callum**, son of G. Kellie M'Callum, of Braco, Perthshire. Served with the 92nd Highlanders in the Afghan War, 1879-80, with much distinction, and in the Boer War, 1881; entered H.M. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1885. Married, 1866, Mary C., daughter of John Stirling, of Kippendavie. On the 24th, at Doellingen, aged 54, **Berthold von Floetz**, leader of the Agrarian League. Educated at the Zerbst Gymnasium and at the Military Cadet School at Potsdam and Berlin; served as an Officer in 2nd Foot Guards, 1862-4, and in the Landwehr, Austrian and French Campaigns; elected Member of the Prussian Chamber, 1892; of the Reichstag, 1893, and became head of the Agrarians. On the 24th, at Blackheath, aged 59, **Lieutenant-Colonel William Edward Despard, R.M.L.I.** Entered the Army, 1855; served through the Ashanti War, 1873-4. On the 24th, at Clapham, aged 94, **John van Voorst**, of a Dutch family settled in England for several generations. Began business in Messrs. Longmans' house; started on his own account, 1832, and published, amongst other works, "Yarrell's British Fishes" (1835), "Bell's British Quadrupeds" (1836) and "Yarrell's British Birds" (1837), etc., etc. On the 25th, at Mill Hill, aged 70, **Rev. Edward White**, an eminent Congregationalist. Trained at the Glasgow Theological Hall; commenced his ministry at Cardiff, removing from Cardiff to Hawley Road, Camden Town, 1856-92; Chairman of the Congregational Union; author of a "Life of Christ" and several controversial and theological works. On the 25th, at Southsea, aged 55, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mountstuart Erskine**, son of Captain G. Keith Erskine. Entered the Bombay Army, 103rd Fusiliers, 1861; served in Bombay Staff Corps and Poona Horse in Afghan War, 1879-80. On the 25th, at Scarva, Co. Down, aged 134, **Robert Taylor**, postmaster of that place. Supposed to be the oldest man in the United Kingdom; said to have been born in 1764; took part in the conflicts of 1798; was a strong Methodist, for which communion he built a meeting hall. On the 26th, at Onslow Square, S.W., aged 61, **Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.**, son of Sir John Campbell Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas. Entered the Army, 1854; served with Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1854-66; Adjutant, 3rd Derbyshire Volunteers, 1866-7; appointed Civil Commandant at Accra, 1869; Collector of Customs, Lagos, 1872; Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor, 1874-9; sent to Coomassie, 1874; Governor of Labuan,

1879; Bahamas, 1881; Leeward Islands, 1883; Barbados, 1885; Mauritius, 1889; British Guiana, 1893-5. Married, 1875, Maria, daughter of Sir Oliver Nugent, of Antigua. On the 27th, at Leipsig, aged 71, **Otto Ribbeck**, Professor of Classical Philology. Born at Erfurt; studied at Berlin and afterwards at Bonn; for some years a Teacher in Gymnasias in Berlin and Elberfeld; Professor of Classical Philology at Berne University, 1856-62; at Ball, 1862-7; Kiel, 1867-72; and at Heidelberg, 1872-7, when he succeeded his master, Professor Ritsch, at Leipsig; author of "*Geschichte der Römischen Dichtung*," etc. On the 27th, at Sherringham, Norfolk, aged 88, **Surgeon-General John Murray, M.D.** Entered the Indian Medical Department, 1832; served in the Punjab Campaign, 1844-5; a specialist in cholera and the author of many sanitary measures to abate it, and the persistent advocate of sanitary barracks. On the 29th, at South Kensington, aged 80, **Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, C.I.E.**, son of Captain H. Dundas Beatson, of Campbelltown, Argyleshire. Entered the Bengal Medical Department, 1843. Married, 1867, Helen M. A., daughter of Major-General G. H. Swimley. On the 30th, at Marburg, Germany, aged 35, **Rev. Henry Alcock White**, son of Archdeacon White, of Grahamstown, South Africa. Educated at New College, Oxford; B.A., 1887 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); Fellow of New College, 1889-97; Theological Tutor in the University of Durham, 1897; joint author of several works on Biblical exegesis. On the 31st, at Toronto, aged 76, **Dr. Walsh**, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto. Consecrated, 1867; prime mover in the Pan-Irish Convention which met at Dublin, 1896.

## AUGUST.

**The Earl of Mansfield, K.T.**—William David Murray, fourth Earl of Mansfield, K.T., died at his residence, Scone Palace, near Perth, on August 2, at the age of nearly ninety-three, and died at last from sheer exhaustion and without specific ailment. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. While making the tour of Europe he took part in the Court functions at Moscow attendant on the coronation in 1826 of Nicholas I. In 1829 he married Miss Ellison, of Hepburn Hall, Durham, and in the following year entered Parliament as member for Aldborough. He successively sat as a Conservative for Woodstock, 1831-2; Norwich, 1832-7; Perthshire, 1837-40. While in the House of Commons he had a career of mark before him. He could always be counted on to speak with brilliance and effect, and upon reform, the abolition of slavery, and other burning topics of the day he held his own with the best debaters among the Whigs. He was one of the Lords of the Treasury, 1834-5, but in the year of his Perthshire triumph, and while in London on parliamentary duty, his wife, the mother of his infant son and daughter, died suddenly at Scone Palace. Then he virtually abandoned public life, for although he remained member for Perthshire till his father's

death, and then took his seat in the House of Lords as fourth Earl of Mansfield, he never again appeared much in Parliament. He also withdrew in great measure from social functions.

At the same time he did not become a recluse. In 1842, when the Queen first visited Scotland with the Prince Consort, he entertained them at Scone Palace, as befitted its historic traditions, and her Majesty marked the occasion by appointing him one of the Knights of the Thistle. Ten years later her Majesty appointed him Lord-Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, and in 1852, 1858, and 1859 he accepted office as her Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In that capacity, as well as on the rare occasions after his wife's death, when he was prevailed upon to take part in meetings touching national concerns, his keen intellect and his stately and accomplished oratory invariably compelled attention and admiration. Confining himself to the sphere of a county magnate and to the affairs of his various estates, he found his hands quite full. He transacted much parish business in Perthshire as an heritor and member of school boards and parochial boards. Above all, he took personal oversight of his estates



and loyally fulfilled the responsibilities of ownership.

No break occurred in Lord Mansfield's personal supervision till he was in the seventy-seventh year of his age, when, owing to serious illness, he commissioned, in 1882, his only son, Lord Stormont, to attend to his estates. At Lord Stormont's death, in 1893, the earl found nothing to prevent his resuming personal oversight of his estates, and his intelligence remaining unimpaired to the last, as well as his marvellous memory, he continued in charge for the rest of his life and kept in touch with affairs till he died.

**General Tchernaiëff.**—General Tchernaiëff, who came of an old noble family, was born in 1828, and after going through the military course at the Academy of the General Staff at Nikolaïeff, entered the army, and took part in the Crimean War. On the conclusion of peace he served for a time on the staff in Poland. In 1858 he was sent to Orenburg and was entrusted with the command of an expedition against the Kirghiz tribes on the borders of the Aral Sea. He remained in Asia several years warring against the tribes of Tashkent and Khokand, and in 1864 he made his name famous by his celebrated march across the steppes to meet a Russian force coming from Eastern Siberia, in conjunction with which he captured the fortress of Tchemkend, which was held by Khokand tribesmen. He then attacked Tashkent, and although at first repulsed from that place, he considerably extended Russian dominion in Central Asia. He was received with great enthusiasm on his return to St. Petersburg, and was presented with a sword of honour by the Czar. Retiring from active service in 1874, he founded the Panslavist journal, *Russkij Mir*, and became one of the foremost leaders of the Panslavist agitation of the years immediately preceding the Russo-Turkish War. The *Russkij Mir* exercised great influence during the time of the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and did much to arouse popular sympathy for the Slav population of Turkey and the Servians, on whose behalf subscriptions were organised throughout the empire, enabling considerable supplies of arms and provisions to be sent to Servia. To that country General Tchernaiëff

himself proceeded in 1876 at the head of a volunteer army. Tchernaiëff, on being appointed generalissimo of the Servian Army, divided his force into four corps, of which he commanded the first, and on war being declared on July 3, 1876, he at once crossed the Turkish frontier, only to be checked at Novi-Bazar and finally defeated and driven back at Ak-Palanka within three weeks of passing the border. The campaign in Servia itself was equally disastrous, and defeat followed defeat. On September 15 General Tchernaiëff proclaimed King Milan King of Servia, but the proclamation remained a dead letter, and the capture by the Turks of the last lines of defence at Deligrad on October 30 left the road open to Belgrade. When the armistice was concluded General Tchernaiëff resigned his command, and here his military career terminated, for he took no part in the Russo-Turkish War. Notwithstanding allegations of incapacity and other charges brought against him by the Panslavist committees, General Tchernaiëff continued his work for the cause, and undertook a journey through Austria, which led to his expulsion from Prague. He then took up his residence in Paris, where he is said to have been concerned in certain anti-German demonstrations. In 1879 the general went to Rumelia, and endeavoured to organise a Bulgarian rising, but he was arrested at Adrianople and sent back to Russia. Here he regained something of his old position, and in 1882 was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan and commander of the Tashkand military district. His aggressive policy, however, which nearly involved Russia in hostilities with Bokhara, and even imperilled her relations with Great Britain, led to his recall two years later to St. Petersburg, where he was appointed a member of the Council of War. In 1886 his outspoken opposition to the Central Asian military railway, together with certain intrigues in which he was supposed to be involved against General Aunenkoff, the constructor of the line, led to his being deprived of his seat on the Council, and since that date he lived practically in retirement. He died suddenly at his country-seat in the province of Mobeïff on August 17, having recently completed his seventieth year.

On the 1st, at London, aged 42, **Lieutenant-Colonel William Lloyd Brereton**, son of Rev. C. D. Brereton, of Little Massingham, Norfolk. Entered the Army, 1874; served with the King's Liverpool Regiment in the Afghan War, 1878-9.



and the Burmese War, 1888-9; commanded 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1896-7. Married, Emily, daughter of General E. Bertie Clay. On the 1st, at St. Andrews, aged 54, **Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Mercer Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.**, son of Colonel James Hunter (Bengal Army). Educated at St. Andrews University; entered 103rd Regiment, 1861; Assistant Resident at Aden, 1872; Consul for the Somali Coast, 1873-85; managed the Egyptian evacuation of Hassar, 1886. Married, 1868, Agnes Maria, daughter of Colonel C. Moyle. On the 2nd, at Manila, aged 54, **Edward Henry Rawson-Walker, F.R.G.S.**, Consul for the Philippine Islands. Was first left in charge of the Consulate at Massowah, 1862; Consul at Tripoli, 1862-6; Cagliari, 1867-76; Pernambuco, 1876-9; Galicia and Asturias, 1879-93; Charleston, U.S.A., 1893-6; Philippine Islands, 1897. On the 2nd, at Pimlico, aged 47, **Edward Aveling**, an advanced Socialist writer and lecturer, son of Dr. Aveling, of Abney Park, London. Became a follower of Charles Bradlaugh at an early age. Married, 1887, Eleanor, daughter of Karl Marx, the great teacher of Social economics. On the 2nd, at Longparish House, aged 71, **Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Tippinge**, son of T. Tippinge, of Davenport Hall, Cheshire. Entered the Grenadier Guards, 1837; served in the Crimea with much distinction, and was severely wounded at the battle of Inkerman. Married, 1861, Flora, daughter of Nicolson Calvert, of Quintin Castle, Co. Down. On the 3rd, at Paris, aged 73, **Charles Garnier**, a distinguished Architect. Born at Paris, where he first studied sculpture; entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1842; carried off the Grand Prize in Architecture, 1848; assisted Ballue in the restoration of the Tour St. Jacques, 1854; appointed one of the Municipal Architects, 1860; was engaged in building the Grand Opera, 1861-76; designed the Theatre and Casino at Monte Carlo and the Nice Observatory; won a first class medal for water-colour paintings at the Salon, 1863; Professor of Architecture at the Academy, 1874. On the 3rd, at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, aged 82, **Rev. Carey Hampton Borer**. On the 4th, at London, aged 56, **Daniel Fitzgerald Gabbett**, of Caperconlish House, Co. Limerick. Entered the 2nd Life Guards, 1862; served in 10th Hussars and 2nd Life Guards; sat as a Home Ruler for the borough of Limerick, 1879-85. On the 5th, at Holyhead, aged 95, **Rev. Thomas Hughes**. Born at Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire; entered the Nonconformist Ministry, and passed his life partly at Machyulleth and partly as an itinerant preacher; author of a "Life of George Whitfield" and of several volumes of Welsh poetry. On the 5th, at Bayswater, aged 64, **Walter Wren**, a successful "coach" for the Indian Civil Service. Born at Buntingford, Herts; educated there and at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Christ's College, Cambridge; established himself in London as a special tutor, 1865; elected as a Radical for Wallingford, 1880, but unseated on petition; unsuccessfully contested Wigan, 1885, and North Lambeth, 1886. On the 5th, at Hampstead, aged 81, **Mrs. W. G. Ward**, Frances Mary, daughter of Rev. John Wingfield, Prebendary of Worcester and Canon of York. Married, 1845, William George Ward, of Northwood Park, Isle of Wight, author of "The Ideal of a Christian Church," and one of the leaders of the Oxford movement of 1845. She was the authoress of a "Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury," etc. On the 6th, at Stratton, Cirencester, aged 77, **Lieutenant-General Robert Beaufoy Hawley**, son of Robert Hawley, of Hartley Wintney, Hants. Entered 89th Regiment, 1838; served in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; appointed to 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, 1856, which he commanded, 1860-73; Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office and D.A.G., 1873-83. Married, 1857, Annie, daughter of J. Bowen Gumbleton, of Fort-William, Lismore. On the 7th, at Tutzing, Bavaria, aged 61, **Georg Ebers**, a distinguished Egyptologist and novelist. Born at Berlin; educated at Froebel's School at Thuringen and at Göttingen University, and studied Egyptian archæology at Berlin, 1859-63; appointed Professor of Egyptology at Jena, 1868-9; travelled in North Africa, Egypt and Arabia, 1869-70, when he was appointed Professor of Egyptology at Leipzig; was also the author of "An Egyptian King's Daughter" and other popular romances. On the 7th, at Albany, N.Y., aged 86, **Professor James Hall**. Born at Hingham, Mass.; attached to the Survey of New York, 1836; appointed State Palæontologist, 1843; Director of the State Museum of Natural History at Albany, 1856; had charge of the geological surveys of Iowa and Wisconsin; awarded the Wollaston Medal of the Royal Geological Society of London, 1858; author of "Palæontology of New York," etc. On the 8th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 57, **Charles James Manning**, Chief Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, son of Edye Manning, of Sydney, N.S.W. Educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1865. On the 8th, at Breslau, aged 74, **Professor August Rossbach**.

Born at Schmatkalden; educated at Leipsig and Marburg; appointed Extra Professor of Philology at Tübingen, 1852, and of Philology and Archæology at Breslau, 1856; author of several works on the metrical poetry of the Greeks, etc. On the 9th, at Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, aged 52, **Charles Cecil Cotes**, of Woodcote Hall, Shropshire, son of John Cotes, M.P., and grandson of the Earl of Liverpool (ext.). Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1869; unsuccessfully contested Shrewsbury as a Liberal, 1870; sat for the borough, 1874-85; Junior Lord of the Treasury and Government Whip, 1880-5. On the 10th, at Maldon, Essex, aged 84, **Edward Hammond Bentall**, son of W. Bentall, of Heybridge, Essex. A large ironfounder and implement maker; Colonel-Commandant of Essex Engineer Volunteers; sat as a Liberal for Maldon, 1868-74. Married, 1846, Susannah Julia, daughter of George Woodgate. On the 12th, at Warings-town, Co. Down, aged 70, **Colonel Thomas Waring, M.P.**, son of Major H. Waring, of Waringstown. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; graduated, 1850; called to the Irish Bar, 1852; Captain, Royal South Down Militia, 1855; Colonel, 1862; sat as a Conservative and Orangeman for the Northern Division of Co. Down from 1885. Married, first, 1858, Esther, daughter of R. T. Smyth, of Ardmore; second, 1874, Fanny, daughter of Admiral J. J. Tucker, of Trematon Castle, Cornwall; and third, 1885, Geraldine, daughter of Alexander Stewart, of Bally Edmond, Co. Down. On the 13th, at Folkestone, aged 76, **Charles Locock Webb, Q.C.**, son of S. Webb, of Chard. Of humble origin; after much self-instruction was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1850; Q.C., 1875, and Benchet, 1879; enjoyed a large practice at the Chancery Bar. On the 13th, at Oran, aged 77, **Eugène Pomel**, a distinguished engineer. Born at Issoire; was mixed up with the Republicans of 1848; transported in 1851 to Algiers; traversed Southern Oran and great parts of the Sahara; Professor of Geology at the Algiers Scientific School, 1872-6; Senator, 1876-82; Director of the Scientific School, 1883-8. On the 14th, at London, aged 66, **Major-General Thomas Lynden Lynden-Bell**. Gazetted to 28th Regiment, 1850, and served with great distinction in the operations before Sebastopol; was exchanged to 6th Regiment, and served in the Hazara Campaign, 1868; commanded the Bristol District, 1878-83; at Netley, 1883-8; and 1st Brigade at Aldershot, 1888-93; assumed the additional name of Lynden, 1890. On the 15th, at Marham House, Norfolk, aged 76, **Colonel Hugh Smith Baillie**, son of Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie, of Redcastle, Ross-shire. Entered the Royal Horse Guards. Married, 1847, Eve Maria, daughter of Henry Villebois, of Marham, Norfolk, and widow of Viscount Glentworth. On the 15th, at Frating Rectory, Essex, aged 78, **Rev. Robert Bickersteth Mayor**. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1842 (Third Wrangler); Assistant Master at Rugby, 1845-63; Rector of Frating, 1863; Hon. Canon of St. Albans, 1877. On the 17th, at The Albany, Piccadilly, aged 72, **Sir William Fraser**, fourth baronet, son of an officer on the staff of Wellington at Waterloo. Educated at Eton and Christ Church; entered the 1st Life Guards, 1846; returned as a Conservative for Barnstaple, 1852; unseated for bribery, and the borough disfranchised for two years; defeated at Harwich, 1855; returned for Barnstaple, 1857; defeated in 1859; sat for Ludlow, 1863-5, and for Kidderminster, 1874-80; one of the Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland; author of "Words on Wellington," "Hic et Ubique," "Disraeli and His Day," "Napoleon III.," etc. On the 17th, at Heydour, near Grantham, aged 83, **Rev. Gordon Frederick Deedes**, a friend of Dr. Pusey and Keble. Educated at Winchester and Wadham College; B.A., 1836; Rector of Willingale Doe, Essex, 1845-56; Vicar of Heydour, 1856. Married, 1852, Marianne, daughter of William Deedes, of Sandling Park, Kent. On the 18th, at Crackenthorpe Hall, Westmoreland, aged 76, **Rev. Richard Beverley Machell**. Educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A., 1849; Vicar of Barrow-on-Humber, 1849-66; Roos, 1866-91; St. Martin's, York, 1891; Canon of York, 1879; and an active member of various boards and councils. Married, 1848, Hon. Emma Willoughby, daughter of Lord Middleton. On the 18th, at Newmarket, aged 78, **Matthew Dawson**, a celebrated trainer. Successively in the service of the Earl of Eglinton, Lord John Scott, Mr. James Merry, Lord Falmouth, Mr. Naylor, Lord Rosebery, etc., and for them produced in twenty-seven years six winners of the Derby, seven of the St. Leger and Two Thousand Guineas, four of the Ascot Gold Cup and of the Middle Park Plate, three of the Oaks, One Thousand Guineas and the Cesarewitch, and two of the Goodwood Cup and Grand Prix de Paris, besides numerous other important races and handicaps. On the 20th, at Burnham, Somerset, aged 59, **Colonel Herbert Seymour Marshall**. Entered Bengal Army, 1859; served with 28th Regiment Punjab Infantry in the Afghan War, 1878-80, with great distinction. On the

20th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, aged 56, **Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Henry Maclean, R.A.**, son of Major-General P. Maclean, R.A. Educated at Woolwich and entered the Royal Artillery, 1860; served through the Zulu War, 1879; appointed Vice-Consul at Dakar, 1894; Consul, 1896; Consul for the Canaries, 1897. On the 21st, at Madrid, aged 83, **Frederico Madrazo**, a distinguished historical painter, son of the more famous José Madrazo. Born at Rome; studied painting under his father and afterwards under Winterhalter at Paris; returned to Madrid and succeeded his father as Court Painter, and obtained great distinction as a portrait painter; created Senator and appointed Director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Madrid. On the 21st, at Woodford, Essex, aged 62, **Edward Rider Cook**, son of Edward Cook, of Hatfield, Peveril, Essex. Educated at City of London School and University College, London; entered business at an early age and was senior partner in a firm of chemical manufacturers; sat as a Radical for West Ham, 1885-6. Married, first, 1860, Ann, daughter of T. Piper, of Bishopsgate; and second, 1882, Ellen; daughter of Isaac Leonard, of Clifton, Bristol. On the 22nd, in Jersey, aged 67, **Sir John Henry Fawcett, K.C.M.G.**, son of John Fawcett, of Petterhill Bank, Carlisle; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1857; Judge of the Supreme Court of the Levant, 1875; Chief Judge and Consul-General at Constantinople, 1877-93. Married, 1874, Amelia, daughter of Evelyn Houghton. On the 28rd, at Essonnes (Seine et Orie), aged 65, **Félicien Rops**, a Belgian painter and etcher. Born at Namur; commenced as a caricaturist in Brussels, 1855; removed to Paris, 1874, and became intimate with the poet Beaudelaire, whose works he illustrated. On the 23rd, at Edinburgh, aged 59, **John Comrie Thomson**, Sheriff of Forfarshire. Educated at Aberdeen; called to the Scottish Bar, 1861; appointed Sheriff-Substitute at Aberdeen, 1867; Sheriff-Principal of Ayr, 1883; and Sheriff of Forfarshire, 1890; was retained to defend Monson in the Ardlamont murder case, and obtained the acquittal of his client. On the 23rd, at Toronto, aged 85, **Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislas Gzowski, K.C.M.G.** A Russian by birth, and educated at the Russian Military School at Kremenetz; went to Canada in 1841; was employed in the Public Works Department, and rendered valuable services to the Dominion as Staff Officer of the Engineer Force, and organised the Dominion Rifle Association; appointed A.D.C. to the Queen, 1879. Married, 1839, Mary Dorothy, daughter of T. Beebie, M.D., of Erie, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On the 26th, at Rousden, Lyme Regis, aged 73, **Sir William Henry Peek**, first baronet, son of James Peek, of Watcombe, Torquay. Born in London; entered business as a tea merchant, and became head of a large firm; sat as a Conservative for Mid Surrey, 1868-84; created a Baronet, 1874. Married, 1848, Margaret Maria, daughter of William Edgar, of Clapham Common. On the 27th, at Callington, Cornwall, aged 61, **Arthur Pease, M.P.**, son of Joseph Pease, first Quaker Member of Parliament. Born at Darlington; educated at Grove House School, Tottenham; took an active part in local politics; sat as a Liberal for Whitby, 1880-5; unsuccessfully contested Darlington as a Liberal Unionist, 1892, but carried the seat by a large majority in 1895; President of the Anti-Slavery Society and of North England Temperance League, etc. Married, 1864, Mary Lecky, daughter of Ebenezer Pike, of Bessborough, Co. Cork. On the 27th, near Arolla, Switzerland, aged 49, **John Hopkinson, F.R.S., D.Sc.**, a distinguished electrical engineer, son of Alderman Hopkinson, of Manchester. Educated at Lindow Grove School, Queenswood and Owens Colleges, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1871 as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman; invented several improvements in lighthouse machinery, and was for several years Engineer to Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham; awarded a Royal Society Medal, 1890; Professor of Electrical Engineering at King's College, London. Married, 1872, Evelyn, daughter of Gustavus Oldenbourg, of Leeds. He perished, with a son and two daughters, while ascending the Petite Dent de Veisivi in the Val d'Evoléna, Switzerland. On the 27th, at Kentish Town, aged 82, **Thomas Harper**, a well-known trumpet player, son of an equally distinguished father. Studied at the Royal Academy of Music; acted as Trumpeter on all state occasions from the coronation of William IV. to the marriage of the Duke of York; appointed Sergeant-Trumpeter to the Queen, 1884. On the 29th, at Paignton, Devon, aged 52, **Major Osborne Charles Jones**. Entered the Army, 1865; entered 25th Regiment, and subsequently served with West India Regiment in the Ashanti War, 1873-4, when he was severely wounded. On the 29th, at Hobart Place, Belgrave Square, aged 79, **Lady Caroline Mary Cust**, daughter of John, first Earl Brownlow. Was for many years Lady-in-Waiting to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. On the 30th, at Sevenoaks, aged 35, **Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Frederic**

**David, R.M.L.I.**, son of Major F. L. David, R.M.L.I. Educated at New Cross; entered the Marines, 1881; served in the Soudan Campaign, 1884-5; in the Suakim Campaign, 1888-9; and in the Dongola Expedition, 1896; in command of 4th Infantry Brigade; for his services he was specially promoted and mentioned in despatches. On the 30th, in Bloomsbury, aged 68, **Edward Curtice**. Began as a wholesale newsagent in 1852; associated himself with Romeike's Press Cutting Agency, 1877, and helped greatly to develop it. On the 31st, at Frome, Dorchester, aged 69, **Lieutenant-General Shurlock Henning, C.B.**, son of William Lewis Henning. Entered the Army, 1849; served with 88th Regiment through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and the Abyssinian Campaign, where he commanded 26th Camerons with much distinction. Married, 1864, Frances, daughter of Colonel Warren Pedler.

## SEPTEMBER.

**Earl of Winchilsea.**—Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, son of the tenth earl, was born in 1851, and spent his earlier years at the family seat, Eastwell Park, Kent. At Eton he was a contemporary of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Randolph Churchill, and at Balliol he gained the friendship of the Master, Professor Jowett. At Oxford he took first-class honours in modern history, and he held a Fellowship of Hertford College until his marriage, in 1875, to Edith, daughter of Mr. Edward Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire. As Mr. Finch-Hatton he unsuccessfully contested Newark in the Conservative interest in 1880, but he represented the agricultural constituency of South Lincolnshire in 1884-5, and the Spalding Division from 1885 to 1887, when he succeeded his half-brother, and became twelfth Earl of Winchilsea. The succession led to a vast network of legal difficulties, upon which, it is stated, no fewer than twenty-two firms of lawyers were engaged at different times; but these difficulties were finally surmounted, largely owing to the energy and practical shrewdness of Lord Winchilsea himself. The great interest he took in agricultural affairs led to his becoming the recognised head of the movement which followed on the Agricultural Congress of 1892. His first notable success in this direction was the formation in 1894 of the National Agricultural Union, which aimed at a thorough organisation of the agricultural interests of the country—as represented alike by landlords, tenants and labourers. His programme was accepted by 230 members of the new Parliament, and Lord Winchilsea thus had the satisfaction of seeing formed an independent agricultural party, on which men of all shades of ordinary party politics were represented. The result was that

a very large proportion of the legislative points aimed at by the Agricultural Union were promptly conceded or were put in a fair way of realisation.

The concessions made by the Great Eastern Railway on rates for the carriage of British produce had to be followed up by organisation in the eastern counties, and here again Lord Winchilsea threw himself with characteristic ardour into the work on hand. His great object was not only to secure lower rates for the farmers, but to bring the farmers themselves into more direct communication with the consumers.

Lord Winchilsea also took great interest in the motor car. He joined in the famous motor-car procession from London to Brighton on November 14, 1896, and presided at the dinner held in the latter town the same evening. He was also the means of bringing about the formation, in November, 1895, of a Council of County Nursing Associations.

Among Lord Winchilsea's outdoor recreations were bricklaying, glazing, and even the digging of dykes, in which accomplishment, it is said, he was not surpassed by any workman in the county. In the summer of 1895 he spent nearly all his holidays in repairing the roof of Ewerby Church. He was fond of experimental farming, and he had a series of experiments conducted, under his own observation, in cross-fertilisation, which he believed would bring about a revolution in the growing of cereals. He was greatly interested in birds, and had an exceptionally fine collection of eagles' eggs, every one of which he had taken from the nest himself. His death took place on September 7 at Havenholme Priory, Sleaford, after a short illness, of which the gravity was not at first recognised.



**The Empress of Austria.**—The Empress-Queen Elizabeth Amelia Eugenie, daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, was born on December 24, 1837. She spent the first years of her life at her birthplace, the Château of Poszthenhofen, on the lake of Starnberg, in Bavaria, where she received an exceptionally careful education under the supervision of her father. At a very early age she manifested that high intelligence and taste for art which distinguished many members of the Wittelsbach royal house. Riding and swimming were among the most prized accomplishments of the young Princess, and as Empress she remained a student all her life and was constantly adding to her acquirements.

It was in August, 1853, while staying with her parents at the beautiful Austrian summer resort of Ischl, that the Emperor Francis Joseph fell in love with his beautiful cousin. His decision was soon taken and as speedily communicated to the Princess's mother. Her marriage with her cousin the Emperor Francis Joseph took place on April 24, 1854. The Princess's journey to Vienna, where the ceremony was performed, was converted into a triumphal procession, in which the Bavarian and Austrian towns vied with each other in doing honour to the young bride. The welcome of the Kaiserstadt surpassed all that had hitherto been seen there in the way of ceremonial magnificence. The events connected with the coronation of their Majesties as King and Queen of Hungary, which solemnly consecrated the Dual system, confirmed the popularity of the Empress-Queen with her Magyar subjects. The silver wedding festivities in 1879 afforded the population of the monarchy fresh opportunity of manifesting their devotion to their gracious and accomplished sovereign. She never quite recovered from the blow dealt her by the tragic fate of her only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, whose death at the age of thirty by his own hand blighted so many hopes for the future of this monarchy.

After her marriage she began the study of the English language and literature, which she thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated. Byron was her favourite English poet, which fact will be easily understood when it is remembered that she was one of Heine's most ardent admirers. Her favourite pieces among Byron's works are said to have been "The Giaour" and the "Apostrophe to the Ocean" in "Childe Harold." She once said

that she had tried to read some of Wordsworth's poems in a good German translation, but that they had remained incomprehensible to her. She first visited England in 1861 at Southampton while on her way to Madeira. It was not until 1874, however, that she made a longer stay. After seeing London she retired to the country and the more congenial occupation of fox-hunting. She visited Ireland twice, and delighted everybody by her prowess in the field as well as by her graciousness of manner. She was warmly welcomed by the Irish people and by all classes of Irish society, and she was a guest at several Irish noblemen's houses. Since then the Empress repeatedly visited England, enjoying the hospitality of Queen Victoria at Windsor. In London she always stayed at an hotel, where she enjoyed greater freedom than she would have had as a guest in a royal palace. In later years, after the death of her son, she resided less and less in Vienna, spending the winter always in some warmer climate. At Corfu she had built a beautiful villa which she occasionally inhabited. At other times the Riviera, Montreux, and the south of Spain attracted her. Latterly her health had been failing, and she went during the autumn to Nauheim, near Wiesbaden, for treatment of a heart affection. On returning she passed through Geneva on her way to Montreux. While walking on September 10 from the hotel to the steamboat she was stabbed by an Italian anarchist with a small file-shaped stiletto, which pierced her heart. At first she did not realise that she had been hurt, and walked on board the steamboat, but in a few minutes the alarm was given, and before she could be carried back to the hotel she had passed away.

**Sir George Grey, K.C.B.**—George Grey was the posthumous son of Colonel Grey, of the 30th Regiment, who had fallen at the storming of Badajoz, and he was born at Lisbon in 1812. Educated for the military profession, he was sent to Sandhurst, and at the age of eighteen he was gazetted to a regiment, and ordered on detachment duty to the west of Ireland. The sights he witnessed of poverty and misery in the wilds of over-populated Connaught are said to have left indelible impressions. It was just the time when the Australian colonies had begun to attract attention. With the view of promoting the cause of emigration to less populated countries he



offered himself to the Royal Geographical Society for the exploration of the unknown in North-Western Australia. The offer was accepted, and he was granted two years' leave. A small schooner was chartered at the Cape, and in the English winter of 1837 he was landed on the dreary shores of Hanover Bay. His boats were wrecked, his provisions were destroyed, and sorely against his will he came to blows with the natives. The information he gathered was of negative value, but his services were so highly appreciated by the Governor of Western Australia that he was immediately sent as resident at King George's Sound. There he employed his ample leisure in studying the native character, and when he returned to England at the expiry of his leave he published a narrative of his Australian experiences. The young author shortly afterwards received a letter from Lord John Russell, the Colonial Secretary, offering him the important government of South Australia. The task proposed was as difficult as honourable, for the colony had fallen into almost inextricable financial confusion; the treasury was bankrupt; the settlers were being beggared, and despair or discontent was driving them to sedition. Grey accepted the post, although he was to be left without money or troops from home. It was then he gave his first proofs of self-assurance. He cut down the expenditure he had no means of meeting; he pledged the Government on his personal responsibility for its outstanding debts of honour; he helped the paupers out of his private purse; and by succeeding in making himself popular, yet respected, he threw oil on the troubled waters. He also avowed his fixed determination to oppose the pre-emption of town lots by land jobbers, and the monopolising of vast tracts by squatter capitalists. The result of four years of administration was his making the colony contented and comparatively prosperous; and the results of his rule had given such satisfaction at headquarters that Grey was again selected by Lord John Russell to deal with the insurgent Maoris in New Zealand.

In 1845 Grey reached the colony. The emergency was so great that troops and supplies were being sent from India, China, and from the other Australian colonies. The scattered settlers were in dismay; the insurgent natives were jubilant, and English prestige for the time was gone. In two months the war was triumphantly

ended; a treaty fairly satisfactory to both parties had been signed, and—what was more full of promise for the future—the Maoris had found a master they could trust. The financial administration had been reformed, economies had been introduced, and peace in the settlement seemed to be assured by the successful organisation of a native police force. Grey had experienced the difficulties of having to rely on an interpreter. So, characteristically, he determined to learn the language, although there was neither a dictionary nor a grammar. As he progressed with his self-education he devoted himself to a great work on the mythology, language, customs, etc., of the New Zealanders. The Government House was burned down and he lost all the fruits of his zealous labours. Nothing daunted he began again, and some years afterwards he published his "Polynesian Mythology."

When Sir G. Grey came home from New Zealand after his first governorship, he had anything but a warm welcome. Earl Grey, indeed, expressed unqualified approbation of his policy, taking credit to himself for having assented to so admirable a choice. But the Duke of Newcastle, who was then at the Colonial Office, although a personal friend, declined even to receive him. Nor was the duke's indignation unnatural, for the governor had deliberately set instructions at defiance. When his line of action was impeached in Parliament Sir G. Grey and his backers successfully defended it. The Duke of Newcastle was, moreover, constrained shortly afterwards to invite him to take the helm at the Cape. The Cape delegates had just gone back disgusted, although representative institutions had been granted; there were serious troubles with the Boers, and the Kaffirs again threatened to revolt. Of course the finances were in almost inextricable confusion. The duke gave the governor the ample powers he would have exercised in any case. Sir G. Grey conceded to the discontented Hottentots the claims which had been rejected in London; an understanding was come to with the recalcitrant Boers; and he found time to reorganise the administrative and civil services. The Kaffirs rose *en masse*, and advanced on the English posts in overwhelming numbers. The general in command proposed to withdraw his feeble forces and concentrate on an inner line of defence. The Governor, awakened from sleep, scribbled a peremptory order to the contrary, and

then went to sleep again. In a very short time he had broken up the confederacy. The Kaffirs had been driven to despair by failure and famine, and they were dying by thousands. He sent out relief parties, distributed food, transported 34,000 natives to settlements in the colony, and found public work and wages for many of the rest. But he had scarcely got the internal troubles off his hands when he received the news of the Indian Mutiny. It was he who really took the initiative in the generous course of action for which Lord Elgin received deserved commendation. There were transports and troops in Table Bay on their way to China. Sir G. Grey suggested that they should change their destination and report at Calcutta. The officers in command of the soldiers doubted whether they had any discretion in the matter. Whereupon Sir G. Grey, as High Commissioner in those parts, set his hand to written instructions, on which they willingly acted. But besides that he sent everything he could spare from the scarcely pacified Cape—troops, guns, specie, etc., down to his own carriage horses. Through the next two years he continued to go his own way, indifferent to the ideas or susceptibilities of his superiors. The affairs culminated in his broaching the difficult question of a South African Federation without any authority from home. He was surprised at a somewhat unceremonious despatch from the Conservative Colonial Secretary intimating his recall. He came back, and when the ship was boarded at Southampton he eagerly asked the name of the new governor. "No new governor," was the answer, "Sir George Grey has been reappointed." The Ministry had changed in the meantime, the Duke of Newcastle was again at the Colonial Office, and had hastened to send off a ship to stop Sir George's departure. So he had his voyage for nothing, but he went back discredited. His second period of office was chiefly characterised by gratifying expressions of devotion from the native chiefs; by the construction of roads, railways, and the founding of philanthropical institutions; by the reception of Prince Alfred; and by the noble gift of his library and rare collection of manuscripts which celebrated his final severance from the colony.

In 1861 he had again been called to govern New Zealand. He had a formal promise of the reversion of the Governorship of Canada, which would

probably have been a stepping-stone to the Viceroyalty of India. But New Zealand was in emergency—almost in extremity—and the superiors who had alternately courted and cold-shouldered him made another appeal to his experience and patriotism. Again the land question had come to the front, and again the natives complained, with too good reason, of flagrant breaches of solemn treaties. Before the Cabinet had formally admitted their errors the war had broken out. The courage of the governor in personally treating with the revolting natives was beyond all praise; and still more remarkable was the affectionate devotion he inspired in the chiefs who attached themselves to the English.

Returning to England, Sir George Grey hoped to enter Parliament, and had issued an address to the electors of Newark. But his extreme and Radical views on all imperial and colonial subjects alarmed the Whig leaders, and notably Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone. They decided to oppose him, and rather than throw the seat to the Tories in a triangular contest he was induced to retire. The scheme he promulgated at that time for giving Home Rule to Ireland strongly resembled the measure introduced in 1886 by Mr. Gladstone. Soon afterwards Sir G. Grey returned to New Zealand, remaining for three years in quiet retirement at Kawau. In 1874 a fierce political struggle was impending. The advocates of local self-government, who insisted on the retention of provincial legislatures and institutions, appealed for help to Sir George. As the menaced system had been in great measure his own creation, he did not hesitate to respond to the appeal, and then was seen the remarkable spectacle of a veteran colonial governor taking his seat among the private members in a colonial Parliament. When his party came into power he was naturally marked out as Premier. As always, he sought to introduce extreme democratic changes. It was chiefly his influence which carried what was practically manhood suffrage, and the limiting of each elector to a single vote. On other burning questions, such as taxation, the claims of the colonies to elect their own governors, the nationalisation of the coal mines, etc., he sustained a series of mortifying defeats, although after the fall of his Cabinet he continued to sit for some years in the Assembly. In 1890 he was delegated

by the New Zealand Parliament, as their most distinguished colonist, to attend the meeting of the Federal Convention of Australasia in Sydney. Subsequently he made a two months' tour in Australia, which was really a triumphal progress. The reception of the ex-governor of the Crown, become the great tribune of the people, was everywhere characterised by extraordinary enthusiasm. The excitement culminated in a magnificent popular gathering at Melbourne, and he was formally thanked afterwards for his speech by the officials of the trade and labour councils.

The last eight years of Sir George Grey's life, passed in retirement, were absolutely uneventful. Five were spent among his books and dependants in the southern paradise he had created in his island home. In 1895 he came to England, where he thenceforward remained. In recognition of his long and eminent services he was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1894, having been made a K.C.B. as early as 1848.

Sir George Grey married in 1863 a daughter of Sir Richard Spencer, Governor of Western Australia. His death, which took place at South Kensington on September 19, had been long expected—for, more than a year previously, the weight of his infirmities having prevented his being present at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

**Mr. Thomas Francis Bayard.**—Thomas Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, State of Delaware, U.S.A., on October 29, 1828, and was the second son of James Asheton Bayard and Anne Francis, his wife, the latter a grand-daughter of a prominent officer in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Thomas Francis Bayard, being intended for a mercantile life, was sent, at the age of thirteen, to a noted school at Flushing, Long Island, kept by a clergyman distinguished for his literary attainments and ripe culture. After leaving school young Bayard entered the mercantile house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Schermerhorn, in New York City. His business training was afterwards continued with a Philadelphia merchant. When he was twenty years of age his only and elder brother died, and Thomas abandoned his mercantile life and studied law, being admitted to the Bar in 1851, and assisting his father in their law office at Wilmington.

Mr. Bayard's ability as a lawyer was soon recognised by the national

Government; in 1853 he was appointed United States Attorney for the State of Delaware, a post which he filled with credit until 1854, when he decided to separate for a time from his father, leave the small town of Wilmington, and begin practice in the city of Philadelphia. After practising law for four years in Philadelphia, Mr. Bayard returned to Wilmington to assume full control of the family law business, failing health and pressure of public business having forced his father to withdraw from active work in the courts.

During the exciting days which preceded the Civil War in 1861 Mr. Bayard made many enemies—enemies many of whom continued permanently hostile—by a speech favouring a peace policy towards the South and advocating the policy of allowing the Southern States to withdraw from the Union. In 1868 Mr. Bayard was elected a senator for Delaware, and he took his seat in the United States Senate on March 4, 1869. He was re-elected in 1875 and in 1881, and resigned to take the post of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Grover Cleveland on March 4, 1885. When he retired from the Senate in 1885 he was chairman, and the real head, of the Finance Committee. He also served on the Senate Committees of Judiciary, Private Land Claims, Revision of Laws, and Library. In 1881 he was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate. He was also, in 1876-7, appointed a member of the famous Electoral Commission which decided the contested election of President, and placed Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair. Mr. Bayard voted against the title of Mr. Hayes, and in favour of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. When Mr. Bayard passed from the Senate to the State Department in 1885 he ceased for a time to play a conspicuous part in the public eye. Parties were evenly balanced, and economic and home affairs occupied the attention of his Government to the exclusion largely of foreign affairs. His tenure of office as Secretary of State was, however, memorable for one unpleasant incident affecting this country, the summary dismissal of Lord Sackville, who was at that time British Minister at Washington. Owing to the defeat of his party in the election of 1888 Mr. Bayard returned to private life for a period of nearly four years. But in 1893, Mr. Cleveland having been re-elected President, Mr. Bayard was appointed, under date of March 30,

1893, Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

In taking upon himself the duties of the new post Mr. Bayard did not hesitate to declare publicly, what he had never concealed in private, that he loved England and was at home and happy with the English people. In his frankness and freedom of intercourse he soon came into collision with a certain section of public opinion in the United States. A speech made at Boston, Lincolnshire, in which he declared that the people of the United States required a strong man to rule them, and that they had such a man in Grover Cleveland, started a wave of hostile newspaper criticism, while a strong condemnation of the policy of protection embodied in his address delivered to the Edinburgh Philosophical Society on November 7, 1895, was so deeply resented by the Republican party that a vigorous effort was made to secure Mr. Bayard's recall. This effort, however, President Cleveland resisted, and Mr. Bayard continued in his position until the close of the President's term of office. He unveiled a memorial window to John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, at Wrexford, also a window, the contribution of American visitors, in the church at Stratford-on-Avon. He was present also at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the memorial church to John Robinson at Gainsborough. But his most notable appearance in many ways was when he unveiled the Lowell bust and window in the Chapter House, Westminster.

The last gathering at which Mr. Bayard appeared in this country was the public banquet at the Mansion House, in April, 1897, when Lord Salisbury and a most distinguished and representative party, the guests of Lord Mayor Faudel-Phillips, assembled to wish the retiring Ambassador farewell and God-speed. This farewell was deeply appreciated by Mr. Bayard. A curious incident marked his departure from England; he left the country duly commissioned to act as the delegate of the Consistory Court, and in the place of the registrar to convey the Bradford manuscript, commonly known as "The Log of the *Mayflower*," to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

During Mr. Bayard's tenure of office here occurred the painful incident of the Venezuelan Message. This unpleasant affair and the excitement it evoked belong to a period as recent as the opening days of the year 1896, but

before Mr. Bayard's departure a cordial feeling of goodwill had taken the place of scarcely veiled menaces on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Bayard received during his residence in England the degrees of LL.D. from Cambridge and D.C.L. from Oxford; also, in 1877, the LL.D. from Harvard, U.S.A. After the change of President in 1897 Mr. Bayard retired into private life, and died on September 20 at his house at Dedham, Massachusetts, sincerely regretted by both Americans and Englishmen.

**Queen of Denmark.**—Louise Wilhelmina Frederica Caroline Augusta Julia, Queen of Denmark, was the third daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel by Princess Louise Charlotte, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Denmark, the half-brother of King Christian VII. and the youngest son of that King Frederick V. of Denmark and Norway who married as his first wife Princess Louise, daughter of King George II. of England.

The future Queen of Denmark was born at Cassel on September 7, 1817. Her father had entered the Danish Army in 1800, and the little princess came to Copenhagen when she was only three years old. She was very carefully educated, particular attention being paid to languages, and at an early age she exhibited a marked natural taste for music and painting.

Princess Louise's girlhood was uneventful. She sometimes went with her father to pay visits to their German relations in Hesse, and it was at the famous Schloss Rumpenheim that the princess first met her future husband. This was in 1840 or 1841. Prince Christian, as he was then, was the sixth child of Duke Frederick William of Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and Princess Louise Caroline, daughter of the Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel. The prince had been no less carefully educated than his bride, under the affectionate guardianship of King Frederick VI. of Denmark, whose wife was a sister of the prince's mother. When he met the princess he was a student at Bonn University, whither King Frederick had sent him with Prince Frederick, a son of the Landgrave of Hesse, as a companion. He was a strikingly handsome man, and had the reputation of being one of the finest horsemen in Europe. The prince came to England in 1837, charged with the duty of conveying to Queen Victoria the congratu-



lations of his uncle, King Frederick, on her accession, and in the following year he attended the Queen's coronation. Half a century later he was again present in Westminster Abbey at the Queen's Jubilee.

After visiting the Court of Berlin in 1841, where he declined a proffered commission in the Prussian Army, Prince Christian returned to Denmark, and that same autumn his engagement to the beautiful Princess Louise was announced.

The marriage was solemnised on May 26, 1842, in the palace of the Landgrave of Hesse in Copenhagen. The prince took his bride home to the "Gule Palais," or Yellow Palace, in Amaliengade, close to the four Amalienborg palaces, which King Frederick had granted to him as his residence in 1839, not long before the king's death. The princess occupied herself in superintending the decoration of her new home. Both the music-room and the drawing-room were hung with her paintings, and the palace remained the real home of the prince and princess for many years. From the time of their marriage to the year 1852, when the prince was declared heir-presumptive to the Danish throne, their means were somewhat restricted.

Soon after his marriage Prince Christian was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg, where he became a great favourite with the Czar Nicholas. This friendship, which was cemented by two subsequent visits of the prince to Russia, influenced the course of the negotiations regarding the Danish succession, for the Czar ceded his rights to part of the Duchy of Holstein to Prince Christian. Princess Louise who, through her mother, Princess Charlotte of Denmark, was a niece of King Frederick VII., was, according to the ancient Danish law of succession, nearer to the throne than her husband. This difficulty, however, was surmounted when Prince Frederick of Hesse renounced his presumptive rights to the Danish Throne in favour of Princess Louise, his sister, who thereupon transferred them to her husband. The way was then clear for the Treaty of London of May 8, 1852, negotiated by Lord Malmesbury, by which the succession to the throne and the duchies was secured to Prince Christian. It was this treaty of which Palmerston observed that only three understood it—God, himself, and a German professor who died mad after understanding it.

The prince and princess continued

to live at the Gule Palais, conducting the education of their children on what were then exceptionally enlightened principles. Particular attention was paid to gymnastics and riding. It is certainly no slight testimony to the excellent training which the Queen of Denmark gave her children that they all made exceptionally brilliant marriages—Prince Christian to Princess Louise of Sweden, Princess Alexandra to the Prince of Wales, the King of the Hellenes to the Grand Duchess Olga, Princess Dagmar to the Czar Alexander III., Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar to the Princess Marie d'Orléans, daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

Prince Christian succeeded to the Danish throne on November 15, 1863. He was not universally welcomed by his subjects, being, indeed, nicknamed the "Protocol Prince," in allusion to the Treaty of London already mentioned. The incidents of the Dano-German War soon kindled warmer feelings towards the Danish King and Queen.

After she became Queen her Majesty's life was not particularly eventful. The tender affection which bound her and the King together continued, and the Danish Court became a scarcely less notable exemplar of all domestic virtues than the Court of Queen Victoria.

The Queen rose early, and had seldom an idle moment during the day. One of her greatest gifts was the art of letter-writing, now almost a lost art. She was a correspondent of the old-fashioned copious kind, and she retained even in old age the keenest interest in all that was going on in the world. In Germany her Majesty was regarded with mixed feelings. It was supposed that her influence was always exerted in opposition to German policy, and she was even credited with having played a considerable part in bringing about the Franco-Russian alliance. Neither as Queen of Denmark nor as a Princess of Hesse-Cassel could she, indeed, be expected to entertain very cordial feelings towards Prussia. The war of 1864 cost Denmark the loss of Schleswig-Holstein, and two years later, after Prussia's victories in 1866, Hesse-Cassel was forcibly incorporated in the Hohenzollern dominions. Nor was the tone of the German press calculated to abate the Queen's legitimate resentment.

The Queen's charitable labours were unremitting, and many important institutions in Denmark owe their



existence to her initiative and their continuance to her bounty. She allowed not a few pictures painted by herself to be sold for the benefit of charity, and in several churches in Denmark are to be seen altar-pieces from her easel. Her Majesty was a really accomplished musician, and in her younger days often entertained great artists at Bernstorff or Amalienborg. She was mistress of Danish,

German, English and French, and the range of her reading in those languages was wide.

For some months the Queen had been in a critical state of health, and her children were summoned to Copenhagen, but the actual end was delayed until September 29, when she passed away at the Amalienborg Palace surrounded by nearly all the members of her family.

On the 1st, at Cummersdale, Carlisle, aged 81, **Robert Ferguson, F.S.A.**, son of Joseph Ferguson, of Morton. Senior partner in a large firm of Silesian manufacturers; author of several historical and philological works; sat as a Liberal for Carlisle, 1874-86. On the 1st, at Camberley, aged 69, **Major-General Thomas Edmond Byrne, B.A.**, son of Henry Byrne, Master in Equity, Madras. Entered the Royal Artillery, 1848; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; retired, 1887, and took an active part as a sportsman in Southern England. Married, 1854, Elisa Petronila, daughter of Pablo Larios, of Malaga and Gibraltar. On the 1st, at Karachi, Sind, aged 48, **Colonel Henry Lake Wells, R.E., C.I.E.**, son of Rev. T. B. Wells, Rector of Portlemouth, Devon. Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Engineers, 1871; served with great distinction in the Afghan War, 1878-80, when he raised a corps of Ghilzais, and was also wounded; appointed Director of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, 1891. On the 1st, at London, aged 67, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles David Rich**, son of Rev. John Rich, Vicar of Ivinghoe, Bucks. Entered the Army, 1849; served with 9th Lancers during the Indian Mutiny with great distinction at Lucknow, etc. On the 1st, at Salzburg, aged 73, **Robert Zimmerman**, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Vienna. An eager exponent of Herbart's aesthetics. On the 2nd, at Maida Vale, London, aged 80, **Moses Angel**. For nearly sixty years Head Master of the Jews' Free School, which he raised to be the largest and best-managed elementary school in the United Kingdom; was the founder, with others, of the *Jewish Chronicle* in 1841 and its first editor. He was educated at University College, London. On the 2nd, before Omdurman, on the Nile, aged 27, **Hon. Hubert George Lyulph Howard**, second son of Earl of Carlisle. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; played in the College Eleven and rowed in the College Boat at Henley; B.A., 1892 (Second Class *Hist. Mod.*); during the Cuban insurrection got through the Spanish lines and reached Garcia, the Cuban leader; joined the Cape Volunteers at the Matabele rising, and was severely wounded in the attack on Secombo's stronghold, 1896; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1897; went to Soudan as War Correspondent for the *Times* and *New York Herald*, and was killed in the battle before Omdurman. On the 4th, at Leamington, aged 73, **Lady Louisa Moncrieffe**, daughter of tenth Earl of Kinnoull. Married, 1843, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, seventh baronet. On the 4th, at Bournemouth, aged 75, **Lady Grey**, Eliza Lucy, daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Spencer, K.C.B. Married, 1839, Sir George Edward Grey, K.C.B., successively Governor of South Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony, and Premier of New Zealand. On the 5th, at Poona, aged 60, **Major-General John Duncan**, commanding the Bombay Forces. Entered the Army, 1856; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5; D.A.G. to the Forces, 1893-6. On the 5th, at Pinkie House, Musselburgh, aged 79, **General Sir William Hope, K.C.B.**, fourteenth baronet, of Craighan. Gazetted to 71st Highland Light Infantry, 1835; served with it through the Crimean War, 1854-5, and the Indian Mutiny; retired, 1881, and devoted himself to local affairs. Married, 1862, Alicia Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, second baronet. On the 5th, at Berlin, aged 69, **Professor Alfred Dietrich**, Chief Superintendent and Master Builder of the German Imperial Navy. Entered the Government service, 1867, from which time he superintended the building of every battleship. On the 7th, at Clifton, aged 78, **Rev. Samuel William Wayte, B.D.** Educated at Trinity College, Oxford; graduated B.A., 1842, obtaining a double First Class; Fellow of Trinity, 1845; President, 1866-78; Vicar of Garrington, 1867-71; first Secretary of the University Commission, 1854-6. On the 9th, at Valaine-sur-Seine, aged 57, **Stéphane Mallarmé**, a leader of the French *Décadents* in poetry. Was for many years Professor of English at the College Condorcet, Paris; first attracted notice by his poem "L'après-

*midi d'un Faune*" (1879); was an excellent musical and dramatic critic, and the author of several volumes of more or less intelligible verse. On the 9th, at Acton, aged 62, **Surgeon-General James Inkson**. Educated at Edinburgh University; M.D., 1857; entered the Army Medical Service, 1854; served in the Baltic Expedition, 1855; Indian Mutiny, 1858; Bhutan Expedition, 1865; Inspector-General, 1892. On the 9th, at Bombay, aged 58, **Sir Charles Frederick Farran**, Chief Justice of Bombay, son of George Farran, of Belcamp Park, Co. Dublin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1862; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1864; appointed Clerk of the Crown, Bombay, 1880; Puisne Judge, 1890; Chief Justice, 1895. Married, 1874, Ethel Kate, daughter of Thomas Simmonds, of Liverpool. On the 9th, at Upper Tooting, aged 75, **Major George Jean de Winton de Winton**, son of Captain George de Winton (Wilkins), of Heywood Hall, Somerset. Born at Geneva; educated privately; entered the 99th Regiment, 1841; served in Eastern Australia, Norfolk Island, Tasmania, etc., 1843-50, and in the Crimean War as Major of the Swiss Legion; took an active part in colonial affairs in this country. Married, 1845, Fanny, daughter of James Wentworth, of Sydney, N.S.W. On the 11th, at Little Shelford, Cambridge, aged 71, **Major-General William Stirling Oliphant**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Oliphant, of Worlington Hall, Suffolk. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Engineers, 1845; took part in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9. On the 12th, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A., aged 75, **Thomas Morton Cooley**. Born at Attica, New York; admitted to New York Bar, 1846; practised at Tecumseh and Adrian, Michigan; attorney to the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1858-64; Professor of Law in University of Michigan, 1859; Justice of Supreme Court, 1864-8; Chief Justice, 1868-85; author of several works on constitutional and administrative law. On the 12th, at Greatham, West Hartlepool, aged 75, **Sir William Gray**. Born at Blyth; educated at Newcastle-on-Tyne; began life as a draper in Hartlepool, 1843; in 1861 established himself as a builder of iron ships, and in 1866 took over the yards of Messrs. Pile, Spence & Co., of West Hartlepool, which he greatly extended under his own name; chosen first Mayor of West Hartlepool, 1887; High Sheriff of Durham, 1892; unsuccessfully contested the Hartlepoons as a Liberal Unionist, 1891; a great benefactor regardless of sect and creed. Married, 1849, Dorothy, daughter of Captain John Hall, R.N. On the 12th, at Boscombe, Bournemouth, aged 93, **Sir Charles Henry Pennell**, son of William Pennell, H.M.'s Consul-General for the Brazils. Entered the Admiralty, 1828; Head of the Secret and Political Department, 1852-7; Chief Clerk, 1857-65; initiated the continuous service system in the Royal Navy. Married, 1836, Harriet Emily, daughter of Philip Francis. On the 13th, at Brighton, aged 94, **Martin Archer Shee, Q.C.**, son of Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1839; Q.C., 1868. Married, 1849, Louisa Catherine, daughter of John Richard Barrett, of Milton House, Berks. On the 14th, at Walmer, aged 56, **General Arthur Frank Hamilton, R.E.**, son of Francis Hamilton, of Kensworth, Herts. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Royal Madras Engineers, 1860; commanded Madras Sappers and Miners in Egyptian War, 1882. On the 15th, off Falmouth, aged 53, **Earl of Desart**, William Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, fourth earl. Educated at Eton and Bonn University; Page of Honour, 1856-62; served in the Grenadier Guards, 1862-5; author of several novels, and was interested in hunting and yachting. Married, first, 1871, Maria Emma, daughter of Thomas Henry Preston, of Moreby Hall, York; and second, 1881, Ellen Odette, daughter of H. L. Bischoffshein, of Bath House, South Audley Street. On the 15th, at Dupplin Castle, Perth, aged 49, **Walter Henry Hadow**, son of Patrick Douglas Hadow, of Sudbury, Middlesex. Educated at Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1873; a distinguished cricketer; played for Harrow and Oxford, 1870-2; Chief Secretary of the Primrose League in Scotland, 1888-96; Prison Commissioner in Scotland, 1896. Married, 1880, Lady Constance Blanche Louisa Hay, daughter of eleventh Earl of Kinnoull. On the 17th, at Belsize Park, London, aged 81, **Manuela de Rosas de Terrero**, only daughter of General Rosas, Dictator of the Argentine Republic, 1832-52. Married, 1852, Don Maximo Terrero, Consul-General for Paraguay. On the 17th, at Warwick Street, Pimlico, aged 75, **Major-General John Francis Stafford**, Bengal Staff Corps. Entered the Bengal Army, 1845; served in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-9, in command of 7th Punjab Infantry, and earned much distinction. On the 17th, at Brighton, aged 85, **William Percivall Boxall**, of Bellevue Hall, Brighton, and Cowfold, Sussex. An active Conservative in Sussex for over half a century; a Life Governor of the County Hospital since 1886, and founder and

Chairman of the Alexandra Hospital for Children. On the 17th, at The Albany, Piccadilly, aged 94, **John Lettsom Elliot**, son of John Elliot, of Pimlico Lodge, Westminster. Educated at Winchester College; resided chiefly in Westminster, where he took an active part in local affairs; was one of the eighty original members of the Athenæum Club, 1824, and for many years was "the father" of the Club. Married, first, 1829, Marie Antoinette Desjardins; and second, 1863, Harriet, daughter of Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B., and widow of Francis, sixth Earl of Guilford. On the 18th, at Corton, near Lowestoft, aged 68, **Jeremiah James Colman**, son of James Colman, of Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich. Educated privately; was the head of the large firm of mustard, starch and blue manufacturers, as well as a breeder of stock; sat as a Liberal for Norwich, 1871-95; declined a Baronetcy offered by Mr. Gladstone; was a strong Nonconformist. Married, 1856, Caroline, daughter of W. H. Cozens-Hardy, of Letheringseth Hall, Norwich. On the 18th, at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, U.S.A., aged 35, **Varina Anne Davis**, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and popularly known as "the daughter of the Confederacy." Born at the Confederate Executive Mansion at Richmond, Va. She had much literary ability and was the author of several novels. On the 18th, at New York, aged 69, **Rev. John Hall, D.D.** Born in County Armagh; educated at Belfast College, and received his licence to preach, 1849, and went as a Missionary, aged 13, to the west of Ireland; appointed Minister of a Presbyterian Church, Armagh, 1852; Pastor of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 1858-67, when he received a call to the Fifth Avenue Church, New York, and from 1881 was also Chancellor of the New York City University; as popular as a writer of religious works as he was as a preacher. On the 18th, at Preston Vicarage, Wingham, aged 78, **Right Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, D.D.**, son of Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, LL.D., First Dean of Arches and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall; graduated LL.B., 1841 (Second Class in the Law Tripos); ordained, and, after serving Curacies in Kent and Cornwall, was appointed a Minor Canon of Canterbury, 1852; Vicar of Preston, next Wingham, 1854, and consecrated first Bishop of Dunedin, N.Z., 1866; resigned, 1871, and from 1882-93 was Bishop of the Eglise Catholique Galliane at Paris; was the author of many musical compositions and hymns, English, Latin and French. Married, 1847, Grace, daughter of Captain W. Finlaison, R.N., Governor of Ascension. On the 19th, at Eastbourne, aged 75, **Major-General Charles Holroyd**. Entered the East India Company's service, 1839, and was for many years employed in Assam, and during the Mutiny saved the Europeans of the district from massacre. On the 20th, at Gloucester Place, London, aged 77, **Major-General Andrew Hunter**, son of Andrew Hunter, of Bonnytown, Ayrshire. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the H.E.I.C. Service, and was attached to the Bengal Staff Corps; served in command of 4th Regiment Gwalior Contingent during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 20th, at Berlin, aged 78, **Theodor Fontane**, a popular novelist and poet of Huguenot descent. Born at New Ruppen, Brandenburg; followed his father's profession of apothecary until 1846, when he entered the Press Bureau of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior; served in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1, and taken prisoner and sent to the Island of Oleron; he was liberated by Gambetta; author of several popular ballads and other works. On the 20th, at West Kensington, aged 76, **William Wilson, M.I.C.E.** Born at Alnwick; associated in early life with George Stephenson, and afterwards for some years Engineer on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway; first advised and planned the bringing of the southern railways across the Thames, and built, in conjunction with Sir John Fowler, Victoria Station, 1859-60; projector of the first Metropolitan Railway; planned the Millwall Docks, Hammersmith and City Railway, West London Extension Railway, and many other lines at home and abroad; one of the earliest supporters of the Volunteer movement, and aided in raising 1st Surrey Light Horse. On the 22nd, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 79, **Felix Hippolyte Desprez**, a French diplomatist. Entered the French Foreign Office, 1852; Chief Secretary to M. Drouyn de Lhuys at the Vienna Conference, 1855; Secretary to the Conference at Crete, 1869; and third French Delegate to the Berlin Congress, 1878. On the 23rd, at Inveran, Sutherland, aged 81, **Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir Wellington Patrick Manvers Chetwynd Talbot, K.C.B.**, son of second Earl Talbot and brother of eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst; entered the Army, 1836; served in 7th Foot; was Aide-de-camp and Comptroller of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant, 1842-6; Private Secretary to the Earl of Derby when Prime Minister, 1852; British Resident at Cephalonia, 1855-60; Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords, 1858. Married, 1860, Lady Emma

Charlotte, daughter of fourteenth Earl of Derby. On the 24th, at Brighton, aged 62, **Major-General Robert Adam Wauchopo**. Entered the Indian Army, 1854; served with much distinction with 4th Sikh Infantry during the Mutiny, 1857; with Rattray's Sikhs in the Sikkim Campaign, 1860-1; in Bhutan War, 1864-5, and other campaigns; commanded 14th Sikhs in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-80, and was repeatedly mentioned in despatches. On the 25th, at Paris, aged 77, **Gabriel de Mortillet**, an eminent anthropologist. Born at Meylau (Isère); educated at Chambéry and Paris; took part in the Revolution of 1848, and befriended Ledru-Rollin when pursued; took refuge in Switzerland and classified the Museums of Geneva and Annecy, and for some time carried on chemical works in Italy; returned to Paris, 1864, and organised the prehistoric section of the Universal Exhibition, 1867; appointed Curator of the Museum of Antiquities at St. Germain, 1868, which he saved during the War; sat as Deputy for Seine and Oise, 1885-9, voting with the Extreme Left. On the 26th, at Château de Pont Gibaud (Auvergne), aged 79, **Right Rev. Mgr. Francis Weld**, son of James Weld, of Cowsfield, Wilts. Educated at Stoneyhurst; Domestic Prelate of the Pope and Parish Priest of Isleworth, Middlesex. On the 26th, at Balmacara, Argyleshire, aged 66, **Sir Henry Cockburn Macandrew, V.D.**, son of J. Macandrew, of Inverness. Educated at Inverness and King's College, Aberdeen; admitted a Solicitor, 1855; Provost of Inverness, 1884-7, and Sheriff-Clerk of the County; originator of the Rifle Volunteer movement in the Highlands. Married, 1862, Mary, daughter of D. C. Rait, of Glasgow. On the 26th, at Earnock, Hamilton, N.B., aged 79, **Sir John Watson**, first baronet, son of John Watson, of Bathville, Linlithgow. Educated at Kirkintilloch and Glasgow University; took a prominent part in local and industrial affairs in Lanark. Married, first, 1846, Agnes, daughter of R. H. Simpson; and second, 1879, Harriet Drury, daughter of Peter Mackenzie, and widow of D. L. Gibson. On the 26th, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, aged 48, **Fanny Davenport**, a popular actress, daughter of Edward L. Davenport, an actor. She passed the greater part of her life as an actress in the United States. On the 27th, at Gateacre Priory, Liverpool, aged 62, **Right Hon. Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, M.P.**, son of T. Brittain Forwood, of Liverpool. Educated at the High School of Liverpool College; entered business at an early age, and became principal acting partner in a large firm connected with the West Indian and South American trade; amalgamated several shipping concerns under the title of the Pacific Steamship Company, of which he became Managing Director; elected Town Councillor of Liverpool, 1871; Mayor, 1877; unsuccessfully contested the town as a Conservative, 1882; elected for the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire, 1885, and at all subsequent elections; Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, 1886-92. Married, first, 1862, Lucy, daughter of S. Crosfield, of Liverpool; and second, 1882, Lizzie, daughter of Thomas Baines, of Liverpool. On the 27th, at Brisbane, Queensland, aged 38, **The Hon. Thomas Joseph Byrnes**, Premier of Queensland. Born at Brisbane; educated at Brisbane Grammar School and Sydney University, where he distinguished himself, as well as Melbourne University; called to the Bar at Melbourne, 1884, but returned to Queensland to practise; Member of Legislative Council, 1890, with office of Solicitor-General; Attorney-General, 1896-8; succeeded to the Premiership, March, 1898. On the 27th, at West Kensington, aged 65, **Colonel James Bertrand Payne-Payne**; of one of the oldest Jersey families. Fought in the Carlist War; editor of the "King of Arms," and author of "Armorial of Jersey" and a satirical play, "St. Helier the Hermit," and edited several genealogical works. On the 28th, at Bronallt, Denbigh, aged 83, **Thomas Gee**, the leader of the Radical party in Wales, son of Thomas Gee, a publisher. Educated at Denbigh and Grove School, Wrexham; entered his father's business, but was afterwards ordained a Minister of the Calvinistic Methodist body; editor for nearly fifty years of the *Baner*, the most powerful organ of Liberalism in Wales; the champion of free education and the opponent of the Church Establishment. Married, 1842, Susannah, daughter of John Hughes, of Plas Cock, Denbigh. On the 28th, at Ascot, aged 88, **Edward William Tarrick Hamilton**, son of Archdeacon H. Hamilton, Rector of Loughton. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1832 (fifth Wrangler); Fellow of Trinity, 1833-44; sat as a Conservative for Salisbury, 1865-9. Married, 1844, Ann, daughter of John Thacker, of Ascot. On the 29th, at Ottawa, aged 79, **William Kingsford**. Born at London; went with 1st Dragoon Guards to Canada; left the regiment, 1841, and became a surveyor at Montreal; was joint editor and proprietor of the *Montreal Times*. On its discontinuance he entered the Department of Public Works, 1847; was engaged in the construction of the Hudson



River Railway, 1849, and afterwards of the Panama Railway, 1850-3; was employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, 1854-8; came to England, and executed various works in Italy; returned to Canada, 1866, and was mainly engaged on the Canadian Pacific Railway to 1870, after which he devoted himself exclusively to writing a history of Canada in ten volumes, of which the first appeared in 1887. Married, 1848, Maria Margaret, daughter of W. B. Lindsay, Clerk of the Canadian Legislative Assembly. On the 29th, at Rome, aged 78, **General Enrico Cosenz**. Born at Gaeta; educated at the Naples Military College, and entered the Bourbon service, 1839. In 1848 he joined the Provisional Government at Venice under Manin, and organised its defence; lived in retirement at Genoa, 1849-60, when he joined Garibaldi's Southern Army; successively elected a Deputy and created a Senator; was Chief of the General Staff, 1881-93. On the 30th, at Marburg, Germany, aged 64, **Professor August Ubbelohde**, a distinguished writer on Roman Law. Born in Hanover; studied at Göttingen and Berlin; Professor of Roman Law at Göttingen, 1862-5, when he removed to Marburg and represented the University in the Prussian Herrenhaus from 1871. On the 30th, at Presles, Seine-et-Oise, aged 55, **Madame Carnot**, Marie Pauline Cécile Dupont-White, a distinguished French economist, friend of John Stuart Mill. Married, 1863, Sadi Carnot, then a Civil Engineer, and afterwards President of the French Republic, assassinated at Lyons.

## OCTOBER.

**Lady Martin.**—A daughter of Mrs. Faucit, herself an actress of high repute in the days of the Kembles, Lady Martin was born in London about 1816. Like a sister, Harriet Faucit, afterwards Mrs. Bland, she soon showed a taste for the stage, and her mother, while bestowing considerable pains on her education, made no attempt to discourage her. At the age of sixteen she came forward at the Richmond Theatre, then in the hands of Edmund Kean, as Juliet, Mariana, and Mrs. Haller. Macready and Farren, both old friends of Mrs. Faucit, heard of the promise the girl had shown, and each did something to familiarise her with the mysteries of her art. In 1836, after three years' preliminary study, she appeared before London playgoers, at Covent Garden Theatre, as Julia in "The Hunchback." Her success was instant and decisive. In two other plays, "Venice Preserved" and "Separation," by Joanna Baillie, Miss Faucit contrived to deepen the impression she had created in Knowles's masterpiece. Covent Garden Theatre was at this time under the management of Osbaldiston, but in the following year he surrendered it to Macready, and the first place in the company formed by the latter was allotted to Helen Faucit.

Macready, though not a Garrick, a Kemble, or an Edmund Kean, was great enough to throw his fellow-players into the shade. Before long, however, Miss Faucit acquired a popularity hardly, if at all, inferior to his own. His Shakespearian revivals,

and many of the new plays he brought out owed their success almost exclusively to her acting. Especially is this true of "The Lady of Lyons" and "Money"; her Pauline Deschappelles and Clara Douglas were long the talk of London. Even when the part assigned to her was comparatively slight, as in "Richelieu," her performance stood out in clear and striking relief.

In 1840 the company migrated to the Haymarket, and in 1842 to Drury Lane. Three years afterwards, at the Salle Ventadour, Paris, they gave a series of Shakespearian performances, varied by "Virginius" (the piece in which Macready's fame originated) and "Werner." The Parisians besieged the doors of the house so long given up to Italian opera. The company also represented "Hamlet" at the Tuileries before Louis Philippe, who testified his appreciation of Miss Faucit's Ophelia by presenting her with a costly bracelet. In the same year the actress went over to Dublin, where she appeared as Antigone, which was regarded by the Dublin public as her finest impersonation. Miss Faucit also came forward as Iphigenia in "Aulis," but therewith abandoned the new path into which she had struck. Returning to London, she added the heroine of "As You Like It" to her repertory, and in this character achieved, perhaps, her most distinctive and lasting triumph.

In the same year (1851) Helen Faucit became the wife of Mr. Theodore Martin. Her marriage, combined with



the retirement of Macready, diminished her enthusiasm for the stage. From this time she appeared less and less before the public, though always assured of a hearty reception at their hands. Her last original character was that of Iolanthe in "King René's Daughter," an adaptation by her husband of Henrik Herz's play. Mrs. Charles Kean and Mrs. Stirling had anticipated her in this task, but any reputation which the Swedish dramatist's work may have gained in England was due almost exclusively to her skilful impersonation of the blind princess. In 1864-5, at Drury Lane Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton, she appeared in a revival of "Macbeth," with an old and esteemed comrade, Mr. Phelps, as the Thane. Therewith her connection with the theatre was informally brought to an end. Now and then, however, she would come from her retirement—in 1874 she played Beatrice at the Haymarket Theatre in aid of the General Theatrical Fund; two years later, at the instance of Sir H. Irving, who found in her a

generous and discriminating admirer, she gave one performance at the Lyceum of the heroine in "King René's Daughter." And that was her last appearance on the London stage.

In her private life Lady Martin was very retiring. Her last appearance on the stage was at Glasgow, when 500*l.* was realised by her performance of "The Merchant of Venice" for the sufferers in connection with the Glasgow Bank failure in 1878.

After her retirement she composed a volume of studies "On some of the Female Characters of Shakespeare," which passed through several editions. She maintained until the close of her life friendly relations with the leading men and women in literary, dramatic, and artistic life, and was on intimate terms with the most noteworthy men of her time, from Sir Walter Scott to Sir Henry Irving. The Queen sent daily messages of inquiry during her last illness, which terminated on October 31 at Bryntigisilis, in the Vale of Llangollen, where she and Sir Theodore Martin had spent many summers.

On the 1st, at Edinburgh, aged 63, **Brigade-Surgeon James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.**, distinguished as a botanical explorer, son of Major J. Aitchison, H.E.I.C.S. Educated at Edinburgh University and entered the Indian Medical Service, 1858; was Botanist to the Army during the Afghan War, 1878; attached to the Afghan Delimitation Commission, 1884; collected upwards of 20,000 Afghan and Central plants, which were distributed among the public herbaria of Europe. Married, 1862, Eleanor, daughter of R. Craig. On the 1st, at Burgess Hill, aged 62, **Clarmont John Daniell**. Educated at Rugby and Haileybury; entered the Bengal Civil Service, 1855; played a gallant part during the Mutiny, when he was wounded; for many years Magistrate at Cawnpore; author of several works on economic and currency subjects. On the 2nd, at Derby, aged 62, **Lieutenant-Colonel William Aldersey Shortt**. Served with 57th Regiment in the Crimea, 1854-5, and in the New Zealand Wars, 1861 and 1863-4, with great distinction; was D.A.Q.M.G. in New Zealand, 1866. On the 4th, at Maidstone, aged 69, **Colonel Henry Brabazon Urmston, B.S.C.**, son of Sir J. Brabazon Urmston, K.C.B. Entered the Bengal Army, 1847; served against the Heyanzais, 1852-3, and the Mohmand tribes, 1854. On the 5th, at Hoore Lea, Brighton, aged 83, **Sir Henry James Hawley**, fourth baronet, younger son of second baronet of Leybourne Grange, Kent. Married, first, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Askew; and second, 1877, Maria Selina, daughter of E. J. Morant-Gale. On the 5th, at Folkestone, aged 79, **General John M'Neil Walter, C.B.**, son of Colonel Walter, 95th Regiment. Entered the Army, 1835; served with 90th Regiment through the Kaffir War, 1846-7; with 53rd Regiment through Punjab Campaign, 1849; commanded 35th Regiment in the Indian Mutiny; Colonel-in-Chief of Manchester Regiment, 1889-95, when he was transferred to Royal Sussex Regiment. Married, 1860, Claudine, daughter of W. Cooke, of Bushire. On the 8th, at Schloss Camenz, Silesia, aged 44, **Princess Albrecht**, of Prussia, Princess Marie, only daughter of Duke Ernst, of Sachsen-Altenburg. Married, 1873, Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, who was appointed Regent of Brunswick, 1885. On the 8th, at Grafton Regis, Northants, aged 67, **Major-General George Robert Fitzroy**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Fitzroy. Entered the Army, 1849; served with 41st Foot in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and was severely wounded at the battle of Inkerman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Coldstream Guards, 1868-77. On the 11th, at Dundee, aged 58, **Colonel James William Macdougall**. Appointed to the Indian Army, 1858, and joined the Bengal Staff Corps; was Assistant-Commissioner in the Central Provinces,

1864-79; Deputy-Commissioner, 1880-95, when he returned to military duties. On the 12th, at Budehaven, Cornwall, aged 82, **Arthur Mills**, son of Rev. Francis Mills, of Barford, Warwickshire. Educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold and at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1837; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1842; sat as a Conservative for Taunton, 1852-3, but unseated on petition, and from 1857-65; for Exeter, 1873-80; Member of the London School Board, 1873-85; author of "Colonial Constitutions" and "India in 1858." Married, 1848, Agnes Lucy, daughter of Sir T. Dyke Acland, of Killerton. On the 12th, at Wellington, N.Z., by his own hand, aged 60, **Hon. William James Mudie Larnach, C.M.G.**, son of John Larnach, of Hunter's River, N.S.W. Educated at Sydney; sent to New Zealand as Manager of the Bank of Otago, 1867; returned as Representative for Dunedin, 1876-8 and 1881-90; Colonial Treasurer and Minister of Public Works, 1877-9; Minister of Mines and Marine, 1884-7. Married, 1859, Eliza Jane, daughter of Richard Guise, of Towing, N.Z. On the 13th, at Plas Newydd, Anglesey, aged 63, **The Marquess of Anglesey**, Henry Paget, fourth marquess. Was a great sportsman, and took a great interest in yachting; appointed Vice-Admiral of the Coast of North Wales, 1885. Married, first, 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Norman; second, 1874, Blanche Mary, daughter of Curwen Boyd, of Merton Hall, Wigtonshire; and third, 1880, Minnie, daughter of J. P. King, of Sandhills, Georgia, U.S.A., and widow of Colonel the Hon. Henry Wodehouse, British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris during the siege, 1870-1. On the 14th, at Munich, aged 67, **Blanche Willis Howard**, an American writer of domestic tales. Born at Bangor, Maine, U.S.A.; author of "Guenn," "Aunt Serena," "Aulnay Tower," etc. Married, Anna, daughter of Dr. von Teuffel, of Stuttgart. On the 16th, at Cairo, aged 55, **Lady Cromer**, Ethel Stanley, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, eleventh baronet. Married, 1876, Major Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., afterwards created Lord Cromer. On the 16th, at Aberlour, Banff, aged 75, **John Ritchie Findlay**, son of P. Findlay, of Arbroath, and nephew of John Ritchie, one of the founders of the *Scotsman*, of which he became the principal proprietor and manager. Took a great interest in the improvement of the working and poorer classes in Edinburgh; presented the National Portrait Gallery at the initial cost of 70,000*l.* to that city; Honorary Freeman, 1896. Married, 1863, Susan, daughter of J. Leslie, of Edinburgh. On the 16th, at Newmarket, aged 82, **John P. Clark**. Born at Norwich; commenced life as a builder, and afterwards studied architecture, and designed many churches and ecclesiastical buildings, as well as the grand stands on the principal racecourses of England; succeeded his father (and grandfather) in 1852 as Judge to the Jockey Club, which post he held until 1888, having acted as his father's deputy from 1843. On the 17th, at Saltash, aged 46, **Commander Henry John Keane, C.M.G.** Entered the Royal Navy, 1868; distinguished himself in the exploration of the Zambesi, 1890-1. On the 17th, in Harley Street, London, aged 87, **Jacob Quixano Henriques**, the last survivor of the original founders of the Reform Synagogue established in London in 1842. Born in the West Indies; for many years prominent amongst the supporters of Jewish charities. On the 18th, at Oulton Hall, Leeds, aged 89, **Ralph Disraeli**, son of Isaac Disraeli, the author. Appointed Registrar in Chancery, 1841-75; Clerk of the Parliament, 1875-90. Married, 1843, Katharine, daughter of Charles Trevor, of Bridgwater, and Comptroller of Legacy Duties. On the 19th, at Kenley, aged 42, **Harold Frederic**, an American journalist and author. Born at Utica (N.Y.); was for some time editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*; appointed correspondent in Europe of the *New York Times*; author of "Seth's Brother's Wife" (1886), "In the Valley" (1889), "The Return of the O'Mahony" (1892), "Illumination" (1896), etc. On the 19th, at Fulham, aged 47, **Gleeson White**, an accomplished man of letters. Chief founder of *The Studio*, an art magazine of special excellence; was the author of several art books and of two volumes of poetry. On the 20th, at Somerford Park, Cheshire, aged 65, **Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, C.B.**, second baronet. Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 5th Battalion Cheshire Volunteers. Married, 1858, Georgiana Harriett, daughter of George Holland Ackers, of Moreton Hall, Cheshire. On the 20th, at South Kensington, aged 83, **Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.**, son of Æneas Barkly, of Monteagle, Ross-shire, a West India merchant. Born at London; educated at Bruce Castle, Tottenham; entered business; sat as a Peelite for Leominster, 1845-9; appointed Governor of British Guiana, 1848; of Jamaica, 1853; of Victoria, 1856; of Mauritius, 1863; of Cape of Good Hope, 1870-7. Married, first, 1840, Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of J. F. Timins, of Hillfield House, Herts; and second, 1860, Anne, daughter of Major-General Sir T. S. Pratt, K.C.B. On the 20th, at Stagsholt,

March, aged 64, **William Outlach Little**, a leading agriculturist in East Anglia. Assistant Commissioner on the Duke of Richmond's Commission, 1879-82; a Member of the Markets Commission, 1887-90; Labour Commission, 1891-3; and of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1893-5. Married, 1859, Mary Jane, daughter of John Brown, of March. On the 20th, at Florence, aged 81, **Robert Sinclair**, son of Alexander Sinclair, a London merchant. Educated at Charterhouse, and was house and class mate with Thackeray and Leech; apprenticed to Robert Stephenson, and afterwards served with Messrs. Locke & Errington in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool and Paris and Rouen Railways; Locomotive Superintendent of the Caledonian Railway, 1847-51; General Manager, 1851-6; Chief Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent of the Eastern Counties Railway, 1856-68; retired to Florence and devoted himself to the study of Italian literature; translated Dante and other authors. On the 21st, at Nevern Square, S.W., aged 68, **Colonel Edward Meurant**. Entered the Army, 1848; served with 83rd Regiment during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and commanded it in the Boer War, 1881; in charge of the North Lancashire Regimental District, 1883-8. On the 24th, at Cape Town, aged 65, **Lieutenant-General Sir William Howley Goodenough, R.A., K.C.B.**, commanding the troops in South Africa, son of Very Rev. Edmund Goodenough, Dean of Wells. Educated at Westminster and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; appointed to the Royal Artillery, 1850; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; wounded at the siege of Lucknow; Military Attaché at Vienna, 1871-4; A.A. and Q.M.G. at Woolwich; commanded Royal Artillery in Egyptian Campaign, 1882; Inspector-General of Artillery at Headquarters, 1886-9. Married, 1874, Countess Anna, daughter of Count Eugene Kinsky. On the 24th, at Anerley, aged 64, **Lieutenant-Colonel William Briggs**. Entered the Army, 1852; served with 9th (Norfolk) Regiment through the Crimean War, 1854-5, and the Egyptian War, 1882. On the 25th, at Paris, aged 72, **Pierre Puvis de Chavannes**, a distinguished French painter. Born at Lyons; studied under Couture; devoted himself chiefly to decorative work, of which series were painted for the Museums of Amiens, Marseilles, Lyons, etc., and for the Panthéon at Paris. On the 25th, at Leigh Court, Bristol, aged 25, **Sir Cecil Leopold Miles**, third baronet. Born at Paris; educated at Eton. Married, 1896, Minnie, daughter of James Spire, of Imsworth, Gloucester. On the 26th, at the Palazzo Chigi, Siena, aged 78, **Mrs. Minto-Elliot**, Frances, daughter of Charles Wilkinson, of Queen Charlton Manor, Somerset. Married, first, 1841, John Edward Geik, of Dunbrick, Lanarkshire; and second, 1868, Very Rev. Gilbert Elliot, Dean of Bristol. Author of "Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy" (1871), "Old Court Life in Rome" (1877), "The Red Cardinal" (1884), and several other works of history and travel. On the 26th, at South Hampstead, aged 61, **Edward Uttermare Bullen**, son of Edward Bullen. Educated at King's College, London; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1860; Recorder of Southampton. On the 27th, at Clondalkin, Dublin, aged 34, **Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence**, second baronet, grandson of Sir Henry Lawrence, who fell at Lucknow. Married, 1890, Victoria Margaret, daughter of Theodore Walrond, C.B. On the 28th, at Porchester Square, Hyde Park, aged 85, **Lieutenant-General Charles William Tremenheere, C.B.**, son of General Walther Tremenheere, K.H. Educated at Addiscombe; entered Bengal Engineers, 1829; served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-8; was Political Resident at Aden, 1861-6; Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, 1861-71. Married, 1841, Camilla Eliza, daughter of Robert Greig. On the 28th, at Cheltenham, aged 74, **General Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor**, son of Lieutenant A. S. Faulknor, of Havant Park, Hants. Joined the Bombay Army (H.E.I.C.S.), 1840; served in the Scinde and Afghan Campaign, 1841-4, and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9. On the 29th, at Tottenham, aged 84, **Rev. Alexander Wilson**. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and was for many years a schoolmaster in that county; was appointed Head of the Normal School for Masters of Poor Law Schools at Norwood, 1838, and afterwards of the Training College, Westminster; ordained, 1846; appointed Vicar of Tottenham, 1870, and Prebendary of London, 1878. On the 29th, at Shanbally Castle, Co. Tipperary, aged 83, **Viscount Lismore**, George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, second viscount. Educated at Oriel College, Oxford; served in 17th Lancers, 1835-45; Hon. Colonel, 4th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Lord-Lieutenant of Co. Tipperary, 1857-85. Married, 1839, Mary, daughter of John George Norbury. On the 30th, at The Boltons, South Kensington, aged 76, **Latimer Clark, F.R.S.**, a distinguished engineer. Born at Marlow; employed by Robert Stephenson in building the Conway and Britannia Tubular Bridges, 1847; became Engineer-in-Chief of the Electric

Telegraph Company, 1851; introduced the use of pneumatic tubes for the transmission of messages, 1854; was partner with Sir Charles Bright in numerous submarine cable enterprises, 1860-70; elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1889. On the 30th, at St. Petersburg, aged 78, **James Petrovitch Polonsky**, a Russian poet. Born at Riazan; began life as a school teacher, and afterwards a newspaper editor in Tiflis and St. Petersburg; author of several volumes of plays and poems, many of which became very popular. On the 31st, at Oxford, aged 54, **Canon Charles Wareing Bardsley**, son of Canon James Bardsley. Educated at Worcester College, Oxford; B.A., 1868; Vicar of Ulverston, 1878-93; Hon. Canon of Carlisle, 1886; author of "English Surnames" and other historical and philological works. On the 31st, at Twickenham, aged 82, **Sir John Sydney Webb, K.C.M.G.**, son of Admiral Charles Webb. Served in the mercantile service and rose to the rank of Captain of Indiaman; elected a Younger Brother of Trinity House, 1848; Elder Brother, 1857; and Deputy Master, 1883. Married, 1849, Adeline, daughter of Henry Young, of London. On the 31st, at Kensington, aged 88, **General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B.**, son of Captain John Lugard, of 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Born at Chelsea; educated at Sandhurst College, and began service in India; served as Major of 4th Brigade in the Afghan War, 1842; in the Sikh War, 1845-6; wounded at Moodkee and Ferozeshah; Adjutant-General during the Punjab War, 1848-9; Chief of the Staff on the Persian Expedition, 1856-7; commanded Second Division at the siege of Lucknow, and served through the Indian Mutiny; Colonel, 31st Foot, 1862; Secretary for Military Correspondence in the War Department, 1859; Permanent Under-Secretary for War, 1861-71; President of the Army Purchase Commission, 1871-80; Privy Councillor, 1871. Married, first, 1837, Isabella Mowbray, daughter of Henry Hart; and second, 1871, Matty, daughter of J. Fulbrow. On the 31st, at Barnsley, aged 81, **Charles Harvey**, a great benefactor of the town in which he had been born and lived. Chairman of the Barnsley Beckett Hospital, 1876-98, visiting it almost daily; presented a public hall, The Harvey Institute, to the town, 1890.

## NOVEMBER.

On the 1st, at Newton Abbot, aged 75, **General William Alexander Riach**, son of Major W. A. Riach, 26th Cameronians. Entered the Indian Army, 1840; served on the Staff Corps in the China War, 1857-9. Married, 1856, Mary H., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Holmes. On the 1st, at Russell Square, W.C., aged 67, **Commendatore Giovanni Battista Ortelli**. Born in Italy; educated in England, and devoted himself to philanthropic work; was a founder of the Italian Benevolent Society; Manager of the Italian Night Schools, Hatton Garden, and of the Italian Hospital at Queen's Square, to which he gave the freehold land. On the 2nd, at Hastings, aged 65, **Rev. Charles John Robinson, M.A., D.C.L.**, Principal of Queen's College, London. Educated at Merchant Taylor's School and Durham University; B.A., 1855 (First Class Classics); Vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, 1862-3; Harewood, Herefordshire, 1864-5; Norton Canon, Herefordshire, 1865-77; West Hackney, 1877-87; Horsham, 1887-96; Principal of Queen's College, London, 1897; author of "The Castles of Herefordshire" (1870), "Mansions of Herefordshire" (1875), and many antiquarian works. Married, first, 1862, Matilda Catherine, daughter of George St. Vincent Wilson, of Redgrave, Suffolk; and second, 1867, Agnes Harriet, daughter of Rev. Richard Croker. On the 2nd, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 68, **Major-General Henry Thomas Rogers, R.E.** Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Madras Engineers, 1849; served in second Burmese War; Fellow of the Madras University; Principal of the Civil Engineering College, 1871-9; Superintendent of the Madras Revenue Survey, 1879-86. On the 3rd, at Odell, Beds, aged 74, **Lady Jane Repton**, Lady Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of third Duke of Leinster. Married, 1848, George W. J. Repton, Member for St. Albans, 1841-52, and Warwick, 1852-68 and 1874-8. On the 3rd, at Bournemouth, aged 75, **Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Staley, D.D.** Educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; Twenty-fifth Wrangler, 1844; Assistant Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, 1846-51; Principal of Wandsworth Collegiate School, 1851-61; consecrated first Bishop of Honolulu, 1861, and was the trusted adviser of King Kanepameka IV.; resigned, 1870, and Rector of Oakley and Vicar of Croxall, Lichfield, 1872-95. Married, 1850, Katharine, daughter of John Shirley, of Attercliffe. On the 3rd, at South Kensington, aged



74, **Henry Paull**, son of Archibald Paull, merchant, of London. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1845; unsuccessfully contested St. Ives as a Liberal Conservative, 1852; sat for that borough, 1857-68. Married, 1862, Marianne, daughter of Henry Willis, of London. On the 3rd, at Ealing, aged 78, **Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Theophilus Bollean**. Entered the H.E.I.C.S., 1841; appointed 7th Bengal Light Cavalry; served in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; in the Indian Mutiny, 1857, being one of the garrison of the Lucknow Residency, where he was severely wounded. On the 4th, in London, aged 78, **Colonel Richard Thomas Lloyd**, of Aston Hall, Oswestry. Served with the Rifle Brigade, 1839-43, and Grenadier Guards, 1843-52; commanded Shropshire Yeomanry. Married, 1852, Lady Frances Hay, daughter of tenth Earl of Kinnoull. On the 5th, at Norwich, Connecticut, aged 70, **David Ames Wells**, a distinguished economist. Born at Springfield, Massachusetts; graduated at Williams College; suggested the idea of folding books and newspapers by machinery in connection with the printing-presses; entered the Scientific School of Harvard under Louis Agassiz, to whom he became Assistant, and was Lecturer of Physics at Groton Academy, Massachusetts; member of the publishing firm of Putnam & Co., 1857-8; issued his famous essay, "Our Burden and Our Strength," 1854; appointed Special Commissioner of Revenue at Washington, 1865; President of the United States Free Trade League, and the author of numerous books and pamphlets on economic subjects. On the 5th, at Garwisch, Bavaria, aged 78, **Gideon von Rudhart**, a Bavarian diplomatist, who represented his country in the German Federal Council, 1877 to 1880, and left in consequence of having been openly insulted by Prince Bismarck; subsequently appointed to St. Petersburg and Dresden. On the 6th, at Midhurst, aged 80, **Thomas Bayley Potter**, son of Sir Thomas Potter, of Buile Hill. Educated at Rugby and London University; entered the family firm at an early age; warmly supported the "Manchester School" led by Cobden, etc.; President of the Union and Emancipation Society, 1863-6; succeeded R. Cobden as Member for Rochdale, 1865, and sat for that constituency until 1895; founded the Cobden Club, of which he was President and the chief supporter, 1866. Married, first, 1846, Mary, daughter of Samuel Ashton, of Pole Bank, Hyde; and second, 1887, Helena, daughter of John Hicks, of Bodmin. On the 7th, at Gmunden, aged 82, **The Grand Duchess Maria Antonia**, of Tuscany, daughter of Francis I., King of Naples. Married, 1833, Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany. On the 8th, at Wymondham, Norfolk, aged 95, **Rev. Robert Eden**. Educated at Christ Church College, Oxford; B.A., 1825; Fellow of Christ Church College, 1826-33; Headmaster of Harbury Proprietary School, 1833; Minister of St. Mary's, Lambeth, 1840-51; Vicar of North Walsham, 1851-4; Vicar of Wymondham, 1854; Hon. Canon of Norwich, 1852. On the 9th, at Douglas, I.M., aged 60, **Sir John Senhouse Goldie-Tautman**, Speaker of the Manx House of Keys, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Goldie-Tautman, Scots Fusilier Guards. Educated at Eton; Member of the House of Keys, 1858; elected Speaker, 1867; Provincial Grand Master of Isle of Man, 1886, and Knight of the Order of Jerusalem, 1888. Married, 1860, Amelia, daughter of Captain Grove Ross, of Invercarron, Ross-shire. On the 9th, at Surbiton, aged 69, **Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen van Straubenzee**, son of Major T. van Straubenzee, R.A. Born at Spennithorne, Yorks; educated at Woolwich; entered 32nd Regiment, 1846; served in the Sikh War, 1848, where he was severely wounded; in the Frontier War, 1851-2; in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; and in the Chinese War, 1858-60; migrated to Canada, 1868; Deputy Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia, 1876-93; commanded Infantry Brigade in the half-breed rising, 1885. On the 10th, at Sidmouth, aged 87, **Surgeon-General William Campbell Maclean, C.B., LL.D., M.D.**, son of John Maclean, of Boreray, Inverness-shire. Educated at Edinburgh University; M.D., 1838; entered Medical Service of Madras Army, 1838; served in China War, 1840-2; first Superintendent of the first Vernacular School of Medicine in India at Hyderabad, 1842-60; Professor of Military Medicine at Netley Hospital, 1861-85. Married, 1845, Louisa, daughter of John Macpherson, of Beaulieu, N.B. On the 11th, at Holbek, Zealand, aged 70, **Steen Andersen Bille**, a prominent Danish statesman. Began life as a journalist; started and edited the *Dagbladet*, 1853-72; elected to the Folkething, 1861; after the Dano-Prussian War disputed King Christian's right to the Crown; accused of high treason; appointed Danish Minister at Washington, 1880-4; representative of Holbek, 1884. On the 11th, at Whitehall Gardens, aged 79, **Rev. Charles Dent Bell**, son of H. H. Bell, of Ballymaguigan, Co. Derry. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy, the Royal School at Dunganannon and Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1842, after a distinguished career;



Vicar of Ambleside, 1861-72; of Rydal, 1872; of Cheltenham, 1872-75; author of several works of a devotional nature. On the 12th, at Mombasa, South Africa, aged 59, **Captain Francis Sandys Dugmore**, son of William Dugmore, Q.C., of Swaffham. Entered the Royal Canadian Rifles, 1860, until their disbanding, 1870; transferred to 64th Regiment, 1872-81; served with Methuen's Horse in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1885-6; in British East Africa, 1894-6; and in the Uganda uprising, 1896-8. Married, 1867, Emily Evelyn, daughter of William, second Lord Brougham. On the 15th, at Bournemouth, aged 79, **Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard**, son of Ambrose Goddard, M.P., of Swindon. Educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge; sat for Cricklade, 1847-68 and 1874-80. Married, 1847, Charlotte, daughter of Ayshford Sanford, of Nynhead Court, Somerset. On the 15th, at Lisbon, aged 73, **Senhor Henriques Barroa Gomes**, an eminent Portuguese diplomatist, who stubbornly defended the claims of his country in the frontier disputes with Great Britain in Eastern Africa. On the 15th, at South Kensington, aged 84, **George Dennis**, C.M.G., D.C.L., son of John Dennis, Receiver-General of Excise. Educated at Charterhouse; appointed Clerk in Excise, 1829; Private Secretary to Sir H. Barkly, Governor of British Guiana, 1849; Inspector of Schools, British Guiana, 1851; Receiver-General at Berbice, 1853-62; Vice-Consul at Bergayi, Tripoli, 1863-9; in Crete, 1869-70; made several valuable archæological researches in Syria and Asia Minor; Consul at Palermo, 1870-9; Smyrna, 1879-85. On the 15th, at Cheltenham, aged 64, **Major-General Lionel Smith Warren**, son of Colonel S. R. Warren. Entered the Army, 1852; served with 65th Regiment in the New Zealand War, 1860-4. Married, 1879, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Baird, 65th Regiment. On the 17th, at Bremen, aged 89, **Hermann Heinrich Heier**, founder of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, of the Bremen Bank, and of the German Society for Saving Life at Sea. Elected to the Frankfurt Parliament, 1848, and represented Bremen in the North German and German Reichstag, 1867-87, and was one of the leaders of the National Liberal party. On the 19th, at Lathom House, Lancashire, aged 61, **Earl of Lathom**, G.C.B., Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, first earl and second Baron Skelmersdale. Born at Blythe; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Lord-in-Waiting, 1866-8; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1874-80; Lord Chamberlain, 1885-6 and 1886-92, and reappointed, 1895; an ardent Freemason, initiated at Oxford, 1856; Senior Grand Warden, 1863; Provincial Grand Master, 1872; Deputy Grand Master, 1875; and Provincial Grand Master, 1891. Married, 1860, Lady Alice Villiers, daughter of fourth Earl of Clarendon. On the 19th, at Blackheath, aged 74, **Alderman Sir Stuart Knill**, LL.D., first baronet, son of John Knill, of Blackheath, a wharfinger of London. Elected Alderman of Bridge Ward, 1885; Sheriff, 1889; Lord Mayor, 1892; a distinguished antiquary and archæologist; created a Knight of St. Gregory by the Pope, 1888; a Baronet on the occasion of the Duke of York's marriage, 1893. Married, 1849, Mary, daughter of Charles Rowland Parker, of Blackheath. On the 20th, at Eaton Square, S.W., aged 51, **Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell**, K.C.M.G., M.P., son of Rev. G. Baden-Powell, Professor of Geology at Oxford. Educated at St. Paul's School, Marlborough, and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1875 (Third Class *Lit. Hum.*); travelled in the British Colonies, 1868-71; Private Secretary to Sir George Bowen, as Governor of Victoria, 1877-80, and was subsequently employed in the West Indies and South Africa as Assistant to Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland, 1885; Special Commissioner in Malta, 1887-8, and on the Behring Sea question, 1891-2; entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1885 for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, and retained the seat until his death. Married, 1893, Frances, daughter of Charles Wilson, of Cheltenham and Sydney, N.S.W. On the 20th, at Belfast, aged 54, **Rev. Richard Rutledge Kane**, LL.D., Grand Master of the Orange Institution. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Rector of Tullyhill, 1872-82, when he became Rector of Christ Church, Belfast. He took an active part in politics and in the Orange movement. On the 20th, at Bournemouth, aged 81, **Sir John Fowler**, first baronet. Born at Wadsley Hall, Sheffield; apprenticed to a civil engineer, and was Engineer Manager and Locomotive Superintendent of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, 1840-2; was Chief Engineer of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire, Grimsby, and Metropolitan Railways, and was connected with many of the subsequent developments of the latter; he was Consulting Engineer to the Khedive, and planned most of the Nile Railway; President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1866. Married, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of James Broadbent, of Manchester. On the 21st, in Upper Grosvenor Street, aged 53, **Hon. Norman de l'Aigle Grosvenor**, son of first

**Lord Ebury.** Educated at Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards, 1863-8; sat as a Liberal for Chester, 1869-94; President of the People's Concert Society. Married, 1881, Caroline, daughter of Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Q.C. On the 22nd, at Weimar, aged 68, **Vice-Admiral Batsch**, of the German Navy. Held a command in the Prusso-Danish War, 1864; was Chief of the German Squadron when the collision off Folkestone occurred, 1878, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but reprieved after a fortnight, and continued in the service till 1883. On the 23rd, at South Audley Street, aged 58, **Lady Connemara**, Gertude Lawrence Knight, daughter of J. F. Walsh, of Hampton, Middlesex. Married, first, 1860, Edward John Coleman, of Stoke Park, Bucks; and second, 1894, first Lord Connemara. On the 23rd, at Bath, aged 50, **Mrs. Haweis**, Mary Eliza, daughter of T. M. Joy, an artist. Was the author of several books on decoration, dress, etc. Married, 1870, Rev. H. B. Haweis, M.A., a well-known preacher and writer. On the 24th, at Parkstone, Dorset, aged 86, **Professor George James Allman**, M.D., F.R.S., son of James Allman, of Bandon, Co. Cork. Educated at Belfast Academy and Trinity College, Dublin; graduated in Arts and Medicine, 1844; Regius Professor of Botany in the University, Dublin, 1844-55; F.R.S., 1855; Regius Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum, Edinburgh, 1855-70; Commissioner of Scotch Fisheries, 1857-81; received the Brisbane Prize, 1872; Gold Medal of the Royal Society, 1873; and Cuninghame Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy, 1878; President of the Linnean Society, 1875-83; author of several scientific treatises. Married, 1846, Hannah Louisa, daughter of Samuel Shaen, of Crix, Essex. On the 24th, at Oxford, aged 92, **Richard Sims**. Born of humble parentage at Oxford; educated at New College, Chorister's School; appointed Attendant in the British Museum, 1841; showed great aptitude as a genealogist, pedigree maker and antiquarian; author of numerous works of research on those subjects. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Hon. M.A. On the 25th, at Brompton, aged 74, **Surgeon-General Alexander Smith**, M.D., C.B., son of J. Smith, of Culbenschly, Banff. Educated at Aberdeen; entered the Army Medical Service, 1846; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Afriki Expedition, 1877-8; and Afghan War, 1880. Married, first, 1856, Emily, daughter of Richard Grainger, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and second, 1880, Laura, daughter of General R. F. Romer. On the 26th, at Denton Manor, Grantham, aged 69, **Sir William Earle Welby Gregory**, fourth baronet, eldest son of Sir Glynne Earle Welby. Born at Rome; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1851 (Third Class Classics); sat as a Conservative for Grantham, 1857-68, and for South Lincolnshire, 1868-84. Married, first, 1863, Hon. Victoria A. M. L. Stuart-Wortley, daughter of Hon. Charles Stuart-Wortley; and second, 1887, Maria Louisa Helen, daughter of Lord Augustus Hervey. On the 26th, at Blackheath, aged 77, **Edwin Dunkin**, F.R.S. Born at Truro; educated in England and France; joined the staff of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1838; took a distinguished part in astronomical work and the determination of longitude; author of numerous pamphlets on astronomy; Fellow of the Astronomical Society, 1841; Secretary, 1871-7; President, 1884; Fellow of the Royal Society, 1876. On the 27th, at Watford Court, Northants, aged 63, **Lord Henley**, Anthony Henley Henley, third baron. Born in Whitehall; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; unsuccessfully contested the Southern Division of Northants, 1858; sat as a Liberal for Northampton, 1859-74; created Lord Northington, 1885. Married, 1846, Julia A., daughter of Very Rev. John Peel, Dean of Worcester; and second, 1870, Clara Campbell Lucy, daughter of J. H. S. Jekyll. On the 27th, at Croydon, aged 90, **Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald**, Lucy, daughter of Bernard Barton, the poet, whose memoirs she edited. Married, 1846, Edward Fitzgerald, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, the translator of "Omar Khayâm," etc. On the 29th, at Bayswater, aged 54, **James Perronet Aspinall**, Q.C., son of John Bridge Aspinall, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1867; Benchet, 1891; Q.C., 1892. Married, 1869, Emilie Agnes, daughter of G. H. Ullathorne. On the 30th, at Bath, aged 72, **Major-General Charles Vincent Bowie**. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Artillery, 1841; served through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6, and Punjab War, 1852-3; taken prisoner by both Afghans and Sikhs; A.D.C. to the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, 1849-58, and Military Secretary to Lord Canning, 1862-3. On the 30th, at Brompton, aged 65, **Andrew Thomson**, LL.D., son of James Thomson, M.D., of Liverpool. Educated there and at London University; B.A., 1857; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1861; Equity Professor to Inns of Court, 1873-5. Married, 1866, Ada Rose, daughter of Frederick Farrer, of Doctors' Commons.

## DECEMBER.

**William Black**, who for many years held a foremost position among the novelists of his day, was born in Glasgow in 1841. At an early age he showed a taste for art, and for some time studied in the drawing schools of that city, but he soon abandoned art for journalism, and in 1859 was regularly writing for the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*, and remained attached to its staff until 1864, when he came to London and obtained employment in the *Morning Star* under the editorship of Mr. Justin M'Carthy. He also made his first appearance as a novelist in "James Merle: an Autobiography" (1864). Two years later he was sent as special correspondent for that paper during the Austro-Prussian war, in the course of which he was taken prisoner by his own (Prussian) side, and found materials for a novel, "Love and Marriage" (1868), and fell in with the lady who became his first wife. On his return he became assistant editor of the *Star*; and on its ceasing to appear he became a leader writer in the *Echo*, and in 1869 became an assistant editor of the *Daily News*, and one of the London correspondents of the *Leeds Mercury*. To the former he contributed chiefly articles on literary and social subjects, amongst which a series of papers, "Mr. Pistratus Brown in the Highlands" was the most successful. Meanwhile he had been steadily devoting his leisure to fiction, "In Silk Attire" (1869), "Kilmeny" (1870), and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane" (1871), followed in rapid succession, but none of them attracted more than passing attention. But with "A Daughter of Heth" (1871), which at first appeared anonymously, the tide of public appreciation began to set in his favour, which became more strongly marked on the publication of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" (1871), the record of a driving tour from London to Edinburgh for which his brother-in-law "sat" as the original of the German officer. This was followed by "A Princess of Thule" (1873), which was generally regarded as his most successful work, and by it his reputation was so firmly established that he gave up journalism entirely in 1875 and devoted himself wholly to fiction. From this time until a few months before his death, Mr. Black's ready pen produced a number of novels, all readable and pleasing, and, although not remarkable for

analysis of character, they were marked throughout by a keen love of nature and a freshness and manliness of tone which preserved his popularity. Among the more successful of his later novels were "Madcap Violet," "White Heather," "Standfast, Craig Royston," "Macleod of Dare," "In Far Lochaber," etc., in all of which his love and appreciation of Scottish life and scenery were manifest. "Sunrise, A Nihilist Romance," "The Handsome Hussar," etc., belong to a different category, but in their way were equally appreciated. His last work, "Wild Eilin," showed that although the illness which ultimately proved fatal had dimmed his earlier powers, he was still able to construct an effective story. Mr. Black was one of the most genial and popular of men of all sorts and conditions. He was an ardent fisherman, and for many years rented a river in Sutherlandshire, to which he went every February. His first wife died shortly after her marriage, and in 1872 Mr. Black married the daughter of Mr. G. Wharton Simpson. During the later years of his life he lived chiefly at Brighton, where he died on December 10 after a long illness, culminating in brain fever, the result of overwork.

**Sir William Jenner, Bart., G.C.B.**, who for more than thirty years had been the Queen's physician, was born on January 30, 1815, at Chatham, where his father John Jenner kept a small inn. He was educated at a dame's school, and in 1833 came to London to study medicine at University College. He passed as a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1837, and at once began as a general practitioner in Albany Street, Regent's Park, and was shortly afterwards appointed a district medical officer of the Royal Maternity Society, maintaining at the same time his connection with University College Hospital. In 1844 he graduated as M.D. of London, and in 1848 became a member of the College of Physicians and gave up general practice. He was appointed shortly afterwards Professor of Pathological Anatomy to University College, and Assistant Physician to the Hospital. In both positions he at once gave evidence of his untiring energy as a seeker after knowledge, and of his remarkable powers in imparting to others the results of his labours. In 1852 he was elected a

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and was appointed Gulstonian Lecturer. In the same year he was elected Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Assistant Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1858, and full Physician to University College Hospital in 1854. In 1857 he succeeded to the Professorship of Clinical Medicine in University College, and in 1861, on the death of Dr. Baly through a railway accident, he was selected by Sir James Clarke to fill the vacant office of Physician-Extraordinary to her Majesty, whereupon he resigned his post at the Fever Hospital. In 1862 he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, and he then resigned his physicianship to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1863 he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and in 1864 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was created a baronet in 1868, K.C.B. in January, 1872, and G.C.B. in 1889, when he finally retired from practice to his country seat near Bishop's Waltham. He was President of the Royal College of Physicians from 1881 to 1888, and had received honours from many learned bodies both in this country and abroad. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Cambridge and of Edinburgh, a Commander of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and an honorary member of the Belgian Academy of Medicine.

His introduction to active court life was made at the time of the illness and death of the Prince Consort. The comfort which her Majesty received from Dr. Jenner during this period of great trial was never forgotten, and served to establish a confidence which was never shaken. In all times of trial or sorrow she sought his help. The illness and death of the Prince Consort, the frequent illnesses of the Duke of Albany, the narrow escape of the Prince of Wales in 1872, not to speak of minor illnesses among the Queen's numerous descendants, afforded constant opportunities for testing the mutual reliance which existed between Sir William Jenner and his Sovereign.

His personal influence in counsel was generally overwhelming. At times he held his views with undue pertinacity; and with advancing years he became almost incapable of accepting any that differed from his own. He was nothing if not dogmatic and

emphatic, and herein lay the key to his strength and his weakness. His dogmatism rendered him an excellent teacher, but it often excited an opposition which greatly diminished his influence in other ways. He sometimes took umbrage at slight causes, and it was not easy to appease him; from whence it happened, in the decline of his life, that the ties of many of his old friendships became weakened or even severed. He refused to be placed upon the General Medical Council. He was a member of the Senate of the University of London, but took up an impracticable attitude on the question of the admission of women to degrees, and in consequence seldom cared to occupy his seat at the table. In the same way, and for the same reason, his influence with the lay governors of University College, which ought to have been very great, was practically nil. Positions in which he was leader or dictator he filled with marked ability and success, which was, perhaps, never more conspicuous than during his long presidency of the Royal College of Physicians. Before this he had been, in turn, president of most, if not all, of the leading medical societies of the metropolis. In 1858 he married Adela Lucy, daughter of Stephen Adey, of London.

In 1893 he formally retired from the Queen's service, and passed his remaining years of failing health at Greenwood, Bishop's Waltham, Hants, where he died on December 11, after a protracted illness, and the estimate in which he was held by the Queen was expressed in her own words: "He was not only a most able physician, but a true and devoted friend of her Majesty who deeply mourns his loss."

**Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T.**—Francis Napier, tenth (or, as some authorities say, ninth) Baron Napier of Merchistoun in the peerage of Scotland, first Baron Ettrick in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet of Scotland, was born on September 15, 1819, and succeeded his father in the Scottish honours in 1834. Lord Napier began his diplomatic career in 1840, when he was appointed *Attaché* in Vienna. Two years later he was appointed second *Attaché* in Teheran, but went instead to Constantinople as *Attaché* and was promoted while there to be first paid *Attaché*. In 1846 he was Secretary of Legation in Naples, acting on two occasions as *Chargé d'Affaires*, and



was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1852, but upon the withdrawal of the mission in view of the Crimean War he returned to England, and proceeded soon afterwards to Constantinople as Secretary of Embassy. While holding that office he was employed on special service at Jerusalem, Brussa and Salonika.

In January, 1857, Lord Napier's services were recognised by his nomination to be Minister to the United States. He was transferred to the Hague in December of the following year, and in December, 1860, he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of the Emperor of Russia. In February, 1861, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and was gazetted a Knight of the Thistle in May, 1864. In the following December he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of the King of Prussia. In 1865 a pension of 1,700*l.* a year was granted him.

From January 31, 1866, to February 19, 1872, when he resigned, Lord Napier was Governor of Madras, and on the assassination of Lord Mayo he was Acting Viceroy of India from February 24 to May 3, 1872. Returning to England, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom with the title of Baron Ettrick, of Ettrick, in the county of Selkirk.

On his retirement from official life, Lord Napier and Ettrick did not give up his interest in public affairs. He was president of the Social Science Association meeting at Plymouth in 1872, and he presided over the education section of the same association at its meeting in Glasgow in 1874. He also took an active part in bringing about a reform in London municipal government, and he did much work on the London School Board, of which he was a member. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Crofters' Commission, and was credited with being the chief author of the commission's report which gave so much umbrage to the Duke of Argyll and other landlords in the Highlands. Lord Napier received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Harvard.

Lord Napier married, in 1845, Anne Jane Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Robert Manners Lockwood, of Dun-y-Greig, Glamorganshire, on whom the Queen conferred the Order of the Crown of India. Lord Napier died suddenly of heart disease on December 19 at Florence, where he had passed his honeymoon, and had returned thither with his wife to spend the winter.

On the 1st, at Lahore, aged 60, **Right Rev. Henry James Mathew, D.D.** Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1859; Curate of Kilndown, Kent, 1861-7; Chaplain at Calcutta, 1867-77; at Lahore, 1877-88, when he was consecrated Bishop. On the 2nd, at Southampton, aged 64, **Major-General Emeric Streatfield Berkeley**, son of Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F.R.S. Entered the Indian Army, 1854; served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and in the Burmese War, 1886-7. Married, 1894, Beatrice M., daughter of Rev. M. Smith, of Sutton Coldfield. On the 3rd, at Shepperton, aged 88, **Earl of Buchan**, David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth earl. Lieutenant, Midlothian Yeomanry. Married, first, 1849, Agnes Graham, daughter of James Smith, of Craigend, Stirling; and second, 1876, Maria, daughter of William James, and widow of Jervoise Collas, of St. Martin's, Jersey. On the 3rd, at Brisbane, Queensland, aged 75, **James Tyson, M.L.C.**, reputed the wealthiest man in Australia, son of William Tyson, a Cumberland man, who went to Sydney, 1818, and became a police constable. Educated at Sydney, N.S.W.; became overseer to a squatter, and in 1846 took a run; during the first rush to the goldfields, 1851, was a cattle drover and dealer, and subsequently purchased large tracts of land in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland; settled at Brisbane, and offered in 1885 to the Queensland Government 500,000*l.* towards the expense of the Trans-Continental Railway, and in 1892 during the crisis took up 250,000*l.* Treasury bills. On the 3rd, at Stuttgart, aged 72, **Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar**, daughter of William I., King of Wurtemberg. Married, 1851, Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar. On the 3rd, at Glynwood, Athlone, aged 64, **Francis Tennyson Longworth Dames, Q.C.**, Lord-Lieutenant of Co. Westmeath. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1854; Q.C., 1862. Married, 1860, Frances T., daughter of William Noble. On the 7th, at Southsea, aged 57, **Commander Cecil Sherlock Wale Willis, R.N.**, son of Sherlock Willis. Entered the Royal Navy, 1855; served in the Baltic during the Russian War; created a Knight of Windsor, 1882, and Governor, 1887. On the 9th, at Calcutta, aged 49, **Stephen Jacob**. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1871; served in Bengal and the Central Provinces; Under-Secretary of the Finance Department, 1882-91; Comptroller



and Auditor-General of India, 1891. On the 9th, at Boscombe, aged 74, **Major Arthur Hasted Mercer**, son of Colonel Mercer, R.M.L.I. Entered the Army, 1842; served with 89th Regiment, and afterwards in 60th Rifles; went through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, where he was severely wounded. On the 10th, at Cape Town, aged 54, **Sir Thomas Upington, K.C.M.G.**, son of S. Upington, of Lisleigh House, Co. Cork. Educated at Cork and Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1867; Secretary to Lord-Chancellor O'Hagan, 1870-3; settled at the Cape, 1874; elected Member of the Assembly, 1878; Attorney-General, 1879-81; Prime Minister, 1884-6, and Attorney-General, 1886-90; appointed Puisne Judge, 1892-6, when he again became Attorney-General. Married, 1872, Mary, daughter of J. Guevin, of Edenhill, Co. Cork. On the 10th, at Kensington, aged 80, **Thomas Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.** Educated at the Royal Academy Schools, where he obtained the silver medal for architectural drawing; served with Sir William Tite, and afterwards with Mr. Findon; Hon. Secretary of the Society of British Architects, 1860-5; Professor of Architecture at University College, London, 1865-81; author of numerous professional works. On the 10th, at Athenry, Co. Galway, aged 45, **Hon. Burton Percy Bingham**, second son of fourth Baron Clanmorris. Educated at Eton. Married, 1895, Frances Matilda, daughter of William Persse, of Moyode Castle, Co. Galway. On the 10th, at Berlin, aged 62, **Professor Paul Hinschius**, an eminent authority on ecclesiastical law. Appointed Reader, 1859, and afterwards Professor of Law at the Berlin University, and a Member of Reichstag, 1876-80. On the 11th, at Woolwich Arsenal, aged 68, **Sir William Anderson, K.C.B., F.R.S.**, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, son of John Anderson, a merchant of St. Petersburg, where he was born. Educated at the High Commercial School, where he was head of the school and Silver Medallist, and received the freedom of St. Petersburg; matriculated at King's College, 1849-52, and pupil to Sir William Fairbairn, 1852-5; was engaged in railway construction in Ireland, 1855-64, when he came to London, where he carried out many important contracts in conjunction with Messrs. Easton & Amos, of Erith; appointed Director-General of the Royal Ordnance Factories, 1889. Married, 1856, Emma Eliza, daughter of Rev. J. R. Brown, of Knighton, Radnorshire. On the 11th, at Washington, U.S.A., aged 54, **General Callisto Garcia**. Born in Cuba, where he was educated for the law, but took part in the first revolution, 1874. He was twice captured and sent to Spain, where he practised for some time as a dentist at Madrid, and subsequently obtained a post in the Bank of Madrid. At the renewal of the Cuban revolution, 1894, he soon became one of the leaders of the movement, but, after a disagreement with the American commanding officers, threw up his command, and was sent to Washington on a commission to organise the administration of the island. On the 11th, at Rochester, aged 44, **Colonel Bernard Heygate, D.A.A.G.**, son of Rev. W. E. Heygate, Vicar of Brightstone, Isle of Wight. Educated at Winchester; entered the Commissary-General's Department, 1872; served in the Zulu War, 1880, and took part in the defence of Ekowe; in the Transvaal Campaign, 1881; and Soudan Campaign, 1885. He was killed by a fall from his horse when hunting. On the 12th, at Dunnington, aged 84, **Rev. Edward John Randolph**. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1836; Rector of Dunnington, 1845; Prebendary of York, 1847; Chancellor of York Minster, 1896. On the 13th, at New York, aged 54, **Charles Colmore Grant**, seventh Baron de Longueil, descended from the Norman family of Le Moyne, Marquis de Longueil, which settled in Canada, 1641. The title passed into the Grant family by marriage in 1781. Claimed the barony, which was recognised in 1880. Married, 1878, Mary Jones, daughter of Thomas Wayne, of Glendare, Aberdare. On the 13th, at London, aged 67, **Major-General Lambert Henry Denne, R.H.A.**, son of D. Denne, of Lydd, Kent. Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1848; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. Married, 1861, Maria E., daughter of F. Gorling. On the 13th, at Lancaster, aged 73, **Sir Thomas Storey**, son of Isaac Storey. Born at Bardsea, Ulverston; educated by his father, a schoolmaster; apprenticed in a cotton mill, 1838; became a railway surveyor, 1845, and started the firm of Storey Brothers, oilcloth manufacturers, 1849, which extended itself largely and had workshops in Germany; four times Mayor of Lancaster; High Sheriff, 1893; unsuccessfully contested North Lancashire as a Liberal, 1880, and the Lancaster Division as Liberal Unionist, 1892. Married, first, 1852, Eliza, daughter of Captain Sherren; and second, 1877, Anne, daughter of Charles Blades, of Aysgarth, Yorkshire. On the 13th, at Crawley, Sussex, aged 59, **Rev. John Barrett-Lennard**, son of Thomas Barrett-Lennard, M.P. Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Engineers, 1857,

but subsequently resigned and went to Magdalene College, Cambridge, and graduated, 1864 (Second Class Theological Tripos); Vicar of Fauls, Salop, 1866; Rector of Crawley, 1876. Married, 1861, Isabella Jane, daughter of Sir John Lambton-Lorraine, tenth baronet. On the 13th, at Brighton, aged 90, **Walter Lacy (Williams)**. Born at London and educated for the medical profession; went to Australia in 1828 with convicts, who seized the ship and set the officers adrift in an open boat; he was afterwards shipwrecked off the west coast of Australia; returned to England and adopted the stage as his profession; appeared first at St. James Theatre, 1839, and afterwards became a prominent member of Charles Kean's company at the Princess', and acted with Phelps at Drury Lane. Married, 1844, Miss Harriett Deborah Taylor, an actress, the original Helen in "The Hunchback." On the 15th, at Bournemouth, aged 44, **Lord Vernon**, George William Henry Venables-Vernon, seventh baron. Educated at Eton; entered the 12th Lancers, 1872-8; was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1892-4; took an active part in the establishment of dairy schools on his estates and elsewhere. Married, 1885, Mary Frances, daughter of Francis Laurance, of New York, U.S.A. On the 15th, at Lyme Park, Lancashire, aged 70, **Lord Newton**, William John Legh, first baron, son of Thomas Legh, of Lyme Park. Educated at Rugby; entered the Army, 1848; served with 21st Fusiliers through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; sat as a Conservative for South Lancashire, 1859-65, and for East Cheshire, 1868-85; took a great interest in racing, and was a member of the Jockey Club; created a Peer, 1892. Married, 1856, Emily Jane, daughter of Venerable Archdeacon Wodehouse, of Norwich. On the 15th, at Rome, aged 70, **Countess of Newburgh**, Maria Sophia Angelica, daughter of Cavaliere Guiseppe Massani. Married, 1848, Sigismund Guistiani, fifth Marchese Bandini, whose mother was the Countess of Newburgh and Duchess of Montdragone. On the 15th, at Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, aged 67, **Christopher Sykes**, son of Sir Tatton Sykes, fourth baronet, of Sledmere. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; sat as a Conservative for Beverley, 1865-8; for the East Riding, 1868-85; defeated for the Buckrose Division, 1885, but was returned, 1886-92; was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and was the original of "Mr. Brancepeter" in Disraeli's "Lothair." On the 15th, at Sidmouth, aged 67, **Russell Martineau, M.A.**, son of Dr. James Martineau. Born in Dublin; educated in Germany, and graduated at London University, 1854; was Professor of Hebrew in Manchester New College, 1854-7, when he was appointed an Assistant in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum; Assistant Keeper, 1884-97; was a distinguished philologist and bibliographer and translator. Married, 1861, Frances, daughter of George Bailey. On the 15th, at Elm Park Gardens, S.W., aged 67, **Lieutenant-General Sussex William Lennox**, son of Lord Sussex Lennox. Entered the Madras Army, 1848; appointed Registrar of the National Art Training Schools, South Kensington, 1879. Married, 1867, Eleanor, daughter of W. H. Peters, of Harefield House, Devon. On the 15th, at Walford, aged 105, **Thomas Young**, a draper. Educated at the Blue Coat School, Hertford. He retained his faculties unimpaired until a short time before his death. On the 16th, at Moscow, aged 66, **Paul Mikhaïlovitch Tretrakoff**, a rich Moscow merchant, who from an early age commenced collecting pictures, sculpture, etc., of Russian and foreign masters, which in 1893 he made over, together with a gallery, to the city of Moscow. On the 16th, at Allahabad, aged 42, **Maharajah Sir Lachmeswar Singh, K.C.I.E.**, a Bengal Zemindar of great local influence over the Hindu population of Behar, and representative of the landed aristocracy of Bengal in the Viceroy's Council. Educated under the guardianship of the Court of Wards. On the 16th, at Woodmancote Court, Dursley, aged 68, **Major-General Walter John Vizard**. Entered the Madras Army, 1846; served through the Burmese War, 1852-5, and again in 1858. On the 17th, at Waddesdon Manor, Bucks, aged 59, **Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P.**, son of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Vienna. Born at Paris, and educated at Vienna; came to England, 1860, and devoted himself to country life, being unconnected with the family firm; sat as a Liberal for Aylesbury Borough, 1885-6, and subsequently for the Aylesbury Division of Bucks; was a great collector of pictures, furniture and works of art of all sorts; a generous and active landlord and a man of great general culture, and one of the Prince of Wales' intimate friends. Married, 1865, his cousin, Evelina de Rothschild, in whose memory he built and largely supported the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and to which he also bequeathed 100,000*l.* by will. On the 17th, at St. Petersburg, aged 71, **The Metropolitan Palladius**, of St. Petersburg and Ladoga, son of a priest named Raëff, of Nijni-Novgorod. Educated at Kazan;

successively Professor of Theology, of Logic and Psychology and of the Tartar language. On becoming a widower in 1871 he joined a monastic order, and was successively Bishop of Tamboff and Riazan, then Exarch of Georgia, and finally, 1886, Archbishop of Kazan, and in 1892 Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. On the 18th, at Curragh Chase, Co. Limerick, aged 61, **Major Aubrey Vere O'Brien**, son of Hon. Robert O'Brien, of Oldchurch, Co. Limerick. Entered the Army, 1859; served with 60th Rifles in the Zulu War, 1879, and was present at the relief of Ekowe, etc. Married, 1871, Lucy Harriette, daughter of Major-General Wynne. On the 19th, at Bideford, aged 63, **Major-General Henry William Hart Davies Dumaresque, R.E.** Educated at Woolwich; entered the Engineers, 1853; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. On the 20th, at Finsbury Square, London, aged 73, **William Munk, M.D., F.S.A.** Educated at University College, London, and at the University of Leyden, where he graduated, 1837; M.R.C.P., 1844; F.R.C.P., 1854; Harveian Librarian to the College, 1857; held various hospital appointments; author of "Life of J. A. Paris" (1857), "Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London" (1861), "Euthanasia" (1887), "Life of Sir Henry Hallford" (1895), etc. On the 21st, at Cambridge, aged 35, **Alfredo Antunes Kanthack**, Professor of Pathology in Cambridge University, son of Emilio Kanthack, some time British Consul at Pará. Born at Brazil; educated in Germany and at University College, Liverpool, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. John's College, Cambridge, obtaining many academical distinctions; Lecturer on Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1893-7, when he was appointed Professor at Cambridge; author of several scientific and medical works. On the 21st, at Paris, aged 79, **Charles Read**, of Scottish descent. Born at Paris, where he was educated; graduated in law, and became a Magistrate at Montélimart; Chief of the Non-Catholic Department of the Ministry of Public Worship, 1848-57; founded the Protestant Historical Society, 1852, and the French *Notes and Queries, l'Intermédiaire*, 1864; author of a biography of Daniel Chamier and other works. On the 21st, at Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry, aged 78, **Very Rev. Canon Brosnan, P.P.** Educated at Maynooth, where he became Professor of the Irish Language and Lecturer on Physics; appointed Parish Priest of Cahirciveen, 1869, where he built an O'Connell Memorial Church, 1875, on the centenary of the "Liberator's" birth; although taking no part in the subsequent political movements, he exercised very great influence in the surrounding district, of which he was the unceasing benefactor. On the 23rd, at Methley Park, Leeds, aged 56, **Countess of Mexborough**, Agnes Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of John Raphael, of London. Married, 1861, John Charles, fourth Earl of Mexborough. On the 23rd, at Chester, aged 72, **Lady Beresford**, of Ballachulish, Argyllshire, Elizabeth, daughter of Davis Lucas, of Clontibret, Monaghan. Married, 1846, Sir George de la Poer Beresford, second baronet. On the 24th, at Rogate, Hants, aged 90, **Rev. John Bradley Dyne, D.D.** Educated at Bruton School, Somerset (where his father practised as a solicitor), and at Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1830 (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); Fellow of Wadham, 1832-8; Head Master of Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate, 1838-74, which he raised to a high position among public schools; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1868. Married, first, 1838, Mary, daughter of Rev. Hoskyns Abrahall, of Bruton; and second, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of E. Rich, of Highgate. On the 24th, at The Palace, Mullingar, aged 79, **Most Rev. Thomas Nulty, D.D.**, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath. Consecrated, 1864; was a strong Nationalist, and held extreme views on the land question, and was opposed to the Papal rescript on the Plan of Campaign. On the 26th, at Bedford, aged 98, **George Hurst**, son of Rev. G. Hurst. Apprenticed to a firm of silk mercers at London; returned to Bedford, 1826, where he carried on a draper's business, and took a leading part in municipal affairs; was a Member of the Corporation, 1831-92, and five times Mayor; a member of several learned societies; wrote a metrical version of the old legends of Bedfordshire villages and other works, and in 1897 a farce, "The Romance." On the 27th, at Washington, aged 88, **Justin Smith Morrill**. Born at Strafford, Vermont; received a common school and academic education; became a merchant, and afterwards engaged in agriculture; sat in Congress as a representative of Vermont, 1855-67, when he was returned to the Senate, and retained his seat until his death; was appointed a Regent of Smithsonian Institute, 1880. On the 28th, at Blackheath, aged 85, **Collet Dobson Collet**. From 1849 took an active part in the agitation for the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp and Paper Duty, and for many years was Secretary of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. On the 28th, at Berlin, aged 51, **Lieutenant-Colonel Moritz von Egidy**. Born at Mariez; served in 35th Branden-

burg Fusilier Regiment in the Austro-Prussian War, 1866, and Franco-German War, 1870-1; published, 1890, "*Erusten Gedanken*," sketching the basis of a religion free from dogma, which attracted much attention and controversy. On the 28th, at Paris, aged 84, **Martin Nadaud**. Born in La Creuse; began life as a mason; took an active part in Paris politics as a Republican; entered the French Assembly as Deputy for La Creuse, 1849; expelled at the *coup d'état*, 1851; came to England, where he taught French at Brighton, Wimbledon, etc.; returned to France; Prefect of La Creuse, 1871; Paris Municipal Councillor, 1871-6; Deputy for Bourgneuf, 1876-80. On the 29th, at Oxford, aged 80, **Rev. Bartholomew Price, F.R.S.**, Master of Pembroke. Born at Cole St. Dennis, Gloucestershire; educated privately and at Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A., 1840 (First Class Mathematics); Fellow of Pembroke, 1844-57; Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1854-98; Secretary to the University Press, 1852-85; elected Master of Pembroke by the casting vote of the Chancellor, 1891. Married, 1857, Amy, daughter of William Cole, of Exmouth, Devon. On the 29th, at Heavitree, Exeter, aged 68, **Colonel George Alexander Milman, R.A.**, son of Sir William Milman, second baronet. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1848; served with distinction through the Crimean Campaign in the trenches before Sebastopol. Married, 1858, Frances Edith, daughter of Right Rev. Dr. Chapman, Bishop of Colombo. On the 30th, at Barwick-in-Elmet, Leeds, aged 71, **Rev. Charles Augustus Hope**, son of Sir John Hope, M.P., of Craighall, Blairgowrie. Graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, 1849; Vicar of Barwick-in-Elmet, 1852; Rural Dean, 1872; Honorary Canon of Ripon, 1895. Married, 1854, Isabella, daughter of John Watson Barton, of Stapleton Park, Yorkshire. On the 31st, at Norbury, Derbyshire, aged 77, **Samuel William Clowes**. Entered the Army, 1840; served in 3rd Dragoon Guards, of which he became Colonel; sat as a Conservative for North Leicestershire, 1858-65. Married, first, 1857, Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, fourth baronet; and second, 1885, Adelaide, daughter of second Lord Waterpark. On the 31st, at South Kensington, aged 78, **Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Edwin Weare, K.C.B.** Entered the Army, 1841; served with the 92nd Regiment in the Punjab Campaign and with great distinction in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, where he was D.A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G.; was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma; commanded the 50th Regiment in the New Zealand War, 1863-6.





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